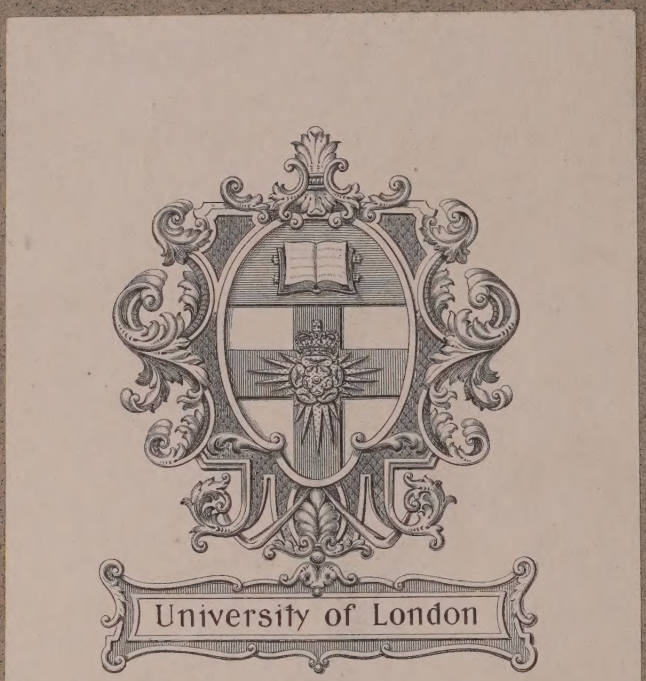
University of London

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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS, INSPECTORS,

AND OTHERS:

THIRTY-ONE VOLUMES.

— (9.) —

CALEDONIAN CANAL; CHARITY;
CHARITABLE DONATIONS, &c. (IRELAND);
CHRIST'S HOSPITAL;
~~CHURCH ESTATES,~~ CHURCH TEMPORALITIES (IRELAND);
COPYHOLD; ~~CUSTOMS,~~ ~~ECCLESIASTICAL~~;
EPPING FOREST; INCLOSURE.

Session

8 *February* —— 14 *August* 1877.

VOL. XXVI. XXVII.

1877.

REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS, INSPECTORS,

AND OTHERS:

1877.

THIRTY-ONE VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

NINTH VOLUME.

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SEVENTY-SECOND

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

CALEDONIAN CANAL.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
20 *July* 1877.

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CALEDONIAN CANAL.

THE SEVENTY-SECOND REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CALEDONIAN CANAL.

THE navigation of the Caledonian Canal has been maintained without interruption from ice or floods.

The works throughout the Canal have been generally maintained in an efficient state. A serious accident, however, occurred in August last to one leaf of the Upper Lock gates at Laggan, which was carried away by the steamer "Staffa." The construction of a new leaf was promptly undertaken; and in consequence of the favourable state of the weather, and the low level of Loch Oich, it was practicable to work the locks for a considerable time with two pairs of gates instead of three; and the through navigation was only interrupted for eight days, out of an entire period of 40 days occupied by the repairs.

Preparations are being made for the effective repair of the chain of locks at Banavie; but as less public inconvenience will be caused by one continuous interruption of the navigation, than by several of shorter duration, it is proposed to defer the closing of the locks until next spring; and, in the meantime, every arrangement will have been made to secure the execution of the works, with the least possible delay.

The branch line of the Highland Railway to the Muirtown wharves, alluded to by the Commissioners in their last report, was opened for traffic in March of the present year. It has already proved to be a public convenience, and the Commissioners trust it will contribute to an increased traffic upon the Canal.

The completion of the new quay at Muirtown has enabled the Commissioners to make improved arrangements for the increasing passenger traffic at Inverness, which is now conducted so as to secure adequate accommodation for the public.

In addition to the usual passenger service throughout the navigation, Messrs. Hutcheson have established a quick steamer, the "Lochness," for a daily service each way between Fort Augustus and Inverness, which increases the traffic of the Canal, and promises to afford an important accommodation to the public.

The revenue of the Caledonian Canal exhibits a satisfactory increase as compared with the preceding year. In the year ending 30th April 1876, the receipts were 6,741 *l.* 10 *s.* 4 *d.*; in the year ending 30th April 1877, they amounted to 7,564 *l.* 14 *s.* 2 *d.*; thus showing an increase of revenue, in the latter year, of 823 *l.* 3 *s.* 10 *d.*

There was a falling off in the revenue derived from linseed, salt, home timber, herrings, yachts, and fishing boats, amounting to no less than 392 *l.*; but there was a considerable increase in slates, coals, iron, and freestone. From steamers there was an increased revenue of 428 *l.*

The expenditure during the year ending 30th April 1877 amounted to 7,311 *l.* 14 *s.* 2 *d.*, being less by 253 *l.* than the receipts for the same period. The extraordinary expenditure, in the preceding year, upon a new steamtug, renders any comparison of the two years imperfect; but it is satisfactory to find that the expense of working the steamtugs during the present year, as compared with 1874–75, has been reduced by 247 *l.*, although the "Engineer" has received a thorough repair, which will enable her to continue running for several years.

The balance of the Commissioners at the Bank of Scotland having been exhausted, in 1875–76, by the purchase of a steamtug, it amounted, as at the 30th April 1877, to no more than 186 *l.* 18 *s.* 11 *d.*

CRINAN CANAL.

THE navigation of the Crinan Canal has suffered no interruption; and the various works have been maintained in a state of efficiency.

The Commissioners are able to report very favourably of the financial condition of this Canal during the past year. In the year ending 30th April 1876, the revenue was 5,057 *l.* 6 *s.* 7 *d.*; in the year ending 30th April 1877, it amounted to 5,389 *l.* 12 *s.* 7 *d.*; thus showing an increase in the latter year of 332 *l.* 6 *s.* In the former year the expenditure was 4,341 *l.* 8 *s.* 9 *d.*; in the latter year it was 4,293 *l.* 1 *s.* 9 *d.*; being a decrease of 48 *l.* 7 *s.* The excess of receipts over expenditure amounted to no less than 1,096 *l.* 10 *s.* 10 *d.* The balance of the Commissioners at the Bank of Scotland, as at the 30th April 1877, was 2,841 *l.* 14 *s.* 9 *d.*

The Commissioners have carefully revised the table of rates and other Canal charges to be collected upon the Crinan Canal, the new tariff having come into operation on the 1st May last. The main object of this revision was to simplify and equalise the charges upon similar descriptions of cargoes; but the Commissioners trust that it will also contribute to an increase of the traffic and revenue of the navigation.

APPENDIX.

Appendix, No. 1.

GENERAL REPORT on the State of the CALEDONIAN CANAL WORKS, to 1st May 1877.

DURING the past year there has been no interruption to the navigation, either from ice or floods.

It is remarkable that the highest floods we have had for two years occurred during the first week of the present month of June.

East District.

All the works from the Sea Lock at Clachnaharry, up to the head of Muirtown Locks, remain much as reported last year, in good working order.

The branch line from the Highland Railway to Muirtown Wharves was completed and opened for traffic in the month of March last, and is found to be a great convenience to the public, and it is confidently expected will ultimately greatly increase the traffic.

The new Steam Packet Quay at Muirtown is now wholly used by the tourist steamers.

In addition to the erections made by Messrs. Hutcheson and Co., as reported last year, commodious sheds have been erected by Messrs. D. M'Pherson and Co., steamboat agents, all tending to better order on the quays.

In the Reach from Muirtown to Dochgarroch the stone pitchings and puddle linings are suffering much damage from the frequent passage of steamers, especially from the double daily runnings of the "Glengarry" from and to Fort Augustus.

The breaches made have, of course, to be immediately attended to, and that at no small cost.

Proceeding westward, the only two subjects to be alluded to are the Dochgarroch Lock and the great retaining weir at Loch Dochfour, both of which are in excellent order.

Middle District.

There is little to be said upon the first section of this district, from Fort Augustus to Loch Oich, except that the works are in a very satisfactory state.

In Loch Oich, the summit level, there has been no scarcity of water since the date of last report, and at present, from the late floods already alluded to, there is an ample supply.

The plantations on the Laggan spoilbanks, extending to about 30 acres, are in a most flourishing condition, and will soon require thinning.

On the 17th of August last, a very serious disaster occurred to the upper Laggan Lockgates, which might have resulted in far worse consequences.

A Russian dredging machine, on its way to Cronstadt, and valued at 25,000 *l.*, was in the top lock, with the water almost levelled, and ready to pass the dredger out.

The "Staffa" S.S., was above the lock, proceeding in an opposite direction, but being too near the gates, the canal official in charge ordered her to back out of the way.

Whatever signal the captain may have given, the engineer below went full speed ahead, breaking through the guard chain, and dashing through one leaf of the upper gates, which was utterly demolished.

After getting up the wreck of the old gate, which occupied our men and divers ten days, the restoration was promptly set about.

A new leaf, constructed at Clachnaharry, was floated to Laggan, and finally fixed in its place on the 25th September.

Owing to the favourable state of the weather, and the low level of Loch Oich, the two locks at Laggan were worked with two pairs of gates, instead of three pairs, so that out of the 40 days betwixt the accident and the restoration, only eight days were lost for the through passage of vessels.

West District.

The gates of the new lock at Gairlochy have been newly planked as far as the level of Loch Lochy would allow; for the completion we must wait for a very low state of the lake, or, take the gates out, and re-plank them on the adjacent banks.

In the last report for 1875-76, it was stated that a new timber quay would be of much service for the loading and discharging of steamers, but the men of our permanent staff have been so continuously employed that nothing has yet been done.

The reach from Gairlochy to Banavie, with all its culverts, sluices, and overfalls, are, as last reported, in good order.

The stone pitchings and facings are, however, as in the Muirtown Reach, seriously affected by the wash raised by passing steamers, especially by the swift boats on the tourist line. The bank tenter, and two assistants, are constantly employed in repairing these defects.

In the report of the state of the works for 1875–76, the condition of parts of the Banavie Locks was fully explained.

During the autumn of the year, after the completion of the Laggan repairs, I made careful inquiries at the quarries of Loch Feochan, near Oban, in search of stone, but found they had not been worked for many years, and the cost of employing a party of quarrymen, and baring the stone from the mass of clay which lay over the beds, rendered it unadvisable to look for materials there.

Failing the above, the next search was at the Morayshire quarries, near Burghead, where ashlar blocks were offered at 1 *s.* to 1 *s.* 2 *d.* per cubic foot at the quarry.

When an offer was made to supply large blocks for the hollow quoins, the price asked was 4 *s.* per cubic foot, on trucks at the quarry.

This high price induced me to try an old quarry, from which stones had many years ago been supplied for the Canal works, viz., Tarradale, about 16 miles distant by rail, from the Muirtown Wharf.

I have accepted an offer for stones for hollow quoins, sufficient to build two posts, at 1 *s.* 4 *d.* per cubic foot, just one-third of the Burghead price.

It is fortunate that no very great quantity of stone will be required, as the recesses into which the gates open back will be wholly concrete.

Many and serious hindrances have met us in making preliminary arrangements for the commencement of the work.

As yet, only six labourers can be had, and those at wages of 4 *s.* per day.

Masons are not to be had, and if they were, they would not go to Banavie under 10 *d.* per hour.

This is all attributable to the many large buildings that are in course of erection in the district.

To show the contrast betwixt the present times and those when the Banavie Locks were originally built, labourers then only received from 1 *s.* 6 *d.* to 1 *s.* 10 *d.* per day; masons, 2 *s.* 6 *d.*; foremen masons, 3 *s.*

From Banavie to the West Sea, the short reach, with its three locks at Corpach, are all in good order.

Steam Tugs.—The "Scot" continues to give every satisfaction, and has done all the towing of the past winter without any difficulty.

The old "Engineer" has, during the winter, received a thorough repair in the hull of the vessel, and may be expected to run for several years as an auxiliary boat.

The worn-out tug "Speaker" was offered for sale, but the highest offer was 50 *l.*, the lowest 30 *l.*

In consequence, knowing the value of the metal, brass and copper, &c., and seeing that the bottom of the vessel was perfectly sound, the engines and boilers have been removed under cover, and the hull cut down to a convenient height of sides to make a very useful barge. This was much required on the Canal to convey materials from place to place.

If such a vessel had to be built it could not be done under 300 *l.*

Messrs. D. Hutcheson & Co. have provided two new screw steamers, the "Locheil" and "Lochness," of the respective lengths of 140 feet and 115 feet.

The "Locheil" is to supersede the old "Cygnet" in the carriage of goods and passengers between Muirtown and Glasgow.

The "Lochness" is built expressly for the daily service on Lochness.

Caledonian Canal Office, 22 June 1877. *James Davidson.*

Appendix, No. 2.

GENERAL REPORT on the State of the CRINAN CANAL WORKS, to 1st May 1877.

Traffic.

THE navigation of the Canal has been uninterrupted, and no accident of importance has occurred to the works.

The traffic has been well maintained during the past year, and shows a considerable increase.

The total revenue for the year ending 30th April 1876, amounted to 5,057 *l.* 6 *s.* 7 *d.*, and for the year ending 30th April 1877, to 5,389 *l.* 12 *s.* 7 *d.*, showing an increase of 332 *l.* 6 *s.* The expenditure for the year ending 30th April 1876, was 4,128 *l.* 13 *s.* 9 *d.*, and for the year ending 30th April 1877, 4,121 *l.* 12 *s.* 8 *d.*, being a decrease on the latter of 7 *l.* 1 *s.* 1 *d.*

The balance of revenue over expenditure is 1,267 *l.* 19 *s.* 11 *d.*, which is favourable considering trade being slack, and the herring fishing a failure.

The revised table of rates, and other Canal charges, have been printed and circulated as instructed.

Reservoirs.

All the reservoirs have been examined and repaired, and are in a satisfactory condition; the supply of water is good.

Watercourses.

The main artificial watercourse at Cairn Dhu, leading into the Summit Reach, has been cleared out and repaired. There is still a good deal of walling and pitching to do.

Ardrishaig Breakwater and Pier.

This breakwater sustained little damage during the winter.

The fender piles of the wooden jetty at the end of the pier are decayed and much eaten by sea worms, and new piles are prepared for replacing them.

The quay is in good repair.

The registering turnstiles are placed in the toll-house at the entrance to the pier, and are now in operation; and as instructed, one penny only is charged upon each passenger going on to the pier and returning.

Crinan Pier.

This pier has had slight repairs, and is in good order.

Banks.

The banks are in good order, several leaks which occurred at Crinan, Bellanoch, and Dunardry, have been closed, and the stone pitching of inner slopes rebuilt.

Fence and Boundary Walls.

Several portions near Ardrishaig and Crinan have been repaired, and are being carried on gradually as other works permit.

Dredging Reaches and Entrance to Canal.

The Ardrishaig Harbour and the entrance to the Canal have been dredged, also the Summit Reach, near Cairn Dhu. These parts require dredging at least annually, as the accumulation is very considerable.

The Canal opposite Bellanoch and Cairnbaan Wharfs were also dredged, and at Cairnbaan a place has been dredged where steamers may turn when not proceeding further.

Bridges.

All the bridges are in good repair, except the one at Bellanoch. The beams are decayed, but new ones are prepared, and will be placed shortly.

Locks and Lock Gates.

The masonry of several of the locks have been repaired and pointed, and are in good repair. The lock-gates are in good working order; a new pair has been made and erected at Dunardry, and another pair is being made for Crinan. The sills of the sea lock-gates at Ardrishaig and Crinan are bad and leaky, and have had the usual temporary repairs by the helmet diver.

Wharves.

All the wharves are in good order.

The Canal has been dredged in front of the Bellanoch and Cairnbaan Wharves, so that vessels can breast to.

Lock-keeper's Houses.

All the houses are in good repair.

Icebreaker, Dredger, and Barges.

The icebreaker is in good repair. The dredger and barges have been repaired and are in working order, but are very old.

Crinan Canal Office,
Ardrishaig, 1 May 1877.

Wm. Rhodes,
Superintendent.

Appendix, No. 3.

ABSTRACT of Account of the Commissioners of the Caledonian Canal for the Caledonian Canal, from 30th April 1876 to 30th April 1877.

RECEIPTS.	£.	s.	d.
I. Canal dues, &c., collected by Mr. Davidson and Mr. Clark, including steam towages	6,330	12	9
II. Transit tolls on passengers	532	19	4
III. Rents of property	182	3	7
IV. Petty Customs from town of Inverness	64	4	6
V. Messrs. Hutcheson, on account of damage to Lockgate, at Laggan, by Steamship "Staffa"	454	14	–
Amount of Receipts £.	7,564	14	2

PAYMENTS.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
I. Pay bills	5,954	11	–			
II. Ditto - for steam tug-boats	607	3	9			
III. Shore and anchorage dues to Inverness Harbour Trustees	405	2	2			
IV. Secretary's salary and disbursements	206	2	–			
V. Mr. James Hope's account of business, for 1876 (whereof disbursements, 5 *l.* 5 *s.* 9 *d.*)	39	2	10			
VI. Ditto - Allowance as cashier for 1876	90	–	–			
VII. Messrs. Davidson and Scott's account of business during 1874 and 1875	9	12	5			
Amount of Payments £.				7,311	14	2
Excess of Receipts £.				253	–	–

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
The balance due to the Bank of Scotland, as at 30th April 1876, was	30	6	4			
Add, Interest due to the Bank	16	17	5			
Commission charged by Bank	18	17	4			
				66	1	1
Balance due to the Commissioners by the Bank of Scotland, as at 30th April 1877, after giving effect to the transactions subsequent to 30th April, which are applicable to the year previous to that date				186	18	11

Edinburgh, 21 June 1877.

James Hope, W. S.

Appendix, No. 4.

ABSTRACT of ACCOUNT of the COMMISSIONERS of the CALEDONIAN CANAL for the CRINAN CANAL, from 30th April 1876 to 30th April 1877.

RECEIPTS.	£.	s.	d.
I. Canal and Harbour, &c. dues	4,644	1	–
II. Transit tolls on passengers	619	1	9
III. Rents of property	88	11	6
IV. For work and repairs on vessels	24	–	8
V. For use of diving apparatus	10	–	–
VI. For damage to works	3	17	8
AMOUNT of RECEIPTS £.	5,389	12	7

PAYMENTS.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
I. Pay bills	4,121	12	8			
II. Mr. James Hope, account of business during 1876 (whereof disbursements, 38 *l.* 5 *s.*)	92	17	4			
III. Mr. James Hope, allowance as cashier for 1876	43	6	8			
IV. Mr. D. Maclachlan, Lochgilphead, account of business	35	5	1			
AMOUNT of PAYMENTS £.				4,293	1	9
EXCESS of RECEIPTS £.				1,096	10	10
The balance due by the Bank of Scotland, as at 30th April 1876, was	1,716	2	8			
Add, interest due by Bank	39	–	6			
	1,755	3	2			
Deduct, Commission charged by Bank	9	19	3			
				1,745	3	11
Balance due to the Commissioners by the Bank of Scotland, as at 30th April 1877, after giving effect to the transactions subsequent to 30th April, which are applicable to the year previous to that date				2,841	14	9

Edinburgh, 21 June 1877.

James Hope, W. S.

Appendix, No. 5.

MONTHLY ACCOUNT of VESSELS Navigating the CALEDONIAN CANAL, from 1st May 1876 to 30th April 1877.

DATE.	Number of Passages through the Canal. East to West Sea.	Number of Passages through the Canal. West to East Sea.	Number of Passages on Parts of Canal.	Number of Passages by Steamers.	Total of Passages made on Canal.	Amount of Tonnages. £.	s.	d.
1876:								
May	196	5	26	55	282	402	10	7
June	9	115	31	88	243	447	–	11
July	10	15	53	126	204	440	10	–
August	24	21	34	130	209	539	8	2
September	46	17	26	121	210	436	2	1
October	17	22	5	99	143	407	16	3
November	20	19	16	80	135	474	4	9
December	13	11	31	68	123	431	4	4
1877:								
January	9	12	18	65	104	371	10	10
February	11	9	—	56	76	301	9	6
March	24	14	14	56	108	350	12	6
April	20	17	49	51	137	351	14	3
TOTALS	399	277	303	995	1,974	4,954	4	2

James Davidson.

Appendix, No. 6.

TABLE of Comparative Number of Passages and Amount of Revenue on the Crinan Canal, for the Years ending 30th April 1876 and 30th April 1877.

Year ending 30th April 1876.

	Number of Steamers.	Number of Vessels.	Number of Boats.	Number of Passages.	Steamboat Dues.	Vessels and Boats Dues.	Transit Toll.	Total.
1875:					£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
May - - -	35	98	95	228	46 5 6	211 17 1½	21 19 1	280 1 8½
June - - -	70	124	113	307	93 – –	223 17 3½	64 1 1	380 18 4½
July - - -	76	88	21	185	94 10 –	180 12 –	190 19 –	466 1 –
August - -	69	106	21	196	89 17 9	200 9 8½	173 9 10	463 17 3½
September - -	67	123	102	292	84 13 6	256 6 10½	126 18 4	467 18 8½
October - -	45	100	52	197	63 – 9	219 19 4½	33 2 8	316 2 9½
November - -	16	106	54	176	34 15 3	221 14 1	1 17 8	258 7 –
December - -	18	87	6	111	38 16 3	180 18 11½	2 2 10	221 18 –½
1876:								
January - -	16	88	15	119	34 10 –	173 11 7½	2 1 10	210 3 5½
February - -	18	97	23	138	38 16 3	206 13 –	1 3 4	246 12 7
March - - -	20	99	12	131	46 1 9	205 10 7½	1 11 4	253 3 8½
April - - -	20	111	82	213	46 1 –	229 11 4½	1 17 10	277 10 2½
	470	1,227	596	2,293	710 8 –	2,511 2 –½	621 4 10	3,842 14 10½

Year ending 30th April 1877.

	Number of Steamers.	Number of Vessels.	Number of Boats.	Number of Passages.	Steamboat Dues.	Vessels and Boats Dues.	Transit Toll.	Total.
1876:					£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
May - - -	53	88	80	221	79 19 9	179 3 11½	18 6 7	277 10 3½
June - - -	79	89	111	279	111 13 3	188 19 6½	58 12 7	359 5 4½
July - - -	73	117	24	214	88 9 3	217 7 –	182 5 4	488 1 7
August - -	73	136	19	228	89 8 –	262 2 6½	185 16 2	537 6 8½
September - -	69	134	20	223	82 17 6	281 5 2½	139 8 1	503 10 9½
October - -	43	120	8	171	63 17 3	221 12 –½	19 6 10	304 16 1½
November - -	23	89	5	117	46 4 5	165 1 –½	2 1 8	213 7 1½
December - -	25	117	5	147	50 8 6	234 3 1½	5 17 4	290 8 11½
1877:								
January - -	32	93	6	131	60 2 10	186 11 9	1 14 2	248 8 9
February - -	34	99	6	139	66 7 –	213 15 8½	1 11 –	281 13 8½
March - -	37	132	8	177	63 4 6	251 15 4	2 8 6	317 8 4
April - - -	38	123	22	183	60 12 –	251 15 9	1 13 6	314 1 3
	579	1,337	314	2,230	863 4 3	2,653 13 –	619 1 9	4,135 19 –

SEVENTY-SECOND

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

CALEDONIAN CANAL.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
20 *July* 1877.

355.

Under 2 *oz.*

TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT

OF

THE CHARITY COMMISSIONERS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE, the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, humbly submit to Your Majesty the following Report of our proceedings during the year 1876.

Concentration of offices.

We propose, in accordance with the arrangement adopted in our last Report, to divide this Report into two parts, dealing respectively with the exercise of the jurisdiction conferred upon us by, (1) the Charitable Trusts Acts, and (2) by the Endowed Schools Acts.

Before proceeding, however, thus to divide the subject matter of our Report, we may mention, as a matter affecting equally the administration of both of those jurisdictions, that early in the past year we were enabled to accommodate under one roof, (though with some difficulty), the whole of the staff of the two separate offices in which the original powers of our Commission, and those exercised under the Endowed Schools Acts had hitherto been administered.

Practical effect has thus at length, we believe, been given to the intention of Parliament in combining, by the Endowed Schools Act, 1874, the administration of the jurisdiction created by the Endowed Schools Acts with that of the original powers of this Commission, and much delay and complication in the transaction of our business, and consequent disadvantage to the public service has thus been obviated.

Custody of records.

It is proper, however, to add that, while the building thus occupied by our office furnishes barely sufficient accommodation for the immediate requirements of our staff, we are still unable to make suitable provision for the due preservation and custody of the large and constantly increasing mass of records and official papers which have accumulated in the office since the establishment of the Commission.

It is hoped that, by a moderate addition to the building which we now occupy, and for which its construction affords special facilities, provision may be made for the systematic arrangement and increased accessibility of these records, the safe custody of which, including as they do many documents affecting the title to Charity property, is of special importance.

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[C. 1705.] *Price* 2*d.*

I. Proceedings under the Charitable Trusts Acts.

Classified statement of Orders made during the year.

The subjoined classified statement specifies the number and principal objects of the Orders which we have made under our Official Seal during the past year, and the five years immediately preceding it.

A very large proportion of the cases brought before us is disposed of in our office by correspondence or otherwise, without a formal Order.

Objects of Orders.	Number. During the year 1876.	During the year 1875.	During the year 1874.	During the year 1873.	During the year 1872.	During the year 1871.
Authorising applications to the Court of Chancery	26	25	38	41	28	24
" " County Courts	1	—	6	1	5	2
" " Courts of Common Law	11	9	6	6	7	6
Appointing and removing trustees, and establishing schemes, or for some of those purposes	412	415	365	393	414	348
Approving appointments of trustees under schemes, &c.	110	—	—	—	—	—
Certifying cases to the Attorney General, with a view to the institution by him of ex-officio proceedings	2	1	4	2	2	2
Conveying advice to trustees for their protection and indemnity on questions involving their personal responsibility	35	36	41	51	70	72
Authorising the purchase of real estate	38	—	—	—	—	—
" sales of Charity estates	304	363	310	217	229	221
" exchanges*	9	10	9	6	7	8
" building, mining, and other special leases	195	157	197	125	134	132
" improvements of Charity estates, and the raising or appropriation of the necessary funds	107	96	78	80	60	43
" the compromise of claims	34	28	27	25	15	14
" transfers of stock or money to "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds"	478	537	459	451	452	484
Granting certificates under third section of "The Endowed Schools Act, 1873"	12	11	34	—	—	—
Granting certificates of incorporation under "The Charitable Trustees Incorporation Act, 1872"	—	2	—	2	—	—
Directing notices to be given to tenants of Charity property under "The Agricultural Holdings (England) Act, 1875"	221	—	—	—	—	—
For various purposes not comprised under any of the foregoing heads	479	531	472	476	282	305
Total	2,474	2,221	2,046	1,876	1,705	1,661

* The powers of the Inclosure Commissioners to make exchanges of Charity lands being more summary and beneficial than the powers vested in our Board for the same purposes, such transactions are most generally referred to their cognizance.

Orders for appointment of Trustees and establishment of Schemes.

It will be observed that 412 Orders have been made by our Board during the past year (in exercise of the judicial authority first conferred upon us by "The Charitable Trusts Act, 1860") for the appointment or removal of Trustees, or for the establishment of Schemes for the regulation of Charities. Two applications only for these purposes were authorised to be made to the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, and none to the County Courts.

From the passing of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1860, to the end of 1876, we have authorised 127 applications to the Court of Chancery, or to the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, for the appointment of Trustees and establishment of Schemes, and 10 applications to the County Courts for the same purposes, while 5,403 Orders have been made for those purposes during the same period under the summary jurisdiction vested in us by that Act.

Charity cases in Chancery.

In pursuance of the intention mentioned in our last Report, a list of Charities of which the accounts are dealt with in the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division), has been submitted to Your Majesty's Attorney-General, who, we are informed, has under his consideration the question whether proceedings shall be taken to relieve the Charities from any needless expense thus incurred.

Cases certified to Attorney-General.

During the past year two cases only were certified by us to the Attorney-General with a view to the institution of legal proceedings by him. Of these, one was that of certain almshouses at Towyn, in Merionethshire, now in a ruinous condition, the endowments of which are in danger of being lost, in consequence of questions which have arisen as to the identity of the land charged with the endowment of the Charity.

The other case is that of the Endowed School at Combe Martin, in Devonshire, where it became necessary that steps should be taken to ascertain and secure the title of the

Charity to certain real estate. The heir for the time being of the Founder, and, as such, the owner of the adjacent property, had been, under the provisions of the Founder's will, the sole Trustee of the Charity for upwards of a century, and we had reason to believe that the dealings of the successive Trustees with the Charity property, and with their own estate, had been so intermixed as to occasion a serious loss of income to the Charity, and to endanger the security of its title to the estate in question. This belief has been abundantly justified in the result of the proceedings taken by the Attorney-General, which will, we believe, ultimately have the effect of doubling the income derivable from this estate.

Sales of Real property.

The sales of real property of Charities during the last three years have been as follows:—

Year.	No.	Price.
		£ s. d.
1874	310	267,032 15 7
1875	363	332,614 9 0
1876	300	289,374 16 1

The total number of Orders authorising these sales since 1853 has been 3,785, and the total amount of purchase money 3,627,543*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*

Department of Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

The total sum of stocks and investments held by the Official Trustees on the 31st December 1876 amounted to 7,177,942*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* divided into 8,244 separate accounts.

We add, as in former Reports, a statement of the amounts of stock transferred to "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds," and re-transferred or sold by them annually since the year 1854, when they commenced their functions.

	Amount of Stock, &c. transferred.	Amount re-transferred.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In the year 1854	6,360 16 11	—
1855	21,158 17 3	—
1856	118,115 4 2	32 2 6
1857	159,735 11 1	4,023 11 8
1858	110,417 12 1	5,650 16 8
1859	189,084 10 10	1,436 1 9
1860	202,816 17 2	1,780 17 7
1861	293,786 17 0	7,530 9 6
1862	330,131 10 2	31,926 16 11
1863	269,488 18 11	14,670 1 4
1864	459,162 10 8	7,927 4 9
1865	319,820 14 7	14,454 17 9
1866	316,476 0 11	20,558 18 5
1867	348,617 18 2	14,786 8 0
1868	458,092 10 0	35,458 16 11
1869	547,967 10 10	44,965 14 8
1870	533,667 7 4	65,831 13 3
1871	413,934 5 3	55,008 10 5
1872	433,557 13 10	33,627 9 5
1873	592,041 11 2	73,940 13 1
1874	520,370 12 2	151,546 15 11
1875	670,033 8 6	105,274 10 3
1876	720,534 2 10	166,997 16 9
Total	£8,035,373 1 10	£857,430 7 6
Deduct amount re-transferred	857,430 7 6	
Total amount of stocks, &c. standing in the name of "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds," 31st December 1876	£7,177,942 14 4	

It will be observed from this statement that the funds under the charge of the Official Trustees still continue rapidly to increase.

The amount of stock shown in the foregoing table as *re-transferred* is that which has been sold by the Official Trustees, with our sanction, for the purpose of either the re-investment in land, or the erection and repair of buildings on Charity Estates. The large increase in this amount during the last three years is mainly due to the expenditure on new school buildings directed by Schemes made under the Endowed Schools Acts.

Unreported Charities.

During the past year the particulars of 242 Charities newly created or previously unrecorded, have been entered in our Register of "Unreported Charities."

The total number of Charities entered in this Register is now 8,030.

Returns of Annual Accounts of Charities.

The number of returns of the annual Accounts of Charities which have been made to our office during the past year is 18,917, the number so received in the preceding year having been 19,733.

General Digest.

We are at length able to report the completion and publication of the General Digest of Endowed Charities for the whole of England and Wales, which has engaged the attention of our Department for upwards of 15 years.

The reasons which induced us to undertake, in the first instance, the preparation of this Digest, are fully stated in our Tenth Report; and its progress, as well as the mode of its compilation, and the difficulties incident to the work, have been noticed in our subsequent Reports. When it is stated that the labour, not merely of compilation, but of prosecuting detailed inquiries, often involving protracted and complicated correspondence, has been discharged by the ordinary staff of our Department of Accounts without special assistance, the delay which has taken place in the completion of these Returns will, it is hoped, have been satisfactorily explained.

The General Digest, which is thus rendered accessible to the public, presents for the first time, in a form which, having regard to the magnitude of the subject matter may be considered compendious, an analytical statement of the property, income, and expenditure of the Endowed Charities of England and Wales, so far as they are officially recorded. On the practical utility of such a Return for statistical and other purposes it is scarcely necessary to enlarge, and we have thought that its value in this respect may be enhanced by the addition to the work, in its completed shape, of some general observations by way of preface, which may present in a summarized form the particulars of the increase of the extent and value of charitable endowments which has taken place since the date of the former Commission of Inquiry. Occasion may also be taken thus to indicate the precise scope of the information which the Digest is intended to furnish, and to point by way of caution to its necessary imperfections, which are due alike to the lapse of time since the publication of the earlier portions of the work, and to the almost insuperable difficulties of obtaining an exhaustive account of all existing Charitable Trusts.

Our Officers are now engaged on the preparation of this supplemental Return, which we hope shortly to lay before Parliament. It may, however, be interesting to state here briefly the general statistical results of the Digest in its completed form, as supplementing and correcting a similar statement contained in our Twenty-second Report, which, owing to the then incomplete state of the Returns, was to some extent conjectural.

	£
Total income of Endowed Charities in England and Wales included in the Digest - - -	2,198,461
This total may be thus analysed :—	
Income of Charities in Cities of London and Westminster, including those administered by City Companies - - - - - -	228,764
Income of other Local Charities - - -	1,314,914
Income of General Charities, *i.e.* those not attributable to any particular county or place - - -	654,783
Total - - -	2,198,461

The following statement indicates the principal objects amongst which this income is divisible, and the amount applicable to each object :—

	£
Education - - - - -	666,863
Apprenticing and advancement - -	87,865
Clergy and lecturers - - - -	90,843
Church purposes - - - -	112,895
Nonconformists: chapels and ministers - -	38,832
Parochial and other public uses - -	66,875
Almshouses and pensioners - - -	552,119
Medical hospitals and dispensaries - -	199,140
Distribution amongst poor - - -	383,029
Total - - -	2,198,461

The successful completion of the very laborious and responsible work of compiling and editing the Digest, is due mainly to the energy, exactness, and assiduity with which Mr. Hayter, our Registrar of Accounts, has discharged the special duties which have thus devolved upon him; and we are glad to take this opportunity of expressing to him and his assistants our sense of the value of their services.

We propose to make such arrangements for the future conduct of the business of our Department of Accounts, as will facilitate the issue of any supplement to the Digest, or of any new edition of the whole work, which Parliament may from time to time require.

The further Return of the Endowed Charities in the Cities of London and Westminster, which forms a continuation, up to the year 1876, of that part of the General Digest which relates to those Charities, has been laid before Parliament, but is not yet published.

Commons Act, 1876.

The only Act passed during the last session of Parliament which bears upon our functions is the "Commons Act, 1876." By the 19th section of that Act it is provided that no land allotted under the provisions of certain Inclosure Acts for the purposes, either of a supply of fuel, of recreation grounds, or of field gardens, shall be used for any other purpose than that for which it has been so allotted. The trusts on which these allotments are held are included in the Charitable Trusts within our jurisdiction, but the effect of this provision is absolutely to preclude not only our Commission, but the Courts of Equity also, from framing a scheme for any fresh appropriation or for the sale of lands so allotted, however undoubted may be the benefits to the persons interested in the trust of such a change, and however useless for the purpose for which the original allotment was made, the lands may in course of time have become.

We apprehend that it was the intention of the framers of this section of the Act to prevent dealings with allotments under certain obsolete Acts of Parliament, in a manner wholly unsuited to the present circumstances of these trusts, as well as to secure the enjoyment of the allotted land *in specie* for those for whose benefit it was awarded, so long as the benevolent purposes of the allotment can thus be most efficiently carried out.

We cannot, however, but think that these objects may be attained without the absolute sacrifice of the elasticity of the administration of these trusts, and the power of adapting them to varying circumstances, which is furnished by the jurisdiction which we exercise, concurrently with the Court of Chancery, in Charity matters. The power of sanctioning an exchange of these allotments, which is reserved to us by the Act, is so limited in its operation, as to fail almost wholly of any useful effect, in meeting the requirements of the altered circumstances of many of these trusts.

Parochial Charities in City of London.

In our Thirteenth Report, we drew attention to the large income available for charitable purposes possessed by many of the parishes in the City of London. Of many of these Charities no Deeds of Foundation are found to exist, but by such parish records and memoranda as are available, they appear to have been intended originally for the benefit of the poor, and for charitable purposes within the parish. But, from the altered circumstances of the City, many of these parishes have now no poor, and the revenues are administered by the churchwardens and overseers at their discretion for miscellaneous objects. The case of one parish has been brought to our notice, which is in possession of parochial Charities of the value of upwards of 800*l.* a year, the population of which is at the present moment 46 only, of which number it is believed that only four or five sleep within the parish, and not one of whom could properly come under the designation of "poor." Nor can the administration of these large revenues be considered satisfactory as regards the objects for which they are applied, for, while considerable sums are given to increase the stipends of ministers, or to defray the expenses of Ward Schools, large sums are also given under the head of "General Parochial Purposes" to increasing the salaries of, or the presentation of testimonials to churchwardens, or other parish officers, and to other objects, sometimes of a convivial nature, still more widely removed from the original objects of the foundation. The Commissioners have in several instances, notwithstanding the opposition of the parish authorities, who have claimed the right to expend the income arising from these Charities as they think fit, enforced the production of the accounts relating thereto; and we, no doubt, have power, upon a proper application made to us, to frame Schemes for the application of these funds to objects more beneficial than those to which they are at present devoted. But even if the necessary application could be obtained, which is highly improbable, such a method of dealing with them would be neither easy nor satisfactory. Each case would have to be dealt with separately, or if a Scheme were established dealing with the revenues of more than one parish, the circumstances of each would probably be found to be so different that the application of

the income in such a case to an object of common interest, would be found to present the greatest difficulty. It is possible, of course, for a Court of Equity also, on the information of the Attorney-General, to establish in the case of each parish, a new Scheme or Schemes for administering these large funds. But we have reason to believe that the Attorney-General is himself alive to the unsatisfactory result which would probably be obtained by such proceedings, and there is no doubt that if these revenues are to be dealt with in this manner, separately and independently of each other, we have the means, through our powers of local inquiry and confidential communication with all parties concerned, of securing an advantageous result more readily and in a greater degree than a Court of Equity. It is, in fact, this consideration which has led to the establishment of this Commission, with the very extensive powers which have been confided to it.

In these circumstances we are compelled to recur to the suggestion made by us as long ago as the year 1866 in the Report quoted above, that these funds are in effect so far liberated by the altered circumstances of the locality in which they are applicable, as to require re-appropriation to new charitable uses, a work which can be carried out only by some special extension of existing jurisdictions by the authority of Parliament.

Powers of Commissioners in restraint of legal proceedings in Charity matters.

Since the passing of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1853, no judicial interpretation of the 17th section of that Act has hitherto been given on the question whether the powers thereby conferred upon us of authorising legal proceedings, were general or were limited to proceedings in Courts of Equity. In the absence of this assistance, we have entertained the opinion that proceedings relating to Charities, before all Courts, whether of Law or Equity, were included in the restrictions on litigation imposed by that section. This opinion has been acted on by us,—has been generally recognised by the public in the numerous applications made to us to authorise proceedings at Law,—and has been hitherto unquestioned by judicial decision during the twenty-three years which have elapsed since the passing of the Act which created this Commission.

A very recent judicial decision, however, has determined that the restrictions on litigation in Charity matters imposed by the section in question, extend only to suits and other proceedings which might have been instituted in the Court of Chancery previously to the passing of the recent Judicature Acts. To this interpretation of the law it is of course our duty to defer in our future administration of the Act of 1853.

But it has been our opinion that the mischief sought to be remedied by the provisions of this section, was the institution of any proceedings, the costs of which might ultimately fall upon the funds of a Charity, by persons, whether trustees or others, whose probable exemption from personal liability to costs might deprive the Charity of an efficient guarantee of their good faith or discretion in the institution and conduct of the litigation. That the mischief thus indicated is common to proceedings both at Law and in Equity seems obvious, and on these considerations our construction of the section in question, which has now at length failed to receive judicial sanction, was based.

The opinion which we have thus formed is, we venture to submit, supported by the language of Lord Cranworth, the then Lord Chancellor, in his comments upon the proposed restrictions on litigation, in the course of the speech in which the Bill, which subsequently passed into law as the Charitable Trusts Act, 1853, was introduced by him into the House of Lords.*

The restriction which we have thus sought to maintain upon the unauthorised institution of legal proceedings has, we believe, operated to the public advantage, not merely directly, by preventing the expenditure of Charity funds in improper and needless litigation, but indirectly also, by enabling us in numerous cases, in which legal proceedings might ultimately have become necessary, to intervene between the parties so as to procure an amicable and inexpensive settlement of matters in dispute.

We therefore venture, with some confidence, to submit to Your Majesty the expression of our opinion that it is desirable, for the more effectual protection of the interests of Charitable Trusts, that the law should, if necessary, be so amended as to extend the restriction on litigation imposed by section 17 of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1853, to all proceedings whatever in any Courts of Justice.

Restrictions on jurisdiction of Commissioners.

Since the passing of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1860, we have repeatedly had occasion to mention in our Annual Reports and especially in our 15th, 16th, and 18th Reports, the disadvantage of the restriction imposed by the 4th section of that Act, upon our exercise of the jurisdiction created by the Act. The general nature

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* Hansard, Parl. Deb., 1853, vol. 126, p. 1014.

and effect of this restriction are fully stated in the following passage of our 15th Report :—

"If the gross yearly income of a Charity amounts to 50*l.* or more, our jurisdiction can be appealed to by a majority only of its Trustees or actual administrators, to the exclusion of the Attorney-General, as well as all other parties ; and we venture to express our opinion that so absolute and irresponsible a discretion to limit the application of a beneficial law is not conveniently entrusted to private persons. The inconvenience of this restriction will be especially apparent when it is considered that in cases most requiring the interposition of our Board, the Trustees, who are alone capable of setting our jurisdiction in motion, may be the persons most interested to exclude it."

It may be added to this statement, (which applies now with special force to the existing circumstances of our jurisdiction), that the restriction in question appears to be foreign to the practice of the Court of Chancery in Charity matters, which it was, we believe, the object of the Act to make the basis of the new jurisdiction thereby vested in the Commissioners. The rules of that practice permit all persons interested in a Charity, to invoke the assistance of the Court to correct abuses in its administration. But the practical effect of this restriction is found to be, to deny to all persons interested in a Charity which falls within its limits, a resort to the cheap, simple, and expeditious remedies against the defective administration of Trusts, which are created by the Charitable Trusts Act of 1860.

But the direct abuse of Charitable Trusts is not the only mischief for which this restriction forbids the remedy. The jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery, transferred to our Board by the 2nd section of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1860, includes the power of making orders in Charity matters under the Trustee Acts 1850 and 1852, upon the application, either of any person beneficially interested in the Trust Estate, or of a duly appointed Trustee. It was one of the main objects of those Acts to facilitate the appointment of Trustees, and the transfer and vesting of trust property, where a Trustee, either solely or jointly possessed of the Trust Estate, was incapable or inaccessible, or where his existence was uncertain. But in the case of Charities, the gross annual income of which exceeds 50*l.*, the exercise of this remedial jurisdiction is frequently obstructed by the operation of the restriction imposed by the 4th section of the Act of 1860. A direct consequence of this restriction is, in many cases, that the existence of the very mischief which the Trustee Acts were designed to obviate, operates to prevent the application to that mischief, of the jurisdiction created by those Acts. For, where the Trustee whose disability, or other incident of his relation to the Trust, forms the ground for an application to the Court under the Trustee Acts, happens to be either a sole Trustee, or a co-Trustee with no more than one other person, it is obvious that no application can be made to the Commissioners by a majority of the Trustees, in compliance with the requirements of the 4th section of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1860.

We continue to entertain the opinion so frequently expressed in our previous Reports, that the removal of this restriction on our jurisdiction would be attended with distinct public advantage, and would obviate much of the disappointment and delay which now embarrass the attempts made by individuals to invoke our assistance to remedy glaring misapplication and waste of Charity funds.

II.—Proceedings under the Endowed Schools Acts.

We have already, in compliance with section 16 of the Endowed Schools Act, 1873, presented to the Committee of Council on Education a Report of our proceedings under the Endowed Schools Acts during the year 1876. The substance of that Report is introduced here, and, having regard to the necessity still imposed upon us of thus reporting our proceedings in duplicate, we desire to repeat the hope, which we expressed in our last Report, that by an amendment of the law we may be relieved from the obligation of reporting to the Committee of Council on Education.

The following tabular statements indicate the results of our proceedings during the year.

Table I. shows the various stages through which cases dealt with by us or by the Endowed Schools Commissioners, and in which the Schemes have not been laid before Parliament, have passed during the year.

Table II. gives similar information as to cases in which Schemes have been laid before Parliament, under section 15 of the Endowed Schools Act, 1873.

Except where it is otherwise stated, the whole of the proceedings in the cases included in these tables have been taken by us since the transfer to our Commission, as from 1st January 1875, of the powers given by the Endowed Schools Acts.

Table I.

County, Parish or Place, Endowment.	Income.	Published by Commissioners.	Submitted to Committee of Council on Education by Commissioners.	Approved by Her Majesty without being laid before Parliament.
	£			
Bedford:				
Dunstable:				
1. Charity School	411	Published		
2. Ashton's School	871	Published		
Cambridge:				
Wimblington:				
Eaton's School	175	Published	Submitted	
Chester:				
Macclesfield:				
Grammar School	1,460	Published		
Cornwall:				
Fowey:				
Town Lands Charity	250	- - -	Submitted	Approved.
The Free School, &c.				
Landrake:				
Gefferey's School	113	Published	Submitted	
Madron:				
Daniel's School	103	Published	Submitted	
St. Stephens by Launceston:				
Horwell's Charity	176	Published		
Cumberland:				
Plumbland:				
Sibson's Free School	87	- - -	Submitted	Approved.
Wiggonby-in-Aikton:				
Hodgson's School	253	- - -	Submitted	
Derby:				
Buxton:				
Endowed School	125	- - -	Submitted	Approved.
Eckington:				
Camm's School	118	Published	Submitted	
Hallam, West:				
Scargill's School	280	Published	Submitted	
Tideswell:				
Grammar School	300	- - -	Submitted	Approved.
Devon:				
Ashburton:				
1. Grammar School	207	- - -	Submitted	Approved.
2. Bourne School				
Chudleigh:				
Pynsent's School	30	Published	Submitted	
Crediton:				
1. Grammar School Foundation	—	Published		
2. Hayward's Charity	593			
3. United Charity Schools	112			
4. Church Corporation Trust	4,201			
Tiverton:				
1. Blundell's School	1,120	- - -	Submitted	Approved.
2. Down Exhibition				
3. Charity Schools	380	Published	Submitted	
Dorset:				
Litton Cheney:				
Thorner's and Hollis' School	25	Published	Submitted	Approved.
Spetisbury:				
Hall's and Sloper's School	192	- - -	Submitted	Approved.
Wimborne Minster:				
Grammar School	830	Published	Submitted	
Durham:				
Brancepeth:				
Grice's Charity	28	Published	Submitted	

County, Parish or Place, Endowment.	Income.	Published by Commissioners.	Submitted to Committee of Council on Education by Commissioners.	Approved by Her Majesty without being laid before Parliament.
ESSEX:	£			
Coggeshall:				
Sir R. Hitcham's School	*Vide* Framlingham, Suffolk.			
Dagenham:				
Ford's Charity	278	Published		
Felsted:				
Grammar School and Almshouse Charity	2,300	- - -	Submitted	Approved.
GLOUCESTER:				
Cirencester:				
1. Yellow School	1,000	- - -	Submitted	Approved.
2. Blue School				
3. Grammar School	28	Published		
4. Jones' Charity				
Fairford:				
1. Free School	119	Published	Submitted	
2. Lady Mico's Charity	150			
Northleach:				
Grammar School	687	Published	Submitted	
Winchcombe:				
1. Chandos School	96	- - - -	Submitted	Approved.
2. The King's School				
HANTS:				
Petersfield:				
Churcher's College	907	- - -	Submitted	Approved.
HERTFORD:				
Barnet, Chipping:				
Jesus Hospital	*48	Published	Submitted	
Berkhampstead:				
Grammar School	1,500	Published		
KENT:				
Canterbury:				
Poor Priest's Estate	730	Published		
Dartford:				
Grammar School	7	- - -	Submitted	Approved.
Faversham:				
1. Grammar School	647	- - -		Approved.
2. Foundations of W. Saker and others				
Rochester:				
Cathedral School	†1,000	Published		
Sandwich:				
1. Grammar School	130	Published		
2. Furnese's Charity				
3. St. Bartholomew's Hospital				
4. Jarvis' Charity				
Sevenoaks:				
1. Grammar School	825	Published	Submitted	
2. Lady Boswell's School	360	Published	Submitted	
LANCASHIRE:				
Aughton (Halton):				
Grammar School	96	- - -	Submitted	Approved.
Bispham-with-Norbreck:				
Higginson's School	113	- - -	Submitted	Approved.
Blackburn:				
Grammar School	133	- - -	Submitted	
Blackrod:				
Popplewell's Charity	60	Published	Submitted	
Broughton (near Preston):				
Grammar School	148	Published	Submitted	
Clitheroe:				
Grammar School	360	- - -	Submitted	
Manchester:				
Grammar School	2,868	- - -	Submitted	
Penwortham:				
Grammar School	1,012	- - -	Submitted	Approved.

* This is a capital sum of 1,200*l.*

† And a capital sum of 7,500*l.*

County, Parish or Place, Endowment.	Income.	Published by Commissioners.	Submitted to Committee of Council on Education by Commissioners.	Approved by Her Majesty without being laid before Parliament.
LANCASHIRE—*cont.*				
Prescot:	£			
Grammar School	174	- - -	Submitted	Approved.
Rivington:				
Shaw's Charity	330	- - -	Submitted	
Upholland:				
Grammar School	78	Published	Submitted	
LEICESTER:				
Ashby-de-la-Zouch:				
Grammar School	1,044	Published	Submitted	
Barrow-on-Soar:				
1. Humphry Perkins' School	202	Published		
2. George Perkins' Charity	20			
Hinckley:				
1. Greater and Lesser Feoffments	505	- - -	Submitted	Approved.
2. Charities of Wightman and others				
Wymondham:				
Sir J. Sedley's Charity	157	- - -	Submitted	
LINCOLN:				
Alford:				
Grammar School	418	Published		
Brigg:				
Grammar School	552	Published		
Butterwick:				
Grammar School	440	- - -	Submitted	Approved.
*Grantham:				
1. Grammar School	1,000	- - -	- - -	Approved.
2. Curteis' Charity				
3. Dole Charities				
Kirton in Lindsey:				
Grammar School	111	Published		
Louth:				
1. Grammar School	1,291	Published		
2. Hardie's Charity	127			
3. Mapletoft's School	53			
4. Wright's Charity	50			
5. Bolle's Charity	50			
Moulton:				
Endowed Schools	665	Published	Submitted	
Sedgebrook:				
Thorold's Charity	543	Published	Submitted	
Sleaford:				
Grammar School	189	Published	Submitted	
Wroot (with Thorne and Hatfield, Yorks):				
Travis' Charity	446	Published	Submitted	
*London:				
1. St. Paul's School	12,000	- - -	- - -	Approved.
2. Lord Campden's Exhibitions	1,000			
MIDDLESEX:				
Ealing:				
Endowed Schools	279	Published		
Greenford, Great:				
Betham's Charity	217	- - -	Submitted	Approved.
Hammersmith:				
Latymer Charity	1,030	Published		
Highgate:				
Cholmeley's School	2,254	- - -	Submitted	Approved.
St. George's-in-the-East:				
Raine's Charities	1,321	Published	Submitted	
Stanwell:				
Free School	102	Published	Submitted	
Tottenham:				
Grammar School	205	- - -	Submitted	Approved.
Westminster (St. James):				
Burlington School	624	- - -	- - -	Approved.

* Scheme submitted by the Endowed School Commissioners.

County, Parish or Place, Endowment.	Income.	Published by Commissioners.	Submitted to Committee of Council on Education by Commissioners.	Approved by Her Majesty without being laid before Parliament.
MONMOUTH:				
Caerleon:	£			
Williams' Schools	1,275	Published		
NORFOLK:				
Thetford:				
1. School and Hospital Charity 2. Williamson's Charity	872	- - -	- - -	Approved.
NORTHAMPTON:				
Heyford, Nether:				
Bliss' Charity	223	- - -	Submitted	
Wellingborough:				
Town Estate and Free School Charity	537	- - -	- - -	Approved.
NORTHUMBERLAND:				
Haydon Bridge:				
Shaftoe's Charity	1,318	Published	Submitted	
Morpeth:				
Grammar School	615	- - -	Submitted	
Newcastle-on-Tyne:				
Allan's Charity	714	- - -	Submitted	
NOTTINGHAM:				
Leverton, South:				
Grammar School	20	- - -	Submitted	Approved.
Woodborough:				
Wood's School	110	- - -	Submitted	Approved.
OXFORD:				
Burford:				
Grammar School	189	Published	Submitted	Approved.
Henley-on-Thames:				
United Schools	308	Published	Submitted	
Steeple Aston:				
Radcliffe's School	123	- - -	- - -	Approved.
SALOP:				
Ercal, High:				
Grammar School	104	- - -	Submitted	Approved.
Ludlow:				
Grammar School	750	- - -	Submitted	Approved.
Oswestry:				
Grammar School	288	- - -	Submitted	Approved.
SOMERSET:				
Timberscombe and Cutcombe:				
Ellsworth's Charity	274	- - -	Submitted	Approved.
STAFFORD:				
Brewood:				
Grammar School	579	Published	Submitted	
Lichfield:				
1. Grammar School 2. Terrick's Charity 3. Minor's School	233	- - -	Submitted	Approved.
SUFFOLK:				
Boxford:				
Grammar School	40	- - -	- - -	Approved.
Brandon:				
Grammar School	60	Published	Submitted	
Eye:				
Grammar School	70	- - -	Submitted	Approved.
Framlingham:				
1. Sir R. Hitcham's Charity 2. Framlingham School 3. Debenham School 4. Coggeshall School	2,009	Published		
SURREY:				
Bermondsey:				
Herold's Charity	520	Published		

County, Parish or Place, Endowment.	Income.	Published by Commissioners.	Submitted to Committee of Council on Education by Commissioners.	Approved by Her Majesty without being laid before Parliament.
	£			
SUSSEX:				
Buxted and Uckfield:				
Saunders' Charity	260	- - -	Submitted	Approved.
Crowborough:				
Fermor's Charity	304	Published		
Midhurst:				
Grammar School	35	Published	Submitted	
WARWICK:				
Coventry:				
Grammar School	1,146	Published	Submitted	
Polesworth:				
Nethersole's Charity	1,055	Published		
Stratford-on-Avon:				
1. Grammar School 2. Charities of Quiney and others	467	- - -	- - -	Approved.
WESTMORELAND:				
Bampton:				
Grammar School, Measand School and Endowments attached thereto	200	- - -	Submitted	
Barton:				
Grammar School	129	- - -	Submitted	
Crosby Ravensworth:				
1. Grammar School	57	Published	Submitted	Approved.
2. Reagill Grammar School	46			
WORCESTER:				
Wolverley:				
Seabright's Charity	657	Published	Submitted	
YORK, E. R.:				
Barmby-on-the-Marsh:				
Blanchard's Charity	97	- - -	Submitted	
Humbleton:				
Heron's Charity	98	- - -	- - -	Approved.
YORK, N. R.:				
Bowes and Romaldkirk:				
School and Hospital Charity	500	Published		
Easingwold:				
Westerman's Charity	75	- - -	Submitted	Approved.
YORK, W. R.:				
Bentham:				
1. Collingwood's Charity 2. I. Baynes' Gift 3. T. Baynes' Charity	434	- - -	Submitted	
4. Longstaffe's Charity	35	Published	Submitted	
Burnsall:				
Grammar School	45	- - -	Submitted	Approved.
Hatfield:				
1. Grammar School	14	Published	Submitted	
2. Travis' Charity	(*See* Wroot, Lincolnshire).			
Slaidburn:				
Grammar School	80	—		Approved.
Thorne:				
1. Brooke's Charity	146	Published	Submitted	
2. Travis' Charity	(*See* Wroot, Lincolnshire.)			
Wigglesworth:				
Clarke's School	35	- - -	Submitted	Approved.
*Akroyd's Charity	—	- - -	Submitted	Approved.

* To supplement Scheme of Endowed Schools Commissioners.

Table II.

County, Parish or Place, Endowment.	Income.	Published by Commissioners.	Submitted to Committee of Council on Education by Commissioners.	Approved by Her Majesty after being laid before Parliament.
	£			
Devon:				
*Exeter:				
St. John's Hospital, Hele's Gift, and Blue Maids' Hospital - - -	2,660	- - -	- - -	Approved.
Somerset:				
Crewkerne:				
1. Grammar School - - -	515	- - -	- - -	Approved.
2. The Owsley Exhibitions - - -				
3. Hoskins and Wynford Exhibitions -				
4. School Exhibition - - -				
Warwick:				
*Nuneaton:				
Grammar School - - - -	400	- - -	- - -	Approved.

* Scheme submitted by the Endowed Schools Commissioners.

Summary of the foregoing Tables.

		Income of Endowments.
		£
Draft Schemes published - -	78	34,794
Schemes submitted - -	94	33,941
Schemes approved without being laid before Parliament.	62	31,676†
Schemes approved after being laid before Parliament.	6	3,575‡

The Scheme of the Endowed Schools Commissioners for Dulwich College, which had been amended by us as stated in our last Report, was subsequently remitted to us by Her Majesty, by Order in Council, after the hearing of a Petition presented against the Scheme by the Master of the College, under section 39 of the Endowed Schools Act, 1869. Having fully considered the declaration with which the Scheme was remitted to us, we have come to the conclusion that it is our duty to prepare another Scheme in the matter.

The total annual income of the Endowments now regulated by Schemes approved by Her Majesty under the Endowed Schools Acts is about 185,420*l.*

In witness whereof we have directed our Official Seal to be hereto affixed, this Twenty-seventh day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

L.S.

† Of which 14,000*l.* is attributable to five Schemes of the Endowed Schools Commissioners remitted to us by the Committee of Council on Education for amendment.

‡ Of which 3,060*l.* is attributable to two Schemes of the Endowed Schools Commissioners, of which one was remitted to us by the Committee of Council on Education for amendment.

LONDON:
Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

27

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF

CHARITABLE DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS

FOR

IRELAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1877.

[C. 1812.] *Price* 1½*d.*

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REPORT.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACIOUS MAJESTY,

1. We, the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, appointed under an Act passed in the 7th and 8th years of your Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act for the more effectual Application of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland," humbly beg leave to submit to your Majesty this our Thirty-second Annual Report.

2. Since the date of our last Report twenty-nine meetings have been summoned, and of these two only have been ineffectual for want of the necessary quorum. This regularity in our meetings has enabled us to despatch a large amount of business, and we have made 226 orders in various matters affecting charities and charity property, besides providing for the regular issue of the sums payable to the charities under our control.

3. Notwithstanding that we have instituted legal proceedings in several important and complicated cases, the amount of the solicitor's costs for the past year was only £253 13*s.* 2*d.*, of which but £8 8*s.* 11*d.*, appears to be irrecoverable.

4. We continue to pay to the Exchequer £41 18*s.* 4*d.*, being the annual dividend on an old endowment, from private sources, placed in the hands of the late Board in 1815, "to assist them in recovering embezzled charities;" this is not required for that purpose, so long as costs incurred, and not otherwise realized, are paid out of the Parliamentary vote.

5. We have been able to confer substantial benefits on several charitable institutions by authorizing the Trustees to sell portions of the charity property which were unproductive, and by empowering them to grant leases in excess of their original powers, for the purpose of permanently improving the charity property, as well as by sanctioning compromises in cases where serious litigation was threatened.

6. By a sale of some house property in the city of Armagh, which had been for many years not available, we have realised for the endowment left by the late Primate Boulter for four widows of curates in the diocese of Armagh, a further sum of £473. This has been invested, and we have now standing in our names in this charity a total sum of £3,216 4*s.* 8*d.*, Government New Three per Cent. Stock.

7. In another endowment, instituted for the benefit of the widows of clergymen in the diocese of Dromore, we succeeded in having restored to the charity a sum of £3,000. We have also certified a case to your Majesty's Attorney-General, in relation to the same charity, with a view to his taking such steps as he may think proper.

8. We have been in communication with the Trustees of the Will of the late Right Honorable Lord Blaney, in reference to a sum of £5,000 bequeathed by him for the purpose of erecting almshouses near the town of Castleblaney, in the county of Monaghan, and also in reference to a further sum of £15,000 left for their maintenance and support. We regret that these bequests have not as yet led to any practical result, but the delay has mainly arisen from the difficulty experienced in procuring a suitable site, and we have reason to believe that this difficulty has now been overcome, and that the building will be proceeded with with all reasonable despatch.

9. In our last Report we stated that we had commenced proceedings in the Court of Chancery for the purpose of having a scheme framed for the application of the income of a property in the counties of Meath and Longford, producing nearly £800 a year, and devised in 1792 by Mr. Thomas Charlton, with the object of providing marriage portions for the sons and daughters of day labourers in the above-named and adjacent counties. These proceedings have now been brought to a close, and a scheme has been framed by the Court, which, while guarding the rights and giving priority to those who fulfil all

the conditions required by the Testator's Will, provides for the application of the surplus income in a manner calculated to extend the benefits of the charity to a large class of persons who were heretofore unable to avail themselves of them. The sum payable as a marriage portion to each person, limited in amount by the Testator's Will to £6 6*s.* (late Irish currency), has been increased to £25 of the present currency, in the first instance, for claimants fulfilling the original conditions, and, after providing for these, a certificate of any lawfully celebrated marriage will entitle applicants who shall fulfil all the other conditions required by the scheme, to participate in the benefits of the charity. The charity had been so long in abeyance, that a sum of £5,442 12*s.* 4*d.* stock and £1,333 15*s.* 9*d.* cash accumulated in the hands of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, and, after payment of the costs of the necessary proceedings, the interest of this fund will be applied to supplement that portion of the income of the charity which is derived from land.

10. The decree of the Court of Chancery (while reserving to that Court the active control and administration of this charity) has tranferred to the Board the carriage of the future proceedings in connexion with it. We trust that this scheme as now settled, will result in the benevolent intentions of the founder being carried out.

11. We have for some years been administering an endowment left by the Will of the late Roger Palmer, esq., for the purpose of paying marriage portions to girls of the poorest class on the Testator's estate near the village of Rush, in the county of Dublin. This endowment was for a considerable period withheld from the purposes for which it was intended, and it became necessary to institute proceedings in the Court of Chancery in order to have it restored to its proper objects. For some time, owing to the want of care on the part of the persons charged with its local administration, the working of this charity was highly unsatisfactory; hasty, improvident, and ill-assorted marriages were contracted, in some instances ending in desertion on the part of the husband. To guard against the recurrence of these abuses, we framed some stringent regulations, which have been carried out to our complete satisfaction by the present local clergymen, whose duty it is to select and recommend the persons who are to be the recipients of the fund. The result has been that the charity has now been placed on a satisfactory footing. The amount paid as a portion to each woman for the last seven or eight years has been £18 14*s.* 7*d.*

12. We also administer another charity of a similar kind in the city of Kilkenny, under a bequest left by the Will of the late Mr. Louis Chappelliere, and we have learned that this too has been, under judicious management, producing satisfactory results.

13. During the past year four or five cases have been brought under our notice, in which, from change of circumstances, long lapse of time, or other causes, it became impracticable to carry out the original intentions of Testators in respect to their endowments for charitable purposes. As each of these fell within the limit of our own powers, we were able, at a trifling expense to the fund, to direct their application to some kindred objects. Before giving our final sanction, we caused ample public notice to be given in the localities in which the bequests were to be applied, with a view of affording facilities for offering objections. This branch of our jurisdiction, which has been exercised for nearly ten years, has been attended with satisfactory results.

14. We hope that, according as the facilities for transferring charitable trust funds to us become better known, private persons in whose names they stand will be more anxious to avail themselves of the advantages of placing them under our guardianship.

15. Cases have been brought under our notice in which the administration of certain charitable institutions appeared to us to be, if not absolutely negligent, extremely defective. We have addressed such representations to the Trustees and Managers as, we believe, will have the effect of placing their administration on a more careful and satisfactory footing.

16. In the month of August of the present year arrest or imprisonment for debt as such will absolutely cease. In our last Report we adverted to the difficulties we had experienced in administering some bequests left for the benefit of persons confined for debt, on account of the change, partial as it was, which had taken place in the law of arrest. In contemplation of its entire abolition at the period we have named, and the

consequent impossibility of any longer being able to carry out the intentions of the Testators, we suggested to your Majesty's Government to introduce into the Bill, now before Parliament, for the regulation of Prisons in Ireland, a clause enabling us to apply these bequests to other objects of a kindred nature. Our suggestion has been acted on, and should the Legislature sanction the proposal, we shall hope to apply these bequests to purposes useful and beneficial.

17. The account of the various sums passing through our hands arising from charitable donations and bequests, for the year ended December 31, 1875, which we stated in our last Report had been lodged with the Master in Chancery for audit, has since then been examined and settled and declared by him, and has been lodged with the Clerk of the Privy Council, in conformity with the Act of Parliament passed in the 7th and 8th years of your Majesty's reign, chapter 97.

The similar account for the year ending December 31, 1876, has also been duly lodged for audit.

18. Accounts of the sum voted by Parliament have been regularly furnished by us, in accordance with the forms adopted under the direction of the Treasury, and the provisions of the "Exchequer and Audit Departments Act, 1866;" and our Appropriation Account for the year ending March 31, 1876, has been certified to be correct by the Auditor-General of Public Accounts.

19. The total amount of the trust funds which were under our care and control in cash, and vested in Government and other securities, on the 31st December last, as well as the annual amount of rents and annuities under our control, will be found set forth in the second Schedule.

All which we submit as our Report, and in testimony thereof have caused our corporate seal to be hereto affixed, this 11th day of July, 1877.

Present when seal affixed:

THE RIGHT HON. THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ST. PATRICK'S.
THE RIGHT HONORABLE JUDGE FLANAGAN.
THE HONORABLE JUDGE TOWNSHEND.
} *Commissioners.*

SEAL.

HERCULES MACDONNELL,
WILLIAM GERNON,
} *Secretaries.*

APPENDIX TO THE THIRTY-SECOND REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITABLE DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS FOR IRELAND.

SCHEDULES.

APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE No. 1.

Return of the Meetings of the Commissioners of CharitableDonations and Bequests for Ireland, since the 12th July, 1876.

NAMES OF COMMISSIONERS AND ORDER AND DATE OF APPOINTMENT:

Right Honorable the MASTER of the ROLLS,	*ex-officio*,	13 January, 1870.
Right Honorable the LORD CHIEF BARON,	*ex-officio*,	28 February, 1874.
Sir JOHN ENNIS, Bart., D.L.,		9 July, 1852.
Right Honorable Mr. Justice FITZGERALD,		14 February, 1861.
The Reverend W. B. KIRKPATRICK, D.D.,		21 March, 1862.
The Very Reverend J. WEST, Dean of St. Patrick's,		16 January, 1863.
JONATHAN PIM, Esq.		17 January, 1863.
His Grace the LORD ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN,		12 January, 1865.
Sir JAMES POWER, Bart., D.L.,		12 January, 1865.
Right Hon. Lord O'HAGAN,		1 June, 1866.
Right Honorable MOUNTIFORT LONGFIELD, LL.D.,		25 May, 1867.
The Right Honorable Judge FLANAGAN,		14 January, 1871.
The Honorable Judge TOWNSHEND,		14 February, 1872.

RETURN of the Meetings of the Commissioners since the 12th July, 1876, the dates thereof and the Commissioners present at each Meeting up to the *present* time.

12*th July*, 1876.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
Sir James Power, Bart., D.L.
The Right Honorable Judge Flanagan.

18*th July*, 1876.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.

1*st November*, 1876.

The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald in the Chair, which was afterwards taken by the Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
Jonathan Pim, Esq.
Sir James Power, Bart., D.L.
The Right Honorable Lord O'Hagan.
The Honorable Judge Townshend.

8*th November*, 1876.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
The Right Honorable Judge Flanagan.

15*th November*, 1876.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
The Right Honorable Lord O'Hagan.

22nd November, 1876.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
Jonathan Pim, Esq.
The Honorable Judge Townshend.

29th November, 1876.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
Jonathan Pim, Esq.
Sir James Power, Bart., D.L.
The Honorable Judge Townshend.

6th December, 1876.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Right Honorable Judge Flanagan.

13th December, 1876.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
Jonathan Pim, Esq.
Sir James Power, Bart., D.L.
The Right Honorable Lord O'Hagan.
The Right Honorable Judge Flanagan.
The Honorable Judge Townshend.

10th January, 1877.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
Sir James Power, Bart., D.L.
The Honorable Judge Townshend.

17th January, 1877.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
The Right Honorable Lord O'Hagan.
The Right Honorable Mountifort Longfield, LL.D.

24th January, 1877.

The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D., in the Chair.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
The Right Honorable Lord O'Hagan.
The Right Honorable Mountifort Longfield, LL.D.
The Right Honorable Judge Flanagan.
The Honorable Judge Townshend.

31st January, 1877.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair, which was afterwards taken by the Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
Sir James Power, Bart., D.L.
The Right Honorable Mountifort Longfield, LL.D.
The Right Honorable Judge Flanagan.

7th February, 1877.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
The Honorable Judge Townshend.

14th February, 1877.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Right Honorable Mountifort Longfield, LL.D.
The Right Honorable Judge Flanagan.

APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE No. 1.

Return of the Meetings of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, since the 12th July, 1876.

21st February, 1877.

The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick in the Chair, which was afterwards taken by the Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
Sir James Power, Bart., D.L.
The Right Honorable Mountifort Longfield, LL.D.
The Right Honorable Judge Flanagan.
The Honorable Judge Townshend.

28th February, 1877.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
The Honorable Judge Townshend.

7th March, 1877.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
Jonathan Pim, Esq.
The Right Honorable Mountifort Longfield, LL.D.
The Right Honorable Judge Flanagan.

18th April, 1877.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
Sir James Power, Bart., D.L.
The Right Honorable Judge Flanagan.

25th April, 1877.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair, which was afterwards taken by the Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Right Honorable Judge Flanagan.

2nd May, 1877.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair, which was afterwards taken by the Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
The Right Honorable Judge Flanagan.
The Honorable Judge Townshend.

9th May, 1877.

The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald in the Chair, which was afterwards taken by the Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
The Right Honorable Judge Flanagan.
The Honorable Judge Townshend.

23rd May 1877.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
The Right Honorable Lord O'Hagan.
The Honorable Judge Townshend.

30th May, 1877.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls.
The Right Honorable Judge Flanagan.

*** *And no other Commissioner having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day.*

6th June, 1877.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
The Right Honorable Judge Flanagan.
The Honorable Judge Townshend.

APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE No. 1.

Return of the Meetings of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, since the 12th July, 1876.

13th June, 1877.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.

20th June, 1877.

The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Fitzgerald in the Chair.
The Reverend W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
The Right Honorable Judge Flanagan.

27th June, 1877.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in the Chair.
The Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's.
The Right Honorable Judge Flanagan.
The Honorable Judge Townshend.

4th July, 1877.

The Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls.
The Right Honorable Judge Flanagan.

*** *And no other Commissioner having attended, no Board business could be transacted on this day.*

APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE No. 2.

Return of the Amount of Government Stock, Securities, and other property vested in the Commissioners.

RETURN of Amount of Government Stock standing to the credit of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, in the Books of the Bank of Ireland on 31st December, 1876.

New 3 per Cent. Stock,	£153,507 15 7
3 per Cent. Consols	85,699 13 5

RETURN of Debentures deposited in the Bank of Ireland, the property of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland.

	£	s.	d.
One Ballast Office Debenture for	92	6	2
A Mortgage upon the county of Dublin Rates for £184 12*s.* 3*d.*, bearing interest at 3 per cent. in place of — One Kinnegad Turnpike Debenture for	46	3	1
„ ditto,	46	3	1
„ ditto,	46	3	1
„ Dunleer Turnpike do.	46	3	1
One Ballingarry Loan Fund Debenture for	100	0	0
Twenty ditto ditto for	440	0	0
	£816	18	6

RETURN of various other Securities, the property of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland.

	£	s.	d.
Mortgage to secure principal sum,	4,750	1	7
50 Shares, Mountmellick Gas Company, of £5 each,	250	0	0
Stock of Dublin and Drogheda Railway Company,	1,000	0	0
10 Preference Shares, Waterford and Limerick Railway,	500	0	0
Stock of Great Southern and Western Railway,	1,930	0	0
Stock of Great Northern and Western Railway,	700	0	0
Stock of Dublin Steam-packet Company,	150	0	0
Bank of Ireland Stock,	74	11	7
India 5 per Cent. Stock,	520	0	0
India 4 per Cent. Stock,	669	16	0
Stock, Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway,	50	0	0
Turnpike Debentures (valueless),	2,500	0	0
Fund in the cause of the Commissioners *v.* Lill, the interest on which is ordered to be paid to the Commissioners, Government New 3 per Cent. Stock,	4,399	3	1
Fund in the cause of Mansfield *v.* Attorney-General, the interest on which is similarly payable to the Commissioners, Government New 3 per Cent. Stock,	1,891	11	6
Fund in the cause of M'Cormick *v.* Patten, the interest on which is similarly payable to the Commissioners, Government New 3 per Cent. Stock,	3,122	11	9

Total Rents and Annuities received by the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, Annually, £2,432 15 7

APPENDIX.

SCHEDULE No. 3.

Showing the Sums placed under the Guardianship of the Commissioners since the passing of 30 & 31 Vict., c. 54.

SCHEDULE of Sums voluntarily placed under the Guardianship of the Commissioners, in pursuance of 30 & 31 Vict., chap. 54, and 34 & 35 Vict., chap. 102.

Donor or Testator.	Charity.	Government New 3 per Cent. Stock. £	s.	d.	Other Securities. £	s.	d.
Fletcher, A. J.	Poor of Derryaghy,	537	1	7			
Burke, Joseph,	Roman Catholic Blind Asylum,	250	0	0			
Ditto,	Roman Catholic Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	250	0	0			
Ditto,	Mater Misericordiæ Hospital,	500	0	0			
Ditto,	St. Vincent's Hospital,	500	0	0			
M'Crabb, Wm.	Poor of Killea at Christmas,	300	0	0			
Barrett, Jacob,	Poor of Armagh at Christmas,	530	5	2			
Atkinson, Edward,	Poor of Kilmore (amount secured by a Mortgage), cash,	—			640	0	0
Roberts, Thomas,	Protestant Church School of Mountmellick. Fifty Shares in Mountmellick Gas Company, of £5 each, shares,	—			250	0	0
Austin, Joseph,	Bread to be distributed every Christmas by the Rector and Parish Priest, Cork,	48	16	7			
Ball, Mrs. Catherine,	Poor of Drumholm (Raphoe),	136	17	2			
Crofton, M. A.	Dispensary, Macroom,	75	6	10			
Murphy, Robert,	Sunday School, Tallaght,	90	0	10			
Ditto,	Poor of Parish, do.	90	0	9			
Roe, Rev. Peter,	Poorhouse, Lee's-lane, Kilkenny,	217	2	4			
Ditto,	Bread for Poor Protestants, do.	217	2	3			
Jenkins, Mary,	Eliza Miller for life, and afterwards to poor of Youghal. Stock of Dublin and Drogheda Railway Company,	—			500	0	0
Ditto,	Poor of Youghal. Stock of Dublin and Drogheda Railway Company,	—			500	0	0
Cott, Nicholas,	Clothing poor children, Clonmel:— 10 Preference Shares of Waterford and Limerick Railway,	—			500	0	0
	And new Threes,	2,000	0	0			
Austin, Joseph,	Bread to be distributed by Rector and Parish Priest, Cork, at Christmas, an annual sum of	—			6	0	0
French, Alderman J.	Protestant Poor of four parishes in Cork, and two in Bandon, county Cork, annually, in January,	—			12	18	6
Tiernan, John,	Poor of Rathkenny, county Meath,	326	4	5			
Levinge, Sir R.	Schools, Calverstown, county Kildare,	—			*1,100	0	0
	Do. Do. Do. cash,	—			945	2	7
Hall, Ann,	Tenants in Roscommon and Fermanagh, for Seeds, cash,	—			400	0	0
Richardson, J. S.	Fanning Institution, Waterford:—				1,000	0	0
Ronayne, J.	Stock Great Southern and Western Railway,	—			50	0	0
Masters, William,	Greencoat Hospital and Shandon School, Cork,	200	0	0			
Phaire, R. W.,	Schools at Templescobin and Monart, cash,	—			40	0	0
	annuity,				25	0	0
Gore, Mrs.	Clergymen's Widows in Diocese of Ossory, cash,	—			250	16	4
	annuity,				36	18	6
Ryan, Eliza,	Schoolmaster of Cloonmaine School,	108	19	1			
Stewart, Dr. William,	Indigent Roomkeepers of Derryaghy,	55	2	11			
Moore, James,	Poor of Coleraine,	270	2	11			
Verdon, Michael,	Poor of Cooley, county Louth,	270	15	9			
Rose, Mrs.	Poor of Limerick and Askeaton,	807	2	3			
Boulter, Primate,	Curates' Widows of Diocese of Armagh,	3,216	4	8			
Gibbs, George,	Poor of Sandymount,	—			†150	0	0
Jane Etchingham,	For Poor,	214	18	0			
Elizabeth Smith,	Alms House, Church Sermons, and Poor School in Cork,	4,407	5	3			
Viscount Lorton,	Poor of Ardcarn and Co. of Roscommon,	—			‡74	11	7
Kingston, Helena, Countess of,	Poor of Mitchelstown, Kilbenny and Ballyporeen,	506	10	8			
Frew, Major,	To the Poor of Killinchy, at Christmas, by the Parochial Authorities,	210	1	8			
Sharpe, John,	Protestant School, Ramoan,	279	1	4			
	Poor House Keepers, Ramoan,						
Ball, Grace,	Grouse Hall School,	661	9	6			
Evans, John C.,	Wesleyan Methodist Society, Galway,	—			§200	0	0
	Do. do., Ballinasloe,						
Chambers, John,	Sunday School, Hibernian Bible, Hibernian and Baptist Missionary Societies,	152	4	6	§25	2	8
Connolly, Dr. William,	Six Blind Inmates of the Fanning Institution,	1,186	16	3			
O'Malley, Mary Anne,	Poor of Killeaney, Gr. Island of Arran,	500	0	0	§19	18	6
Montgomery, Elizabeth,	The Poor of Larne,	215	15	0			

* Government Consols. † Stock of Dublin Steampacket Company, and £18 cash. ‡ Bank Stock. § Cash.

SCHEDULE No. 3.

Showing the Sums placed under the Guardianship of the Commissioners since the passing of 30 & 31 Vict., c. 54.

Schedule—*continued.*

Donor or Testator.	Charity.	Government New 3 per Cent. Stock. £	s.	d.	Other Securities. £	s.	d.
Fitzgerald, Rbt. Uniacke,	School at Whitegate, for Boys of Corkbeg,	—			*520	0	0
Unknown,	The Rector of Lurgan, for the Poor,	109	16	9			
	The Rector of Lurgan, for the Free School,	331	17	3			
King, Archbishop,	Little George's Church, Dublin,	—			†44	10	9
Brown, Robert,	Apprenticing Fees for Protestant Orphans, Carlow,	1,147	19	3			
Murtagh, Denis,	Purchase of Meal for the Poor of Lower Creggan,	454	8	11			
Jameson, Thomas,	Free School of both Sexes, Annahilt, county Down,	—			‡923	1	6
M'Kibbin, Hugh,	The Belfast Charitable Society,	171	8	4			
Craven, Alice,	Blue School, Limerick,	—			‡284	12	4
Hussey, Clarissa,	Female Children at Convent School, Dingle,	500	0	0			
Ditto,	Male Children at Christian Brothers' School, Dingle,	500	0	0			
—	Fanning Institution, Waterford, Subscriptions of Life Governors, invested for,	—			§272	17	1
					‖185	0	0
Mackey, Frances G.,	Poor of Ardlowe, Tyrone,	215	10	9			
Jervois, ——	Poor of Rosscarbery,	—			‡523	9	11
Cork, Earl of,	Poor of Charleville,	—			§884	17	8
					‡33	17	2
Bartlett, Thomas,	Sandymount School and Poor,	—			‡121	8	5
M'Crabb, William,	Poor of All Saints Parish, at Christmas,	—			‡250	0	0
Winter, Elizabeth,	Poor of Charlemont Parish, stock of Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway,	—			50	0	0
Strangman, J. W.,	Fanning Institution, Waterford, stock of Great Southern and Western Railway, Ireland,	—			‖500	0	0
Carter, Susan,	Poor of Kingstown and Monkstown, at Christmas,	1,098	18	0			
Cunningham, Dr. John,	Larne Clothing Society and Poor of Ballyclare Village,	266	13	4			
Reilly, Bernard,	Poor of St. Peter's, Drogheda,	648	13	0			
Parker, Jane,	Jane Parker for life, and afterwards to Poor Protestants of Parish of Dundalk,	—			‡500	0	0
					‡400	12	0
Nolan, J. E.,	Poor of Kilcooley and three other parishes, Roscommon,	—			¶4	12	4
Carroll, John,	Poor of Rathdrum,	54	9	10			
Maunsell, Charlotte,	Protestant Orphan Society, Blind Asylum, and Visiting Society, Limerick,	—			‡19	12	9
Eccles, Sir John,	Little George's Church, Dublin,	—			‡125	0	0
Login, John,	Alms House, St. James's Parish, Dublin,	—			‡129	0	0
Eccles, Lady,	Alms House, Summer-hill, Dublin,	—			†27	13	9
Walsh, Catherine,	Asylum, Tramore,	—			**56	5	6
Vandeleur, Anne F.,	To clothe 20 Widows, Kilrush,	—			‡1,000	0	0
Barrett, Dr. John,	St. Mark's Hospital,	200	0	0			
Cullimore, Dr.,	Poor Members of the Society of Friends in county Wexford,	—			††700	0	0
Croker, Walter,	Protestant Poor of Castletown Roche,	—			‡92	6	1
Peyton, Eliza R.,	Island and Coast Society, Dublin,	—			§166	13	4
Hayes, General T.,	Protestant School, Mountmellick,	—			‡100	0	0
Macklin, Ralph,	Ralph Macklin's School,	—			‡‡669	16	0
Bunbury, Col. Kane,	Carlow Protestant Orphan Society,	—			‡1,000	0	0
Ditto,	Poor of Kelletstown Parish,	—			‡1,000	0	0
Ditto,	Poor of Rathvilly Parish,	—			‡1,000	0	0
Trotter, Elizabeth,	Poor Debtors in Marshalsea Prison,	—			‡10	0	0
Maunsell, Charlotte,	Protestant Orphan Society, Blind Asylum, and Visiting Society, Limerick,	—			‡19	12	9
Comber Fund, Andrews, W. G.,	Comber Parish,	—			‡69	1	6
					‡47	14	10
Patten, James,	Sick Poor and Infirm of Magheragal Parish,	—			‡100	0	0
					§§46	16	9
West, Rev. S.,	Clerk and Sexton of Killough Church,	—			‡23	0	0
Condell, Dr.,	Fanning Institution, Waterford,	—			‖195	0	0
Adams, ——	Poor of Duncormack, county Wexford,	§188	8	5	‡2	15	10
Sandes, G.,	Poor of Mountmellick,	—			¶5	10	9
Jackson, R.,	Monaghan Charitable School,	—			¶43	8	3
Chetwode, ——	Apprenticing Protestant boys, co. Meath,	2,431	14	11	‡144	7	8
Rev. T. Mullany,	Poor of Drom and Inch,	54	1	2			

* India 5 per Cents. † Rent annually. ‡ Cash. § Government Consols.
‖ Debenture Stock of Great Southern and Western Railway. ¶ Annuity.
**Annual Dividend transferred from Court of Chancery half yearly on £1,891 11*s.* 6*d.* Government New 3 per Cent. Stock. The interest on Nine Waterford Bridge Debentures is also payable to this charity.
†† Debenture Stock of Great Northern and Western Railway (Ireland).
‡‡ India 4 per Cent. Stock.
§§ Annual Dividend transferred from Court of Chancery half-yearly on £3,122 11*s.* 9*d.*, New 3 per Cent. Stock.

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CHRIST'S HOSPITAL INQUIRY COMMISSION.

REPORT.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty, 1877.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE BY
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1877.

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CHRIST'S HOSPITAL INQUIRY COMMISSION.

REPORT.

To the Right Honorable Richard Assheton Cross, M.P., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

SIR,

Pursuant to the appointment by which you have directed us to visit the school at Christ's Hospital, and to enquire generally, as well into the circumstances under which the suicide of a boy named William Arthur Gibbs has there taken place, as into the discipline and management of the said school, we have to report as follows :—

I. (1). The subjects of enquiry are twofold. First, the circumstances connected with the suicide, and secondly, the discipline and management of the school. We will first deal with the particular case, and then with that which is more general.

(2). It appears that the boy, whose death we are enquiring into, was one of forty who came to the Bluecoat School at Christ's Hospital from the Preparatory School at Hertford, on the 27th of April in the present year. On leaving Hertford he received a testimonial of "Honourable Mention" from the writing master, countersigned by the Head Master, for "progress and diligence," and in a letter addressed to the boy's father since his death, the writing master has also said that the boy was an obliging and good-natured boy whilst he was with him. In other respects the character of the boy was not so favourable; for in the customary report which is sent from the Preparatory School with each draft of boys as they come up to Christ's Hospital, the character of Gibbs, as therein inscribed, was "very indifferent," a term used to denote the lowest character given to boys leaving Hertford School, and which was applied last Easter to Gibbs alone. The apparent discrepancy between these two statements has been explained to us. Mr. Sykes was speaking of Gibbs' progress and diligence in school, which was confined principally to Arithmetic and Geography, but the Steward's report related to his moral conduct and general behaviour out of school. It appears also in evidence that the boy had the reputation of being a bully.

Question 194, explained in 929–938.
See Treasurer's statement in Appendix, and see questions 1939, 2388–94. 1861–67. 940, 1616–32, 1868–73, 1954–69.

(3). To clear up this point, which is by no means unimportant, we have examined the Head Master and Mr. Sykes, as well as the Steward and Assistant Steward at Hertford, Mr. Ludlow, and Mr. Wagner. Mr. Sykes, from whom the Head Master received his report, speaks of the boy when he was with him, and under his own observation, and he says of him that in school time he was an exceedingly good-natured boy; that he liked to play his tricks as well as other boys, and had buoyant spirits, but that if he thought he was improperly treated, he would turn "very rusty," and if he met with anybody who could not control him, he would give a great deal of trouble. On the other hand, Mr. Ludlow and Mr. Wagner, who came across him only out of school, formed a very unfavourable opinion of him; in their opinion he was a very unruly kind of boy; he conducted himself very indifferently in his ward, and he was constantly punished for ill-using boys smaller than himself, in various ways. From these, as well as from other witnesses, we think we may conclude that the boy was good-natured when not put out, but when put out he was obstinate, self-willed, and very determined. Mr. Bilby, his father's friend, who had known him intimately from his birth, and who was also his Master in St. Luke's Parochial School, makes this remark of him, "I found him tractable and teachable, and I found him playful and mischievous to a certain extent," and when asked what he meant by "mischievous," he said, "In the first place, I think he was addicted to having his own way, and if he did not have his own way, he was stubborn and obstinate. I remember the remark I have made on more than one occasion, was, you may break him, but you will not bend him." We fear we must add that this estimate of the boy's character is con-

1922–1924. 1940, 1941. 1867–1869. 1953–1956. See 338–342.

1717–53, 4211–37. firmed by the account given of him by the Masters of the two Schools, at which he had been previously educated.

(4). On coming up to Christ's Hospital, the boy was cautioned by the Warden about his character for bullying, and he said to him, "You begin here with a blank sheet. I have heard this bad character of you, but if you conduct yourself well, I shall never remember it, unless I have to refer to it." For about two months, that is to say, from the 27th of April to the 23rd of June, no serious complaint was made against him; on the contrary, the Warden says that he "conducted himself very much better than he should have expected from the character he brought up." The boy himself seemed happy both at Hertford and in London, until quite recently, for his father says that he spoke with pleasure of both schools, and he liked London better than Hertford. But he does not seem to have made much progress in his lessons, for he was in the lowest form, and nearly at the bottom of it.

940. See statement of facts, appendix 941. 238, 365, 366. 291, 292. 567, 568.

(5). It was not till Saturday, the 23rd of June, that anything occurred which seemed to indicate any great change in his conduct. On that day he was caned for very gross insolence in mocking the man who was drilling him. In the afternoon he absented himself from school without leave, and he went home, saying untruly that he had got a half-holiday. His father, finding this was not the case, himself took him back to school in the evening, but on reaching the gate he ran away, gave his father the slip, and did not come home till his father was in bed. His mother and sister let him in, and his sister took him to school quite early in the following morning. On that occasion he said to his sister that he was cruelly treated at school, and that he could not stop there. For this offence of running away he was flogged, but the flogging was not severe. He had eight stripes, twelve being the limit, which we are informed is never exceeded. One witness says that "he did not seem to mind it;" another, that "he seemed to take it very cool indeed."

943. 1032. 1034. 239–241. 250. 201–208, and 2672. 523–526. 613–616. 899–901.

(6). Between the time when the father took him back, and the day on which he ran away again, nothing material appears to have occurred until Sunday, the 1st of July. On that day he appears to have been very unruly in his ward, fighting at Scripture-lesson, and "not only fighting, but scuffling with a boy." For this the monitor, whose name was Copeland, sharply punished him by slapping him on the face several times with his open hand; and he also told him that he would be reported next day to the Head Master. This annoyed him a great deal, because the Head Master had been speaking to the boys on that day about their unruly conduct; and this report as to his unruly conduct would have been made to the Head Master and not to the Warden.

434–443. 467–469. 618–624. 3728–3730.

(7). On the following day, Monday, the 2nd of July, Gibbs ran away again, saying, untruly, as he had done before, "that he had got a half-holiday." After his tea he was to go back to school, but instead of doing so he went to the theatre. He appears to have been out all night. On Tuesday, after a long search for him, his father found him playing with one or two of the boys belonging to the tradespeople of the neighbourhood. The father then endeavoured to find out from him what was the cause of his running away. The boy said that the monitors there were tyrants, and he added, "if taken back, and put under that monitor (meaning Copeland) I cannot live, I shall hang myself." As an instance of the alleged ill-treatment, he told his father that when he was in the bath the monitor pressed him under the water, and held him until he thought he should have died. He also told his father that he had been more subjected to cruel treatment since the athletic sports, in which he said he had won three prizes, and he said that, in consequence, there was jealousy of him. It will be important to bear in mind that on both these points, the ill-treatment in the bath and the jealousy about the prizes, there was no foundation whatever for what Gibbs had said. In the first place, we have reason to believe that neither of the monitors had ever been with him in the bath, and in the second place, the prizes had certainly been won by another boy with the same surname as his own, viz., Mervyn Gibbs, so that there could be no jealousy on that account; the fact being that William Arthur Gibbs did not even compete for the prizes in question, having failed in the preliminary trial.

247, 2678, 3029. 254–5. 353, 3037. 214. See the father's evidence, 214–220, and 567–541, and see the Sister's evidence to a similar effect 2654–7. 227. 259–262. 988. 477, 970, 648–6. 484–486.

(8). On the evening of Tuesday, when his father found him, a friend of the father's, Mr. Lallemand, took him back to school, the father following on their heels in case he should be required. On their way to the school he was in very good spirits, but he did not like to go, and was afraid of punishment. Mr. Lallemand, however, took his arm, and would not let him run away, which he seemed disposed to do.

221. 717–722.

(9). On coming back to the school he was placed in a side ward of the infirmary, not however in the body of the ward, but in a small compartment separated from it by a wooden partition. Two other boys were also placed in the ward itself, the door leading into the compartment being left open. He seems to have slept soundly all night, and he made no complaint. In the morning, the night nurse says, he seemed "perfectly well" and "all right;" and he ate a very hearty breakfast. The only thing noticeable about him was that he looked, what the head nurse calls, "defiantly," that is to say, as she herself explained it, "He looked at you as if he did not care much, that is what I mean." At half-past ten the boy was left alone, the two other boys having been removed and the key was turned in the ward door, the head nurse having said to the day nurse, "Do not let him go away if you can help it." At half-past eleven or about twenty minutes to twelve, the day nurse went to see if he wanted anything, and she found him hanging by the cord of the ventilator. The cord was cut almost immediately, but the boy was quite dead.

See the evidence of Mary Perry, Mary Ann Quann, and Mrs. Eliza Fox.

168–171.

6

(10). On the 5th of July an inquest was held, and the Coroner in summing up the case, "left it to the Jury, on the evidence, to record as their verdict on the facts proved, that the deceased destroyed himself through fear of punishment, or if they thought that the ill-treatment was the cause, to say so, or to find a verdict of temporary insanity generally, if they thought that he was not accountable for what he did. The Jury found the last as their verdict."

Coroner's Letter to Secretary of State, Appendix p. .

(11). In reviewing this case, we think it right, after all that has occurred, to consider how far Gibbs' suicide can be attributed to any improper treatment either by the authorities of the school, or by the monitors who had charge over the ward to which he belonged.

(12). With regard to his treatment by the authorities, we shall have to make some remarks when we pass from the particular case of Gibbs to the general management and discipline of the school. It appears, however, that though Gibbs was frequently caned by one of the Masters during school hours, he made no complaint of ill-treatment either by the Warden or by any of the authorities. The evidence shows distinctly that he liked the school; and so far as relates to the unhappy death of the poor boy we cannot attribute blame to the authorities.

229–230–238.
364–366.

(13). Nor can we attribute blame to the monitors. As against Copeland, Gibbs unquestionably made the gravest charges. There is no doubt that Gibbs was several times punished by Copeland for breaches of discipline in the ward. It appears that the monitor who preceded Copeland had been easy, and that his ward, when Copeland's monitorship commenced, was in a somewhat disorderly state. It was natural, therefore, that Copeland, who is described as a boy with a high sense of duty should have been anxious to maintain good order in his ward; but any charge of tyranny rests entirely on the statements of Gibbs to his sister, and to his father when he was insisting on his return to the School.

430–40,
2247–60,
2297–2309,
2354–69.
2292–94,
3729.
1069.

Considering the general character of the boy and the instances of his untruthfulness already referred to, we cannot rely upon his unsupported statements.

2487.

Copeland, on the other hand, bears a high character from the Head Master, the Warden, the Visiting Master, and the Matron of his ward, and the authorities at Hertford. He has now left the School. We examined four boys in his own ward and they all spoke well of him. It is true, no doubt, that he struck Gibbs more than once, and to strike a boy was not allowed by the Warden's rules. Custom, however, had sanctioned the practice. The late Head Master, Mr. Bell, acknowledges that the monitors could not be expected to enforce order without in some cases infringing these rules, and it is therefore the custom, rather than the monitor, which ought to be blamed. It is also clear that Gibbs was not himself bullied, nor was it likely that he should be bullied; for, by his father's account, he was a very powerful boy, and well able to take his own part.

2553. 1069.
2487. 905.
1949–50.
1431–1631.

1240.

304, 314,
cp. 4229.

(14). There is one other circumstance connected with this case which ought to be noticed. Public opinion and public feeling were naturally excited by the painful story made known by the inquest; and this excitement was greatly increased by the rumour that another boy had attempted suicide in the school at Christ's Hospital about seven or eight months ago. We have therefore thought it right to take evidence about that case, that the real facts might be accurately ascertained.

(15). The painful circumstances to which this rumour referred had relation to a Grecian of considerable promise. He appears to have suffered from ill health and great depression and he failed in his examination before Christmas, so that having been the second Grecian in his class, he "dropped down" to a much lower place. The consequence was that the Head Master had to tell him that if at Midsummer the result of his examination was the same, he would probably have to "drop out," as there could only be six Exhibitioners sent to the University. This failure, and the fear that he would have to leave the school, without an exhibition, preyed upon his spirits, and he took phosphorus, with the intention of killing himself. The poor fellow was in great danger of his life, but he ultimately recovered. On quitting the school he left a paper behind him, in which he said; "If any one be accused, it is false, because I did it myself; and those to whom it most concerns will see the reason. I've acted a farce now for over eight years, and cannot bear up any longer. My going can be no loss to any one. At school I shall soon be forgotten. My home was hardly a home to *me*. The reason perhaps is that I was brought up out of place—above my station. I blame none but myself." This Paper needs no comment.

2596–2615.

1642, 1827.

II. Besides the particular case of the boy who committed suicide, we are required to report generally on the discipline and management of the School.

(16.) In these matters we have derived much assistance from Mr. Fearon's Report to the Schools Inquiry Commission (1868), and also from many of the witnesses we have examined, among whom we may particularly refer to the Rev. G. C. Bell, now Head Master at Marlborough, and the Rev. Dr. Haig-Brown, now Head Master of Charterhouse. Both these gentlemen were educated at Christ's Hospital. Mr. Bell was himself Head Master of that school for eight years, from October, 1868, to July, 1876, and under his active administration many improvements in management and discipline were introduced. Dr. Haig-Brown became a Governor in 1864 in the usual manner, *i.e.* by contributing 500*l.*, solely (as he states) that he might connect himself with an institution to which he owed a great debt of gratitude. He was put upon the Committee of Almoners, a body of about 40 which forms practically the governing body of the school, subject of course to the Court of Governors, who are in number about 450. He was also a member of the Education Committee, which is a sub-committee of the Committee of Almoners, consisting of 12 members, and appointed to advise with the Head Master on all subjects connected with the teaching of the boys. Dr. Haig-Brown continued to take an active part in the work of the Committees till the great school over which he presides was moved from London to the neighbourhood of Godalming. We have examined also the Treasurer, the Head Master, the Warden, several Masters, and some of the matrons and beadles; also the Head Master, one Assistant-Master, the Steward, and assistant steward of Hertford School; 15 boys or young men who have left Christ's Hospital within the last few years, and who for the most part volunteered to give evidence; and lastly, 17 boys who are still in the School or were so at the time of their examination.

Mr. Bell's evidence, 1080–1351.

Dr. Haig-Brown's evidence. 2018–2156.

In treating of the discipline and management of the school, we propose to confine ourselves to questions, which have mainly arisen out of the particular case into which we were directed to enquire.

Treasurer. Schools Inquiry Committee Report, v. i, p. 487. Assistant Matrons.

The position and power of the Head Master.

(17). Mr. Fearon, in his Report, remarked that the government and control of the boys in Christ's Hospital was different from that which is pursued in any other middle school with which he was acquainted. His account may be summed up in a few words. In all other schools included within the range of the Commissioners' inquiry, the masters exercised authority over the boys at all times, whether in or out of school. At Christ's Hospital their authority was limited to the hours of school time; at other times, in play hours and in the sleeping wards, the boys were subject to a distinct official called the Warden, who had a staff of matrons and beadles under him, and had the control of the boys out of school time. In relation also to his assistant masters, the chief teacher at Christ's Hospital differed greatly from the Head Masters of most schools. In most public schools the Head Master had the power of appointing and dismissing the assistant masters, and had authority over them in school. At Christ's Hospital, the assistants had each of them independent power in his own class; they were appointed and dis-

Schools Inquiry Commission Report, vol. vii., p. 474, foll. (1868).

missed by the Committee of Almoners, and they were responsible, not to the chief master, but to the Treasurer, who was the Chairman of the Committee of Almoners and represented them as the supreme authority of the school, having control over both Head Master and Warden. "At Christ's Hospital," says Mr. Fearon, in 1868, "there is no Head Master." p. 479.

(18). These anomalous conditions have been, to some extent, amended since the appointment of Mr. Bell in that same year. The chief master, the "Upper Grammar Master" (as he was called), has now been invested with the title of Head Master, and in school hours, at least, exercises the authority implied in the name. Evidence, 1247–8.

(19). The ultimate authority still rests with the Treasurer as the representative of the Governors, and as between the Warden and Head Master there is still a double government. It appears, indeed, that in the "Charge" of the Head Master, authority is given him over the Warden. But, practically, Mr. Bell tells us, he was co-ordinate with him, and Mr. Bell felt this so strongly that just before he quitted the school in July, 1876, being desired to suggest any alterations which he deemed necessary in the Head Master's Charge, he drew up a paper calling attention to the difficulty that might arise "if, in the Treasurer's absence, the Warden and Head Master were to differ on some cardinal point of discipline." "Such difficulties," he adds, "have been so far avoided, but with very considerable effort, and I have sometimes found myself on the verge of a direct collision of opinion, without feeling at all sure that I had the power to enforce my own views. Such a feeling, probably reciprocal, tends to weaken the action of the executive force of the school. . . . I should suggest the insertion, at the top of page 9 [of the Charge] of some such words as these: 'You will confer with the Warden, and, if need be, require him to carry out your suggestions'" 1085. 1096. 1249. 1250.

1. If the office of Warden is retained (and, so long as the School is allowed to remain in London, we think it cannot be dispensed with), we are of opinion that the relations of the Head Master to that office should be definitely stated, so as to make the Warden distinctly subordinate to the Head Master.

2. We think also that the Head Master should have the power of appointing and dismissing his assistant masters.

3. We think that the Head Master ought not to be elected, as at present, probably after a sharp canvass, by the majority of Governors, who are about 450 in number, but by a small Governing Body. 2968.

4. We do not enter into the question of the mode of appointment of such Governing Body, but we think that it should have all the functions exercised by the Governing Bodies of the great public schools, except in respect to the management of the estates.

5. While fully acknowledging the services of the present and the former Treasurer, and the interest they have taken in the welfare of the school, we cannot but believe that the responsibility of the management of the boys ought to rest with the Masters, and we therefore concur in the recommendation of the Schools Inquiry Commission that the Treasurer "should be relieved of all control over the school." Report of Schools Inquiry Commission, vol. i, p. 488.

The Management of the Sleeping Wards.

(20). Here also is another peculiarity of Christ's Hospital. Taking the number in the London school at 700 (at present it is somewhat less), this number is distributed among sixteen wards, so that there are about forty-four in each ward. Each ward is under the care of a matron, who has a room in communication with the ward, and it is her business to see that the boys are orderly, clean, and tidy, and that no disturbance takes place there. She is assisted by three (or sometimes two) monitors in each ward; and in each ward there is a Grecian or deputy Grecian (that is, an elder boy preparing to go to the University), who has a study partitioned off from the ward, and a curtain to draw round his bed. It appears, however, by a great concurrence of evidence, that the Grecian takes little or no part in the management of the ward, and practically it is in the hands of the monitors. It must be understood that the sleeping wards are to a certain extent also used as sitting-rooms by day. 1130–6, 1214–16, 2108–13, 2546–8, 3193, 3276, 3403, 3815–19, 4098.

(21). Now the age at which the large majority of boys are required to leave the school 3876–81, 4030.

is a little over 15. Every one must leave at the end of the term after which he has reached that age, unless he be a Grecian, or unless (on the special recommendation of the Head Master) he is allowed to stay till he is 16. It follows that the bulk of the boys from whom the monitors must be chosen are about 14. They are appointed jointly by the Head Master and Warden; great care is taken in their appointment; those are selected in each ward who bear the best character, and are most trustworthy, regard being also had to age, stature, position in the school, and general qualities for government. If they prove incompetent, or if they are found guilty of misconduct, they are dismissed from their office. They have, at present at least, no authorized power to inflict corporal punishment; but Mr. Bell fairly told us that he did not think this prohibition excluded such punishments as a slap in the face. It is also a rule that a boy who has been ill-treated has a right of appeal to the Warden, and the Warden tells us that this right was not unfrequently exercised. We cannot discover that the exercise of this right of appeal produces any ill consequences to those who appeal. Indeed, the very fact of its being used freely seems to prove the contrary. This seems to be one of the cases in which the coördinate authority of the Warden and Head Master acted inharmoniously. The Warden is positive that the monitors had no power to inflict corporal punishment. The late Head Master thinks that there was no positive prohibition, and evidently is of opinion that such a prohibition would be ineffectual. There can be no doubt, in such a matter, which opinion the boys are most likely to follow.

2290, 2533.

1211, 1273, 1311–15, 2623.

1078, 1127–9, cp. 2622, 3376, 3408.

991, 1148.

428, 612, 988*, 3820–32.

1239, 1240.

995, 1060–70, 1676–1677, cp. 3824.

987*–8.*

1238–40.

(22). In past times it is certain that, at Christ's Hospital, as in other schools, there existed a great amount of tyranny, and that this was exercised generally by the older and stronger boys, as well as by the monitors. We have not cared to accumulate evidence upon this point. It is notorious: our business is to report on the present condition of the school, not on the past; and, so far as we can judge, this petty tyranny, or "bullying," has, in the course of the last ten years at least, been very greatly diminished. It is, we fear, hopeless that, where a great number of boys are herded together, there will not be some amount of "bullying," unless the boys are placed (as in most foreign schools) under the perpetual supervision of masters. But, considering the nature of the arrangements which are necessary at Christ's Hospital in its present situation, and especially considering the age of the monitors, we believe that everything has been done to reduce the bullying to a minimum; that the monitors have themselves checked bullying, and that the present state of discipline in the wards is not bad.

1231–37, 2162–74, 2838, 3375–85, 3409, 3453, 3647, 3653, 3690, 4197.

1123–38, 1143.

(23). We now have to consider whether it is possible to amend the arrangements of which we speak, and especially to provide monitors of a more advanced age.

(24). It is evident that, let the monitorial system be what it may, good, bad, or indifferent, it has not a fair trial at Christ's Hospital. The Grecians, who, from their age and position in the school, are the proper persons to act as monitors, seem formerly to have really exercised this function, till about the year 1840 they were virtually deprived of it by the Steward of that date; and after that time they have stood aloof from the control of the wards. Mr. Bell seems to have wished to enforce upon them the duty of acting as advisers and referees between the boys in the ward and the monitors; and the present Head Master tells us that he is endeavouring to put them in real command of the wards. We may refer especially to the instructions given to the ward matrons by Mr. Bell in 1874.

Dr. Haig-Brown's evidence, 2106–2114.

1135.

2543–50.

1135, cp. 4008–4102, 4145–9.

(25). We cannot, in the present circumstances of the School, advise any radical alteration in the management of wards, which is "in the hands of matrons, assisted by the monitors." "The matron," Mr. Bell adds, "is considered to be the keystone of the discipline of the ward." At other schools such discipline would be entrusted to masters, who have authority over the boys both in school and in the playground. But this alteration, which otherwise we should deem most desirable, evidently cannot be made while the school remains in its present site. It is impossible to provide dwelling houses for masters in close contiguity with the wards; and therefore, unless the school is removed, we can only recommend:—

1124, cp. 1207–9.

1137, 1190, 2075, 2151, etc.

1. That the Grecians be made a more available force.

2. That the Head Master have a supreme authority over the boys in the wards as well as in the school.

3. That the arrangement respecting the visitation of the wards by such masters as have houses near the school should be made a positive duty, for which they should be remunerated, and that their reports should be made to the Head Master and Warden conjointly.

Corporal Punishments used in the School by Masters and Warden.

(26). The supreme punishment in most schools is expulsion, or the milder form of removal from the school by the parents on the advice of the authorities. A boy who is inveterately idle, or who, from want of capacity, remains at an advanced age in a lower form among boys much younger and smaller than himself, ought, both for his own sake and for the sake of the school, to be removed. At Christ's Hospital such compulsory removal never takes place, except in the case of misconduct of an aggravated kind; and, even in such cases, removal entails losses so serious on the parents that it is very rarely resorted to. In most cases, therefore, the supreme punishment is flogging with the birch. 1050–7, 1144–45, 1317–20 2529–37, 3228–30.

(27). Highly coloured descriptions of this punishment have appeared in the newspapers. But whatever may have been the case in former times, this punishment cannot at the present day be said to be severe. The ordinary number of stripes is six or eight, and in no case does the number exceed ten or twelve; only a single rod seems to be used; and the instrument, which we have seen, is very far less formidable than that which is used in some of our great public schools, a specimen of which we have also seen. The punishment is inflicted by one of the beadles privately, and in the presence of the Head Master or Warden; and we have opinions in favour of this mode of infliction. It is administered in the ordinary way, except in the case of bigger boys when the rod is laid across the shoulders. 1027, 1151. 1296. 1150, 1299, 1306 1049, 1703–5.

(28). The punishment is not frequent. Each case ordered by the Head Master is carefully recorded. In Mr. Bell's eight years the floggings ordered by him did not exceed five in each year; in the one year during which the present Head Master has been in office they have been four. The Warden also keeps a record of the floggings ordered by himself. He has not preserved these records except for the last five years. During these years the average number has been 6·6 in each year; but in the year 1876 the number was exceptionally large.

(29). Mr. Bell tells us that the punishment was considered to be a disgrace, not from the nature of the punishment, but because it was never inflicted except for some disgraceful offence. The case of running away, however, seems to be somewhat of an exception to this rule, and it does not appear, so far as our evidence goes, that a flogging for this offence was felt to be a disgrace by the boys themselves. 1301. 1304–1309. 521–526.

(30). Besides flogging with the birch, each master in school is authorized to use the cane, and the Warden can order the beadle to cane boys on the hand for offences not serious enough to require a flogging. 1152–3. 1667–71.

(31). To prevent abuse of this power, Mr. Bell, in 1870, ordered that every Master should keep a black book, in which he was required to enter every caning which he inflicted, and Mr. Bell used to inspect this book periodically. In the present Head Master's "Charge" this regulation was made law: "Each master and each assistant, or under master, shall enter all corporal punishments inflicted by him in a book to be kept by himself, but open to your inspection at any time when you may call for it." It appears, however, that some of the masters, at least, understood this order to refer only to canings on the hand, and considered themselves at liberty to give boys one, two, or even four cuts with the cane on the back or arm without making any entry of such punishment; and sometimes a boy would be "turned over" the desk, and his breeches pulled tight by two other boys that the strokes might sting more sharply. It appears in evidence that in one lower form it was the practice of the master to endeavour to keep idle or stupid boys up to the mark by administering such canings nearly every day, without making a record of the same. 1154, 3071. 1768–9. 1488–1498, 1548–1551, 1608–1612, 1776–8.

(32). Before we give any opinion on the punishment of caning, it will be well to notice what other punishments are or can be used. There are impositions, and detention in school during play hours, and refusal of leave to go out to visit friends on half-holidays. This last is no doubt a severe and efficacious punishment; but it is too severe for small

offences, and it cannot be used in all cases, for many of the boys have no friends in London, and cannot have leave out at all. As to impositions, there is force in what
1774. is said by one of the masters whom we examined, that "with little boys impositions are a very great trouble; they deprive them of their playtime, and if they are engaged upon impositions they cannot do their work for next day." With dull boys this is especially the case. Detention in school is much disliked, but it is a punishment which cannot be used constantly, because, like impositions, it deprives boys of their play and exercise; and a young man who left the school about five years ago, and appeared
7277. before us as a volunteer to give evidence upon the cruel treatment he had received in the school, was asked whether he would prefer to have a caning, severe as he represented it to be, or to be detained in school, answered without hesitation that he would rather have had the caning.

(33). Without however entering into the much disputed question of corporal punishments, we doubt not that it will be admitted that such punishments should be diminished as far as possible, so as to lead and persuade boys by kind treatment, rather than to compel them by the rude methods so much in favour in former times. But this can hardly be expected so long as masters associate with boys only in school, and can have little intercourse with them in play hours; that is, so long as the school remains in its present situation. We are, therefore, not prepared to advise the absolute discontinuance of corporal punishments at Christ's Hospital at present. With regard to flogging, we are glad to know how little it is in use. But as to caning, the evidence we have taken makes it clear that a closer supervision should be exercised. The rule should be rigidly enforced that every case of corporal punishment should be recorded in a book kept for that purpose, and periodically inspected by the Head Master.

Beadles.

(34). We must add a few words on another peculiarity of Christ's Hospital, viz., the delegation of the Warden's authority in the playground to beadles.

Here, we can only repeat, *mutatis mutandis*, what we said respecting the government of the sleeping wards by matrons. We agree with several of the witnesses,
Mr. Bell, 1259; Dr. Haig-Brown, 2088-9. that it would be better that masters should be employed instead of beadles. But while the school is allowed to remain in London, we do not see how this is possible. There is no complaint of the character or of the kindliness of the men, but strong opinions are given, and we concur in them, that their station in life is not such as to make it desirable to entrust to them the large powers which, under the present state of things, seem to be necessary. If it were possible for the masters to reside on the premises, the office of beadle might cease to exist.

HERTFORD.

(35). To these remarks on the discipline and government of Christ's Hospital, we may add a brief notice of the establishment at Hertford. We were not instructed to report on this school. But our enquiry necessarily led us to examine some of its officers, and every boy whom we had before us had himself passed through Hertford. We therefore gained some knowledge of its affairs.

(36). A description of the Hertford branch may be found in Mr. Fearon's Report. It
pp. 489-496. is a feeder to the London school, and every boy must pass through Hertford before he can be admitted to the larger school. The age at which boys enter there is about 7 or 8. They are transferred to London at about 10 or 11. They are in number nearly 400, and there are eight sleeping wards, so that there are nearly 50 boys in each ward.

(37). The management at Hertford is a double of that in London. As in London
2395-2410. so at Hertford, the Assistant Masters have no authority out of school. As in London so at Hertford, the care of the boys in their sleeping wards and in the playground is committed to an independent officer; at Hertford this officer is called the Steward, and under him the wards are managed by matrons, assisted by monitors.

(38). With the young boys the government of the wards by matrons seems to work

very well; but we cannot but think the monitorial system must be worse than useless when administered by little boys of 11 or 12. 888, 1992, 2449.

(39). If we are right in advising that the Head Master should be supreme at Christ's Hospital, we can hardly be wrong in giving the same advice with respect to the Head Master at Hertford.

(40). It appears that no enquiry whatever is made into a boy's previous character when he comes to Hertford: he is examined in reading and writing, and it must be shown that his parents are in circumstances that make the boy a proper object for the charity. It appears also that the report sent with a boy from Hertford to Christ's Hospital is made independently by two or three different persons. The form master reports on the boy's diligence and proficiency in school, and the Head Master countersigns this report without enquiry. The Steward reports on the boy's moral character without any communication with the Head Master, or any other master. Probably the age of the boys at entrance would make any enquiry into his previous character of little use. But we think that when the boy leaves, the Head Master should report more fully on his character, both in school and out of school, after consultation with those who possess more complete and accurate knowledge on these points. 2447. 2439–42. 1662–67.

REMOVAL OF THE SCHOOL.

(41). It remains to express an opinion on a point which has been more than once alluded to in our Report, viz., on the removal of the school from its present site into the country. We should not enter on this subject were it not that, some of our most capable witnesses consider that such removal bears strongly upon the matters into which we are directed to inquire. Guided by these opinions we do not propose to enter into the obvious considerations of health, air, and space, which a removal into the country would secure, but shall deal with this question solely in reference to the subjects of our enquiry, the discipline and management of the school.

(42). It has been pressed upon us by the eminent authorities to whom we specially refer, that this removal is absolutely necessary, in order to enable the Head Master, with his staff of assistant masters, to exercise the control over the boys which is so advantageously exercised in all other large schools. For the sake of economy there would be every reason to maintain the present system of placing the boys in large wards. But in a new building more floor space might be provided, so that the beds need not be in so close contiguity; and masters' houses might be built with doors opening into every ward, so that the master in charge of the wards might enter at pleasure, and see at a glance whether all was in order or no. The authority of the monitors might then be limited in amount, but such as they retained might be exercised with much more certainty; and their duties would become so much diminished in point of detail, that the Grecians might well be required to act with effect as the heads of the wards. In the play hours also the masters' houses would overlook the playground; and as in most schools that have the advantage of a country site, the younger masters, at least, might join in the games, and thus a sympathy and confidence might grow up, which really has been found to exist in other schools, but which can hardly be expected in a school where the intercourse of masters and boys is systematically confined to hearing lessons and inflicting punishment. We agree with Mr. Bell and Dr. Haig-Brown that probably all the defects in management and discipline which are complained of at Christ's Hospital, and which cannot be effectually cured while it remains in its present cramped situation, would disappear under the government of an able and judicious Head Master, if once the school were removed to a spacious site in the country. Mr. Bell, 1083, 1138, 1331–3, 1345. Dr. Haig-Brown, 20,381–40, cp. 3231–34. Dr. Haig-Brown, 2124, 2149–5. cp. Treasurer's evidence, 2980–82.

(43). A motion for the removal of the school was formally made and debated in 1870, and in a court, attended by 140 Governors, it was negatived by a majority of only 14 votes. We trust that the question may be soon revived, and that it may meet with a different fate. If Christ's Hospital is to be retained as a great boarding-school, there seems to be no antecedent reason why it should be placed in London; and we are given to understand that the sum which might be realised by the sale of the present site would much more than provide for the cost of removal. Like the Schools Inquiry

Vol. i, p. 543.

Commissioners, we feel a great unwillingness to aid in destroying the ancient traditions and venerable memories of the place. But these associations may be too dearly purchased, and for a thorough reform in the management and discipline of the school, we think that its removal from London is indispensable.

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(44). In conclusion, we think it due to the authorities of the school to express our opinion that the defects in management and discipline are due not to the shortcomings of individuals, but to faults inherent in the system.

The system expects that 700 boys should, except when at lessons, be kept in order by the Head Master and the Warden, assisted by matrons, beadles, and boys under 16, with the relations of these two gentlemen one to the other not clearly defined, and both of them subordinate to the Treasurer. There are, indeed, five Assistant-Masters, who, under the name of Visiting-Masters, pay occasional visits to the wards, but the conditions of their engagement do not bind them to give any time to the boys out of school hours, and it does not appear that they have any remuneration for the fulfilment of their self-imposed task. The insufficiency of the staff is especially evident on Sundays.

On this, see 1265–6, 1271–2, 2067–74, 3307 10.

That such a system as this works no worse is, we think, to the credit of the Head Master and the Warden and their Assistants; and it is only fair to add that all our enquiries tend to show that the school has much improved of late years, especially under the management of the last Head Master, and that, of the "Old Blues" whom we have examined, those who have left last, have clearly the pleasantest recollections of their school life.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

(Signed)
SPENCER H. WALPOLE.
RUSSELL GURNEY.
W. E. FORSTER.
H. G. LIDDELL.
JOHN WALTER.

William J. Gernon,
Secretary,
Home Office, 10th August, 1877.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

WHITEHALL,
July 13, 1877.

DEAR SIR,

I enclose the appointment for an inquiry into the school at Christ's Hospital. As the school breaks up on Wednesday, Mr. Cross has arranged for the first meeting of the gentlemen named in the appointment to be held at Christ's Hospital, on Monday next, at 11 o'clock A.M. I am to add that a clerk from this Department will be directed to attend to act as Secretary at the meeting, and a short-hand writer engaged for the occasion.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
A. F. O. LIDDELL.

The Right Hon. SPENCER WALPOLE, M.P.

To the Right Honourable SPENCER WALPOLE, M.P., the Right Honourable RUSSELL GURNEY, M.P., Recorder of the City of London, the Right Honourable WILLIAM EDWARD FORSTER, M.P., the Very Reverend H. G. LIDDELL, D.D., Dean of Christchurch, and JOHN WALTER, Esquire, M.P.

Whereas William Arthur Gibbs, a boy of the age of 11 years, and a pupil in the school of Christ's Hospital, has lately committed suicide: And whereas it appears expedient that an inquiry should be held as well into the circumstances under which such suicide took place as into the discipline and management of the said school: And whereas the Governors of Christ's Hospital have signified through their Treasurer their consent to such an inquiry.

Now, therefore, I, the Right Honourable Richard Assheton Cross, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, do hereby authorise and appoint you to visit the said school, and to inquire generally into the premises, and report to me in writing.

RICHD. ASSHETON CROSS.

Home Office, Whitehall,
13*th July*, 1877.

APPENDIX B.

(*Confidential.*)

3, SERJEANT'S INN,
CHANCERY LANE,
July 11, 1877.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 10th inst. concerning an inquest held by me on the body of William Arthur Gibbs, a scholar of Christ's Hospital, London, I have the honour to state that the report in the newspaper extract enclosed is so meagre and inaccurate, that I have thought it best to send to you a copy of the evidence taken by me at the inquest.

The deceased appeared to have been a bold, determined boy, but although of a stubborn temper, yet sensitive of kindness as well as of ill-treatment, as was shown by the evidence when he said to his father, "Do *you* forgive me, father"; and he kissed him, and said, "Yes."

My impression at the time was, that being of the disposition and temper described, and having been flogged once for having run away, and having no doubt been somewhat worried by the monitors, one of whom confessed to have slapped his face many times, and also having been told by them that they should report him to the Head Master on the *Monday* for misbehaviour in Bible class on Sunday, and not knowing whether he should be flogged for such misconduct, he ran away again, and then, when brought back to school on the Tuesday, he was placed in the infirmary to keep him from the other boys in his ward, whilst the Warden conferred with the Head Master as to what was to be done with him.

Having committed the offence of running away a second time, he well knew that he would be flogged again, even if he were not expelled. He knew also that the Warden was to confer with the Head Master on

the *Wednesday* morning as to the punishment he was to receive, and also that he would probably be brought up before the Head Master after *morning school*. He committed suicide just before twelve o'clock (the hour for school breaking up), as he was found dead at a quarter-past twelve, and had then been dead about half an hour.

I think that the fear of further punishment, acting on a mind already worked upon and excited, so unhinged his mind as to be the cause of his destroying himself.

In summing up the case, I left it to the jury on the evidence to record as their verdict on the facts proved, that the deceased destroyed himself through fear of punishment, or if they thought that ill-treatment was the cause, to say so, or to find a verdict of temporary insanity generally, if they thought that he was not accountable for what he did. The jury found the last as their verdict.

I examined, as witnesses, the father of the deceased, the friend who took him back to school, the two nurses, the doctor, the two monitors, an assistant master and the Head Master, and the Warden of the school, those being all the people who appeared to know anything about the matter.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
WM. JOHN PAYNE,
Coroner of London.

The Right Honourable THE SECRETARY OF STATE, M.P.

P.S.—The previous case of attempted suicide was from over-study.

APPENDIX C.

Before W. J. PAYNE, Esq., Coroner

Re WILLIAM ARTHUR GIBBS, Deceased.

Transcript of Shorthand Notes of the Inquest on the body of William Arthur Gibbs, taken in the Infirmary of Christ's Hospital, at Christ's Hospital, Newgate Street, on July 5, 1877.

WILLIAM GIBBS, *examined by the Coroner.*

What is your name?—William Gibbs.

Where do you reside?—At 397, Kingsland Road.

What are you by business?—A glass painter.

You have seen the body shown to the jury; do you recognize it as that of your son?—Yes.

What was his name?—William Arthur Gibbs.

What was his age?—Twelve last birthday, nearly thirteen.

Was he in good health up to the time of this unfortunate affair?—Yes.

Had you any reason to expect his death?—No.

What sort of a boy was he as to his disposition?—He was of an open and kind disposition, but of a stubborn character.

He was in this school, I believe?—He was.

How long had he been here?—He was at the school at Hertford, and came to London some month or so ago, about a month ago, I think. I am not sure, but I think it was about the time of the Easter holidays.

Had he ever absconded from the school?—Yes, he had run away twice.

Where did he go to?—He went home to his mamma.

Did you bring him back here?—Yes.

What did he assign as a reason for his running away?—When I spoke to him about it, he made no reply.

Can you account for that in any way?—Well, he was self-willed and stubborn.

Then he did not tell you why he came home?—No, he did not tell me.

How long did he remain at home on that occasion?—He arrived at home at about two o'clock, and I brought him back the same evening, but he gave me the slip at the gates of the school, and ran away for the night. Next morning he came home again.

Do you know where he passed the night?—Yes; that is to say, in answer to enquiries which were made, deceased said that he had slept in an outhouse during the night. I would not have him in my house, because I thought the authorities would think that I was harbouring him, and they would lose all control over him.

Had he made any complaints at all as to how he was treated in the school?—I heard that he had made complaints of the monitor.

To you?—No, to his youngest sister, but I thought little of that, because he never spoke to me.

Did you take any steps upon what you had heard?—No, I took no action nor made any enquiries, because I thought it would all blow over.

Did it not strike you as an extraordinary thing for him to do, his running away, and then telling you nothing about it?—He never told me, he was most stubborn. He had great powers of controlling himself.

Ah! he went to his mother or his sister about these matters, I suppose?—No, he was not a boy of that sort.

When you left him did he appear satisfied, or how did he seem?—Well, I cannot exactly remember now, my mind has been so much upset.

When did he run away again?—Last Monday.

Did he come home?—No, not at first.

Where did he go to, do you know?—No, I don't know.

When did you hear that he had run away?—I heard of it on Monday.

Did you see him?—No, I did not.

How did you know that he had run away?—I think I heard of it from home. He did come to my office, I understand, but I was out. My man told me that he was away from school, and I searched for him

in every direction, and I think I must have travelled 40 or 50 miles seeking him. I at last found him on Tuesday playing in the streets. He was playing with two or three neighbouring lads. He was wearing his school dress.

What did he then tell you?—He told me he left the school on Monday, and that then he went to my shop, and after that he went to the theatre.

Did he account for not coming home all night?—He said that when he came home he found the place in darkness, and did not like to knock.

Could he have got in if he had tried to do so?—Yes, I had been sitting up all night in the hope that he would come home, therefore he might have come in if he had liked, but he did not.

Well, when you met him on the Tuesday, did you ask him his reason for leaving?—Yes, I asked him, and he did not answer. I told him he must go back, and that he had a good home to go to, and a good school.

What did he say in answer to that?—He said, "Pa, I will never be under that monitor as long as I live, I would sooner hang myself." I said, "You stupid boy, what can be your reason for saying such a thing?" and he said, "Papa, he treats me cruelly, and is a tyrant." I said, "How long has this occurred?" and he said, "Ever since athletics." I must tell you he had won three prizes at the last athletic sports, that was somewhere about three weeks ago. I said, "Have you complained about it?" and he said "No." I asked him why not, and he said, "If I did no notice would be taken of it. I should only be treated worse after."

Did you, after this conversation, take him back?—He was taken back to the school. I did not take him, but I sent a friend of mine with him because he had given me the slip at the gates the time before. Just before we parted he said, "Do you forgive me, pa?" and I said "Yes, my boy;" and I gave him a kiss, and said good-bye, and left him. I have never seen him since alive.

Did he tell you the name of the monitor that he spoke of?—He did tell me the name, but I have quite forgotten it. It was a short name, but I believe I should know it if I heard it.

Was it Freeman?—I don't think it was.

Was it Copeland?—Well, I don't know. I think it was, but I really cannot say. My poor head has been so very much upset ever since that I cannot remember.

Did he ever tell you anything about the monitor punching him?—I asked him how he was punished, and, after a good deal of pressing, he told me that they were at the baths, and he went there to see what the best boy in the class could do, as he meant to have the prize. He said, "after watching to see the best boy, I dived in and kept under water as long as I could, and when I could do no more I came up, and the monitor pressed me down again under the water and held me there. He is continually fagging me, and I won't go back again."

Did he complain of any officer in the school or of anybody besides the monitor?—No, he never complained of any of the officers except the monitor and some of his friends.

You mean your son's friends?—No, the monitor's friends, who were also monitors.

Did you remonstrate with him or speak to him when he talked about hanging himself?—I said to him, "You are a wicked boy to use such expressions. You must go back again, and I will come to-morrow and see what is the matter." When I went next day I found out what had occurred.

Had you ever beaten him for stopping away from school?—No, I always left such things to the schoolmaster.

(*By a Juror.*) Was he a boy who was getting on well with his scholastic training?—Oh, yes; his studies were no difficulty to him, he was so quick.

Did he like the London school better than the country?—Yes.

And the officers of the school?—Yes.

Did you speak to any one in the school about his running away?—Yes, I spoke to the Warden.

And what did he say about it?—No reason was assigned for it.

Mr. LALLEMAND, *sworn, and examined by the Coroner.*

Where do you reside?—At 2 and 4, Stokes Road, Bermondsey.

Did you know the deceased?—Yes, I knew him well.

What kind of a boy was he?—He was of a stubborn will, but of a good heart.

What do you know about the case?—I came to the school with him for his father.

Did the deceased say anything to you as he went along?—We talked as we came along in the tramway, and I told him he was very wrong in running away, and that I would try and get the school to admit him.

Did he assign any reason, in the course of the conversation, for what he had done?—I pressed him as to what made him go away, and he complained of this monitor. I told him how bad it was of him, and promised him to try and get him back if he was a good boy, and if he was not a good boy he would be taken away in the police van, and I pointed one out to him as we were going along, and deceased said he didn't want to go there.

Did you see him to the gates of the school?—I saw him into the school, and saw the Warden, and upon being pressed he said he would take him back and try and do something better for him.

Major BRACKENBURY, *sworn, and examined by the Coroner.*

Your name is Henry Brackenbury?—It is.

And you are Warden of this Hospital?—Yes.

Was the deceased in your school?—He was a scholar in the school, and belonged to the Lower Form.

Do you know the monitor of whom deceased has complained to his father?—The monitor, I suppose, must be in the No. 4 ward, but I am not certain which monitor it would be, because the deceased has spoken to his father of the swimming bath. It was very likely that he would have interfered with him there.

But is not your attention directed to someone?—I presume it was either Copeland or Freeman.

(*The Father, explaining.*) I remember those names; he has mentioned them when speaking about the school at home.

(*Examination continued.*) What are the duties of the monitors?—Their duty is to preserve order in the ward when not at school.

What sort of boy was the deceased?—He was decidedly a troublesome boy, a bold and determined boy.

Would it be the practice in the school for the monitor to do as the deceased has alleged?—All the boys knew that if they were bullied by the monitors they could come to me. Every pupil can come to me and make his complaint; that is absolutely necessary in a large school like this.

Had the deceased ever complained to you of any-

body's conduct to him?—The deceased had never complained; other boys had complained frequently upon very trivial matters. The deceased came up from the country with the character of being a bully to the little boys at Hertford, and I had spoken particularly to him about this matter.

What is the age of the two boys, the monitors, whose names have been mentioned?—The two boys complained of are about 15. The deceased never started up to the monitors if they spoke to him.

Do you remember the deceased running away on the first occasion?—Yes.

Did you speak to him on the occasion of his return?—Yes, when he came back, I spoke to him about its being a very serious matter, and he expressed his regret, and promised me that it should never occur again.

Do you remember the athletic sports?—Yes, they were held on the 9th of June, and he ran away on the 23rd.

The boy said to his father that he had been ill-treated ever since the athletics; can you in any way account for that?—No, the two monitors were not in competition with him, and it is a proud thing for a boy to gain a prize for the whole ward as well as for himself.

Did you ever hear of the deceased being pressed down under the water by a monitor?—No, I never heard of that occurring to any boy.

Would the baths be under the control of the monitors?—No, the bath is under the control of a man, who never leaves there. The two monitors would, in all probability, be there, and would have to keep order simply.

You heard of deceased running away last Monday?—Yes, he left last Monday, and I have not seen him since. When I heard that he had run away again, I saw the father on the Tuesday, and told him that he had better write to me, and not bring the boy in, as it was a very serious case, and I had to consult with the Head Master about the matter.

Do you know what became of the boy when he came back?—When the boy came back he was taken upstairs, and left with the other boys in the infirmary.

Why was that done; was that as a punishment?—No.

Then why was he taken there?—He was taken there so as to be apart from the other boys at school, but not as a punishment.

Did you see him at all on the Wednesday?—No, I never saw him on that day until after he was dead.

Do you know what became of him on the Wednesday morning?—After the two boys left the infirmary on Wednesday morning, at about 9.30, the deceased was left alone.

When did you hear of his death?—About 12.30.

Have you spoken to the monitors about the subject of complaints which deceased had made against them?—I had only heard of the conduct of the monitors from the father, but I have carefully avoided speaking to the monitors about it, thinking it was better. The boy was a stubborn, determined, bold boy.

(*By a Juror.*) Had the boy given any explanation to you as to his going away?—The boy would not give any explanation.

How was it he came to be placed in the infirmary?—It is usual in such cases.

(*The Coroner.*) Then I suppose it is an order of the Governors that a boy should be put in the infirmary under such circumstances?

(*By a Juror.*) Would he know, can you tell me, that he was going to be punished?—He would know that he would be punished, but nothing was said to him. There is an invariable rule which he would be aware of.

What would be the punishment in such a case as this?—The ordinary punishment would be to be flogged with a birch rod.

Did he fag?—Fagging is not known in this school.

Was deceased flogged when he came back the first time?—Yes, he was.

What would be about the amount of stripes that would be given him?—The stripes would be according to age, about twelve would be about the maximum; they generally amounted to about six or eight, but it varies according to the age and the offence.

Mary Perry, *sworn, and examined by the Coroner.*

What is your name?—Mary Perry.

What are you?—I am assistant nurse at the Christ's Hospital infirmary.

Did you know the deceased boy?—I knew him by sight, but not by name.

When did you last see him?—I saw him at about twenty minutes past twelve on Wednesday. I was going to the infirmary, and the outer door was fastened from the outside, and I unlocked it.

Was it usual for you to find that door locked?—No, that door was not usually kept locked, but it was fastened on this occasion to keep him in.

Well, you went into the infirmary; what did you go for?—I went to see if he wanted any water. When I went in, I found him hanging by the side of the window.

What did you then do?—I ran for the chief nurse, who came to my assistance, and I helped her while she cut the rope. He was hanging by the cord of the ventilator.

Was the doctor sent for?—Yes, the doctor was sent for, but he was quite dead.

(*By a Juror.*) Did you attend to him in the morning?—Yes.

Did you give him his breakfast?—I gave him his breakfast by himself, and he ate it all. It was a good breakfast.

What time was deceased locked in?—He was locked in at 10.30.

Was the infirmary one large room, or was it separated?—It was separated.

Was he confined in the large room or one of the smaller ones?—He was not confined in a small one.

Mr. Alder Smith, *sworn, and examined by the Coroner.*

I am a surgeon in practice, and knew the boy to be in perfect health up to the time of this sad occurrence. I was called on Wednesday, and found him quite dead. There was a mark round his neck as if from a rope, and death arose from strangulation.

Major Brackenbury, *recalled, and examined by the Jury.*

Is this the first case of this kind that has happened at this hospital?—Yes, it is the first since I have been here?

Did deceased know when the punishment he would receive would be inflicted?—No, he would not.

How many boys are there in the school?—There are now 674 boys in the school.

(*Another Juror.*) Has there never been any attempt at anything of this sort before?—Well, there has been an attempt to commit suicide by a boy, but he was 18 years of age.

How long ago is that?—About seven or eight months ago.

What was the cause of that attempt at suicide?—That boy had injured himself from over-study and other things.

Mrs. Fox, *examined by the Coroner.*

What are you?—I am matron at Christ's Hospital.

Were you acquainted with the death of the deceased boy?—Yes, I was told of it.

(*By the Father.*) Was the deceased put into one of the inner wards, away from the other boys, when he was brought back?—No, he was not.

Where was he put?—He was put into the infirmary.

Was he not put into another ward, away from the other boys; I mean one of the little rooms?—He was in one of those rooms, but they were all of them in the ward, and were simply divided by a partition.

Was anybody with him during Tuesday?—Two boys were with him during the night.

Had he had his breakfast in the morning?—He had his breakfast.

Did you not tell me that you saw the boy looking wildly, as though he would throw himself out of the window?—That was on a previous occasion.

(*The Coroner.*) Then you did have some idea of this sort on a previous occasion?—No, not exactly that, but I was afraid, from his looks, that he would get out of the window into the grounds, and so get away.

Herbert Arthur Copeland, *sworn, and examined by the Coroner.*

What is your name?—Herbert Arthur Copeland.

How old are you?—I am 15 years of age, and am one of the monitors at this school.

Did you know the deceased?—As one of the boys in No. 4 ward; I and Freeman are the monitors of the ward.

What was your duty?—It was my duty to look over the boys in the ward when not in school.

Was the deceased a good boy?—Not by any means, he was quarrelsome and determined.

Had you had any disagreement with him?—Yes, I had.

What was that about?—Principally about being untidy with his dress, and the deceased promised to be better in that respect.

Have you any authority to strike the boy?—I had no power to do so.

Have you ever done so?—Yes, I have done so.

What do you mean, with your fist?—No, with my open hand.

Did he cry on that occcsion?—Yes, he did cry.

How often did that occur, more than once?—Yes, several times.

What was the reason for your doing that?—The deceased had told lies about his running away.

Then the matter did not concern you?—No.

Did the deceased fag for you?—Yes, the monitors have fags and have to pay for them.

Did you ever strike him with a stick or a ruler?—No.

Did you make a report to the master about his running away?—Yes.

What would be the result of that report?—He was to be flogged.

Were you ever with the deceased in the baths?—No.

Did you have occasion to speak to him previous to his running away on the second occasion?—Yes, he had been disgracing himself during "sides" by fighting on Sunday, and I told him I should take him down to the Head Master on Monday.

Do you know of any reason why he should have destroyed himself?—I cannot give any reason.

Did you hear of anyone else having had a difference with the deceased?—I understood deceased was going to report Mr. Mackie, one of the junior masters, for striking him.

Albert Freeman, *sworn, and examined by the Coroner.*

I am 15 years of age, and am one of the monitors in No. 4 ward.

Did you know the deceased?—Yes, I knew him.

Did you and the deceased have any disagreement during last week or the beginning of this?—Yes, I was going to take him down to the Head Master, owing to his bad conduct during "sides." I had appointed to take him down at a quarter past twelve on the Monday, but, owing to the officers being engaged, they had told deceased that it would be adjourned until half past four.

Did you ever strike the deceased?—No.

Do you know anything about the swimming bath which he has spoken about?—No.

Do you know any reason why he should have committed this act?—No.

Were Copeland and the deceased upon good terms?—Not very.

The Rev. Mr. Lee, *sworn and examined,* stated:—

I am the Head Master of the school. I think it right to state that every master in the school has power to punish for anything wrong, subject to my approval, in the case of corporal punishment. Every master who inflicts corporal punishment is bound to make an entry in a book kept for that purpose, and that is open at all times to my inspection. If there had been any habitual punishment or ill-treatment on the part of the monitors, I feel sure that I should have heard of it from some of the boys, or I should have heard of it in some other way. Boys were always told upon entering the school to come to me should they have anything to report. I cannot suggest any cause for the deceased committing such an act. I am totally at a loss to say what the cause was. I may say that it is the first time I ever heard of anything occurring at "sides," any disturbance taking place, and it so happened that on the day it is said to have taken place I was three times in the class between the hours of four and five, and I think I must have seen or heard if anything of a serious character had occurred, because there is always a great amount of supervision exercised at "sides." I am of opinion that a system of terrorism by the monitors could not occur under our present system.

(*Mr Gibbs.*) Do you know of any of the scholars having run away from school?

(*The Witness.*) They very rarely run away from school. We did not expel this lad from the school because he was so young, and having spoken to Major Brackenbury it was arranged that he should be submitted to further punishment.

Mr. MACKIE, Assistant-Master, *examined and sworn.*

The deceased was a slow boy. He could work well, but he did not. He had been punished several times, and I once struck him across the shoulders, but never had him formally punished. If I had I should have had it put down in the book. Deceased never gave me any trouble, but never did much work. He could not suggest any reason for his committing so rash an act.

VERDICT.

(*The Foreman.*) We find that the deceased committed suicide whilst in a state of unsound mind.

MEMORANDUM—The Coroner's summing-up is not sent, as only portions of it, notes of the points, were taken.

APPENDIX D.

(*Confidential.*)

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, LONDON, E.C.
10*th Jnly*, 1877.

SIR,

Having observed that Mr. Serjeant Sherlock has called your attention to the case of the boy William Arthur Gibbs, whose death took place here under distressing circumstances on the 4th instant, I feel it my duty at once to hand you the result of a full investigation which I have held here, and to place it at your disposal.

The Governors of this Institution will, I am sure, be ready to meet every inquiry that it may be thought fit to make, if you should consider further investigation called for.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN D. ALLCROFT,
Treasurer.

The Rt. Hon. RICHARD ASSHETON CROSS, M.P.,
Home Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

(*Confidential.*)

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

STATEMENT OF FACTS RELATIVE TO THE DEATH OF WILLIAM ARTHUR GIBBS, PREPARED AFTER INVESTIGATION BY THE TREASURER OF CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

July 10, 1877.

On the 25th April, 1877, William Arthur Gibbs joined the London school.

The customary report, which is sent from the Preparatory School at Hertford with each draft of boys, shows that he was the only one of forty boys whose character was inscribed as "very indifferent."

Major Brackenbury, the Warden, on the day of the arrival of the boy, saw and spoke to him about his character, and having been informed that he was a bully, cautioned him as to his behaviour in future, and advised him to turn over a new leaf, and to come to him if he were ever in any difficulty.

No serious complaint was made against the boy for about two months, when a charge was made against him, and he was found in possession of some property of another boy in the same ward.

On the 25th June he was reported absent without leave, and he did not return till brought back by his father on the 26th, who stated that the boy had informed him he had had a holiday, which was untrue. He was then taken to the infirmary for separation from the other boys in the ward, pending investigation. After investigation, he received eight stripes with a birch for the offence.

On the 2nd July the boy was again reported absent, having run away. The porter was sent for him to the father's house in Kingsland Road, and found the boy in the front garden. While the porter was speaking to the mother, the boy ran away again; so the porter came back without him. The mother stated to the porter that the boy had said he had had a holiday.

On the next morning (3rd July) the father called and saw the Warden, and the Warden desired him not to send the boy back to the school until he had heard from him. When questioned, the father said he did not know why his son had run away; he made no complaint whatever, but only begged that the boy might be taken back.

About 8 P.M. Mons. Lallemand, a friend of the father, called on the Warden, and told him he had brought the boy back, and handed him to one of the beadles, who took him to the infirmary.

In the earlier part of the day the Warden had consulted the Treasurer, who, considering the age of the boy, decided he might be taken back.

That night he slept in the infirmary, in a ward with two other boys.

On the following morning (the 4th of July) he had his breakfast in the ward, and, according to the evidence of the nurse who brought it to him, a hearty one, and he appeared quite cheerful.

The two boys who were in the ward with him have been closely questioned, and stated that they noticed nothing particular in his manner. He nodded to one of them as he went out to clean his shoes.

At 10.30 A.M., the nurses having duties in the adjoining ward, the door of the ward in which the boy was was locked, for fear he should run away again.

At 11.40 A.M., nurse Perry went in to see if the boy wanted any water, and found him suspended by the cord of the ventilator. He was at once cut down, and seen in a few minutes by the resident medical officer. Every effort was made to restore animation, but without effect.

The father, in his evidence at the inquest, stated that on the Tuesday evening his son complained of being cruelly treated by a monitor, and of being continually "fagged," and of having threatened to hang himself. Neither the father nor Mons. Lallemand ever mentioned this to anyone at the Hospital. The father further stated that the boy complained that the monitor bullied him by pressing him down in the water at the bath. This both monitors of the ward (there being only two in that ward) distinctly deny. The monitor Copeland, as a matter of fact, has not once been in the swimming bath since the boy Gibbs joined the London school.

The father further stated that his son had informed him that he had been bullied ever since the athletic sports on the 9th June, for winning three prizes. The facts are, however, that he won no prize at the athletics, was not even a competitor, but that the prizes were won by another Gibbs, no relation of the deceased, though in the same ward.

The monitor Copeland, when examined at the inquest, frankly admitted having struck the boy with his open hand for lying and untidyness, and that in doing so he had exceeded his authority; he says, however, that this did not happen more than three times. As to the term "fagging" mentioned by the father, no such system exists at this school, neither is the word in use there.

The Treasurer has felt it his duty to make inquiries as to the antecedents of the boy, and with a very unsatisfactory result as regards his character up to the age of eleven years, when he was first admitted to the Hertford School.

Allusion having been made at the inquest to a case of attempted suicide at the Hospital some months back, it may be well to state briefly that that was the case of a young man eighteen years of age, who for family reasons stated in a letter which he had previously written, made an attempt on his life with phosphorus paste and lucifer matches, this attempt fortunately proving unsuccessful

APPENDIX E.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE AT CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

MONDAY, 16TH JULY, 1877.

PRESENT:

The Right Hon. SPENCER H. WALPOLE, M.P., in the Chair.
The Very Rev. the DEAN OF CHRISTCHURCH.
The Right Hon. WILLIAM EDWARD FORSTER, M.P.
The Right Hon. RUSSELL GURNEY, M.P.
JOHN WALTER, Esq., M.P.

WILLIAM J. GERNON, Esq., Secretary.

Mr. ALLCROFT, Treasurer of Christ's Hospital, and Mr. GIBBS, the father of the boy William Arthur Gibbs, having been called into the room,

(*The Chairman.*) The Committee of Inquiry who have been appointed to sit here has very carefully considered the course of proceeding which they think, for the purpose of this inquiry, it would be best to adopt, and we are unanimously agreed upon the following resolution, which I am instructed to read to you: "We have come to the conclusion that it will be advisable, at least for the present, to conduct this inquiry in private. We propose to call such witnesses as occur to us to be most likely to assist us in the inquiry which we have to conduct, and we shall be glad to receive, from the father and the authorities of Christ's Hospital, the names of any witnesses whom they desire to have called.

(*The Treasurer.*) The Committee are sitting downstairs, and are about to pass a resolution instructing me, as the Treasurer, to carry out the wishes of the Committee, and to put every detail in their power before you.

(*The Chairman.*) You observe by that resolution that we shall be glad to hear any witnesses whom you and the authorities of the Hospital may wish to offer, yourself amongst the number. We shall be quite willing, and indeed are anxious to examine you. We rather thought ourselves that the best mode in which we could commence this inquiry would be by calling the persons who are personally cognisant of the sad event which has taken place, namely, the nurse and the two boys who slept in the room, and that you, Mr. Gibbs, might be examined either before or after them, just as you would please yourself.

(*Mr. Gibbs.*) I leave it entirely in your hands.

(*The Chairman.*) We shall be quite willing to receive, either from yourself or from the authorities of the Hospital, any communications which they from time to time may like to make to us; in fact, we shall be anxious to have that done.

(*Mr. Gibbs.*) With regard to witnesses, am I to bring forward those who have known the boy from his infancy?

(*The Chairman.*) Yes, if you wish it.

(*Mr. Gibbs.*) I leave it entirely in your hands. Of course the last two years he was in the hands of the Hospital, and at the Hertford School.

(*The Chairman.*) Have you got anybody from the Hertford School here?

(*Mr. Gibbs.*) No, I have not.

(*The Chairman.*) Have you any witnesses who could tell us what the character of the boy was, and how he conducted himself at that school?

(*Mr. Gibbs.*) As to the character of the boy, I have here a letter and a testimonial from two masters at Hertford, one from the Head Master, and one from the boy's master, who was continually over him.

(*The Chairman.*) When we call you (you may be called either before or after the two boys, whichever you like best) will you be prepared with this evidence which you will furnish the Committee with?

(*Mr. Gibbs.*) Yes.

(*The Chairman.*) Is there any further evidence which you would like to offer?

(*Mr. Gibbs.*) The other evidence that I could call to speak of the boy's character is one who has lived very close by us, and has known the boy ever since he was born. He was one of his schoolmasters, Mr. George Bilby; he is now Registrar of Births and Deaths, and for twenty-five years he was schoolmaster of St. Luke's.

(*The Chairman.*) I see before the coroner's jury there was a friend of yours examined, a Mr. Lallemand; would you like him to be called?

(*Mr. Gibbs.*) Yes, he has known the boy ever since his childhood; he brought the boy back the last time to the Hospital.

(*The Chairman.*) If I have read these depositions correctly, he was the gentleman who took him back to school the last time?

(*Mr. Gibbs.*) Yes.

(*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) There is probably another witness, that is your daughter. Possibly he would be more free in his communication to her, I should think from what passed at the coroner's inquest, than to you even.

(*Mr. Gibbs.*) There is not a doubt about that; he was always rather reluctant to tell me anything of the

sort, and he would be more likely to complain of that matter to his sister, who is about eighteen months or two years older.

(*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Then you would like her to be called?

(*Mr. Gibbs.*) I leave it entirely in your hands; she is only a child between 13 and 14; but if there is anything you wish to clear up I should say call her by all means. I do not come here with any antagonistic feeling at all. I only want to defend the boy's character. I should not wish it to be thought that I was attending here with any idea of complaining of any officer or any governor of the institution. I merely come here just to defend the boy's character, as I think a parent ought to do.

(*The Chairman.*) Then I understand you to wish to be examined yourself, and you wish us to call that gentleman whose name you have mentioned, and also the gentleman who brought the boy back the second time. If there is any other witness that you would like to call, perhaps you would let us know when you come into the room.

(*Mr. Gibbs.*) Quite so; and if you wish to go further back, they have known him ever since he was born.

(*Mr. Forster.*) You will see no objection to our taking the nurse and the boys who saw your son last. What we were thinking of was to get the circumstances of your poor son's death first of all.

(*Mr. Gibbs.*) The gentlemen I should wish examined are Mr. Lallemand and Mr. George Bilby, of St. Luke's. Mr. Bilby is here.

(*The Chairman, to the Treasurer.*) We should like you now to bring the nurse and those two boys who slept in the infirmary; we are going to examine them first.

Mary Perry, *examined.*

Mary Perry.

16 July, 1877.

1. (*The Chairman.*) What is your situation in this Hospital?—Assistant nurse in the infirmary.

2. Are your duties confined principally to the infirmary?—Yes, always.

3. Do you remember the day on which William Arthur Gibbs was brought back to Christ's Hospital?—He was brought back on a Tuesday night. I cannot tell the day of the month; it was in the evening.

4. Was he brought to the infirmary?—He was, but I did not see him. I was at other duties, and I did not see him.

5. Who was in the infirmary at the time he was brought?—The night nurse.

6. What is her name?—Her name is Mary Ann Quann.

7. When did you come to the infirmary and find the boy there?—When going up after my duties downstairs, the night nurse told me the boy was in there that was brought back that ran away, perhaps a fortnight or three weeks before, I cannot exactly say which. I said, "What boy was it?" and she said, "You remember he was here only three weeks ago."

8. What time was that?—That was when I came up from my duties, about nine o'clock in the evening.

9. Did any of the masters, or anybody except the nurses see the boy that evening, after nine o'clock?—The master did not come; whether the doctor came, I do not know.

10. Did anybody see the boy, except either the head nurse or the assistant nurse?—Not that I am aware of.

11. From that time until the boy went to bed, were you in the infirmary?—I am always there.

12. Did anything occur that evening which led you to think, either one way or the other, as to whether the boy was in good spirits or bad spirits at coming back?—No, I did not see him that night, but I saw him at seven o'clock on Wednesday morning. It was not my duty that night. I was off duty upstairs.

13. Who was on duty after the boy went to bed?—The night nurse, Mary Ann Quann.

14. Was she in the infirmary when you went away?—She was. I go to bed at ten o'clock, she gets up at six o'clock in the evening. I had been for a walk.

15. Was the boy in bed at the time you went away?—He was sure to be in bed.

16. What hour in the morning did you go into the infirmary?—I went into that ward at seven o'clock.

17. Was the boy in bed at the time?—Yes, he was in bed. I got him up and brought him some water to wash with; that was because he should not intermix with the other boys, or wash with them. There were two more boys in the same ward that night, but he was in a little separate room divided off, but no locks were on the doors.

18. Was he awake when you went up?—I do not exactly think he was at seven o'clock. At that time I went and fetched him his water. I let him wash in the little room, and I made his bed, and during the time that I was making his bed I said, "Now come here, and then you turn round and help me make your bed, as that will be a little amusement for you."

19. Did he do that?—He did, in good spirits. He appeared to be in good spirits.

20. Did he complain to you?—No; they never do to me. I went on with my usual work, and left him. I got a brush and comb, and he brushed his hair, and I took all the things away. At a quarter to eight it is my duty to prepare for breakfast, and I took him a tray cloth, and said, "Now then, you lay that cloth ready for breakfast." He laid the tray cloth on a little table, and at breakfast time I took him his breakfast up. I took him in some bread and butter and some tea. He drank one cup. I went again, and I said, "Would you like some more tea?" and he said, "I should." He had got some bread and butter then, and I went again, and I said, "Oh, have you drank your tea?" and he said, "Yes." I said, "Now, would you like any more bread and butter?" and he said, "No, thank you." "Would you like any more tea?" and he said, "No, thank you." I said, "Are you quite sure?" and he said, "Quite sure." And that was all that I saw of him after getting up.

21. What time was that?—That was about eight o'clock; it was past eight, because at eight o'clock we serve breakfast.

22. What did you do afterwards on that morning? I was on the floor until half-past eight, then my duty is to go downstairs to other work below.

23. You say there were two other boys sleeping in the infirmary?—There were in that room only, not in the little room, but in other beds.

24. In a separate room?—Yes; as soon as they were dressed they went into the long ward with the other boys; he was by himself, but he was not locked up.

25. Did he remain by himself?—He did, but the doors were open. When I went down to my work I said to the night nurse, "You must mind you do not lock him in." "Oh," she says, "there are too many of us about on duty." Then I came up again at about a quarter past ten o'clock.

26. Did anything remarkable strike you about the boy that morning?—Nothing.

27. (*Mr. Forster.*) Why was the boy sent to the infirmary?—They are always sent to the infirmary when they run away.

28. Why were those other two boys in the infirmary?—They were poorly, and were put in that

Mary Perry.
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ward, I suppose, for a little company. In fact, they were too poorly to be with the rest.

29. You say that the boys never complain to you?—Never.

30. How comes that?—They never say anything to me, and I never ask them, because I knew so far as this that he had run away, but I never said a word to him, not a sentence.

31. You say that the night nurse told you that it was the same boy that came there a fortnight or three weeks ago?—Yes, the boy that ran away. She said, "Oh, you know Gibbs."

32. Do you remember how he looked when he came?—I did not see him. I was downstairs at my work.

33. A fortnight or three weeks ago did you see him?—I saw him pass in and out; he did not seem then quite so lively even as he did the last time.

34. Did he leave the impression upon you that he was a curious sort of boy?—I thought he was a bad boy by running away so recently again.

35. Was there anything in his look that was peculiar?—No, nothing.

36. (*Mr. Walter.*) You say that the boys who run away are always sent to the infirmary?—Yes, always, ever since I have been here, and I have been here eighteen years at Christmas.

37. Can you tell us at all how often it happens that boys run away?—I really could not.

38. Is it a frequent occurrence, or very rare?—No, not very often.

39. Should you say that it occurred twice in the year or more often?—I cannot say; it is such a general thing for them to be sent up to us that I really do not remember. I should not think they run away more than once in a year.

40. You say it is such a general thing to have them sent to you; are we to understand from that that it is not an uncommon thing?—They are always sent to the infirmary when they run away.

41. But I want to know whether it is an uncommon thing or not that a boy does run away, or whether it is rather a frequent thing?—I have known them to run away, but not so much now as they used to do; not near as many.

42. They used to run away very often, did they?—Very often at times, but not so often now.

43. Could you give us any sort of idea how frequently these runnings away occur?—I really am not at all prepared to say.

44. How many in the course of last year would you say?—I do not know, I do not remember any.

45. (*Mr Russell Gurney.*) How long was it since anyone else had run away?—I do not know.

46. Do you know as to whether they run away, or whether they are absent on leave?—That I know not; it is only when they run away that they are brought to us.

47. Not if they are merely out after time, or anything of that sort?—No.

48. (*Mr. Walter.*) You did not see him when he went to bed?—I did not.

49. Does the night nurse see the boys when they go to bed?—Yes, she went and took him some linen to go to bed with, such as a nightshirt.

50. (*Mr. Forster.*) You say that from the time that he came in the evening, until the time of his death, in fact, none of the masters saw him?—Not that I am aware of, because, as I say, I was downstairs for an hour or an hour and a half at the other duties, as I am of an evening for an hour and a half.

51. Is it generally the case that when a boy is brought to the infirmary for running away, nobody comes to see him?—I really do not know, I think the masters come sometimes.

52. (*Mr. Walter.*) Do you see the boys when they get up?—Yes, all of them.

53. You are on duty then?—Yes; I am on duty at six o'clock, and then we go to the children at seven, always.

54. Is it within your knowledge whether or not the boys, when they go to bed and when they get up in the morning, are in the habit of saying their prayers?—Yes, they are.

55. Do you know that?—Yes, I know that. They will have "duty" after supper always. They call it supper at six o'clock, and we always have "duty" then.

56. What do you mean by "duty"?—A grace, and some part of a chapter, and a prayer for the occasion.

57. I mean the boys' own private prayer when they go to bed?—Yes, they do, and in the morning, too.

58. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Is the other nurse coming here now?—She is in bed; she goes to bed at eleven o'clock in the morning.

59. (*The Chairman.*) Were you the nurse who found the boy hanging?—I am, I found him.

60. Then you went away from the boy between eight and nine o'clock?—Yes, half-past eight o'clock.

61. When did you come back?—I came back about a quarter to eleven o'clock.

62. Will you tell us what took place when you came back?—When I came back I did not go to him, not then, but I had other things to do, to attend the boys in the ward. I said, "I will go and see Gibbs to see whether he wants anything." I opened the door, and when I opened the door I found the little door shut. I opened that, and to my great astonishment he was hanging, and I ran back again to Mrs. Fox, who was in the passage, and she came with me directly up to the boy, and she said, "Perry, you cut the rope." I had got scissors by my side and I cut it, and she laid him on the floor, what else she did I cannot tell; I then sent for the doctor. I should think it took him about five minutes to come. At the time that I went to see him it was about twenty minutes to twelve o'clock, and it was about a quarter to twelve o'clock when the doctor came in.

63. Was the boy quite dead?—I should say so.

64. (*Mr. Forster.*) What time does Mary Quann get up generally?—She gets up at six in the evening, and goes to bed at eleven in the morning.

65. (*The Chairman.*) Who went to see those two boys who slept in the infirmary, in the room outside?—I do not know about those two; I think I saw them when I came in.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

HAROLD OSBORNE, *examined.*

Harold Osborne.
16 July, 1877.

66. (*The Chairman.*) How old are you?—11 years and 10 months.

67. Did you sleep in the infirmary on the night when William Arthur Gibbs came back the second time to the Hospital?—Yes.

68. What day was that?—I think that was Tuesday.

69. Were you in the infirmary on the night of the day when Gibbs came back?—Yes.

70 Do you recollect him coming back into the infirmary?—Yes; I was not in the infirmary when he came back, but I came there about half an hour afterwards.

71. Did you find Gibbs there in the infirmary when you came back?—Yes.

72. About what time was that?—About eight o'clock in the evening.

73. Did anything strike you about the manner of Gibbs when he came back; did he seem sorry for being brought back, or did he seem out of spirits in any way?—No, he did not seem out of spirits at all.

Harold Osborne.
16 July, 1877.

74. At what time do you go to bed in the infirmary?—I went to bed there as soon as I came in at eight o'clock.

75. Was Gibbs in bed at that time?—He was in a little compartment off the room where I was.

76. Was he going to bed at the time, or did he go to bed a little after?—I think he went to bed a little after.

77. After you were in bed did you hear anything at all from Gibbs' compartment?—No.

78. He did not complain during the night of being ill or anything?—No.

79. Do you remember being called in the morning?—Yes.

80. Was Gibbs called about the same time?—Yes, he was.

81. And you were dressed about the same time also?—Yes; he was dressed a little after I was.

82. Did you see him that morning?—Yes.

83. Did anything strike you about his manner that morning?—No.

84. Did he complain of having a bad night, for instance, or anything of that kind?—No, he did not speak to me at all.

85. Were you allowed to speak to him?—Yes, I might have spoken to him.

86. Did he breakfast with you or no?—No.

87. Did he breakfast in his compartment?—I was not at the breakfast with him.

88. When was the last time that you saw Gibbs?—On that morning just before breakfast.

89. After breakfast did you not see him at all?—No.

90. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Did not you have any talk with him at all, either at night or in the morning?—No.

91. Did not you talk about his having run away, or anything?—No; I meant to speak with him, only I went out before I had a chance.

92. (*Mr Forster.*) Did you sleep in the same dormitory with him?—Yes, only there was a little partition between.

93. I mean generally; were you one of the boys in No. 4?—No.

94. You did not know Gibbs well before then, did you?—I knew him pretty well.

95. What sort of a boy was he?—He was not a very nice boy.

96. Did it ever strike you that he had something queer in his look or manner?—No, except that he used to be rather stupid under Mr. Mackie, his master.

97. (*The Chairman.*) You mean at his lessons?—Yes.

98. (*Mr. Forster.*) Was Copeland the monitor over both him and you?—No, I was in a different ward.

99. Did he ever say anything to you about the monitor at all?—No.

100. You had not much talk at any time with him, had you?—No.

101. You were poorly that night, were you not?—Yes, I had a bad cough.

102. Did you come from Hertford?—Yes.

103. Did you know Gibbs at Hertford?—Yes.

104. How many boys are there at Hertford?—There are generally on an average about 300 or 400.

105. Did you sleep in the same room with him at Hertford?—No.

106. (*The Chairman.*) Were you a friend of his at Hertford at all?—No.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

RICHARD ALBERT KEMPSTER, *examined.*

Richard Albert Kempster.
16 July, 1877.

107. (*The Chairman.*) How old are you?—I am 13½, 14 next March.

108. Do you recollect William Gibbs coming to the Hospital the second time?—Yes.

109. Were you in the infirmary at that time?—Yes.

110. Were you in the room when he was brought in?—No.

111. When did you see him on the evening of his being brought in?—I did not see him brought in. I had to sleep in that room. I was put in there to sleep.

112. You slept near to the door?—Yes.

113. But the door between the compartment and your room was open, was it not?—Yes.

114. Did you see him that evening at all?—No, I saw him in the morning.

115. Did you hear anything of him that evening?—No.

116. Did you see him in the morning?—Yes.

117. What time in the morning did you first see him?—I am not sure of the time.

118. Was it about eight o'clock?—Yes, I think it was about that time.

119. Before your breakfast or after?—It was just before, I think.

120. Did he speak to you at all that morning?—No.

121. Nor you to him?—No.

122. Did you see him?—Yes, I saw him, he went to go and clean his shoes.

123. But he said nothing to you?—No.

124. Did you hear anything in the night as if he had been disturbed?—No.

125. You know nothing at all, in fact, about him?—No, I was asleep.

126. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Were you with him at Hertford?—No, I do not remember him at Hertford.

127. (*Mr. Forster.*) You were poorly, I suppose, that night?—No, I was all right.

128. Why were you in the infirmary?—I was in the F room at first, and then Mrs. Fox sent me in the B room because I had been playing that night.

129. Then the boys are sometimes sent to sleep in the infirmary as a punishment, I suppose?—I do not think so; I had been in there seven weeks before with my eye.

130. Why were you sent in that night, do you know?—Yes, it was for a punishment that I slept in that room, to keep me from the other boys.

131. Because you had been playing?—Because I had been misbehaving.

132. Were you told not to speak to Gibbs?—No.

133. Was he in bed when you got in there?—I do not know. He was in the Grecians' room.

134. Did you know the reason that he was in the infirmary?—Yes.

135. What were you told was the reason?—It was for running away.

136. You did not think of asking him why he had run away, did you?—He was partitioned off from us, and we could not speak to him.

137. Had you no talk with him at all?—No.

138. Neither that evening nor the next morning?—No.

139. Who is Mrs. Fox; is she the head nurse?—Yes.

140. Has she authority over you to tell you where you are to sleep?—Yes.

141. Has she any other authority over you to punish you?—Yes.

142. What else could she do?—I do not know.

143. (*Mr. Walter.*) What time do you generally have supper before going to bed?—I think it is six o'clock.

144. Do you know whether Gibbs had anything after he came in?—I do not know. I was not in that room then.

145. (*Mr. Forster.*) Did you sleep in the same dor-

Richard Albert Kempster.

16 July, 1877.

mitory generally as Gibbs, where there were twenty-four boys?—No, I only slept in there twice.

146. Did you know him well?—I knew him in London. I never knew him at Hertford.

147. Did he strike you as a curious, queer sort of boy at all?—No.

148. Were you very much surprised when you heard about his killing himself?—Yes.

149. Did you ever see him get into any difficulty with the monitor at all?—No.

150. Had you much talk with him before that night?—No.

151. Did he ever tell you that he was unhappy at school?—No.

152. Did he seem to be unhappy?—No.

153. Did he play about like other boys?—I think so.

154. He used to like playing, did he?—Yes.

155. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Were you in the same form with him?—No.

156. Not under Mr. Mackie?—No.

157. Had Copeland any authority over you as a monitor?—No.

158. (*The Chairman.*) You did not sleep in No. 4 ward?—No.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

MRS. ELIZA FOX, *examined.*

Mrs. Eliza Fox.

16 July, 1877.

159. (*The Chairman.*) You are head nurse in this Hospital?—Yes.

160. You recollect, I take for granted, the evening of Tuesday, when the boy Gibbs was brought into the Hospital the second time?—I received him from the beadle, Robinson, at the gate. He brought him up, and said that the Major had sent him up to be under my charge. I took him and sent him into the little room that I think you saw this morning. I told Mrs. Quann when the other boys had washed that he was to wash and go to bed. The beadle merely told me he was in my charge from the Major, and then I told Mrs. Quann, who is the night nurse, and superintends the washing of the boys, that when the other boys had washed and gone to bed he was to wash and go to bed. I saw him again at ten o'clock, when I went to bed.

161. What was the time when first he was brought in?—Between seven and eight.

162. Was there anything peculiar about the boy? He only held his head down.

163. As if he was ashamed of himself?—Yes; I said I was sorry to see him back again under the same circumstances, because he came to me about ten days or a fortnight before. At that time he came up at seven o'clock in the morning, and he was with me till the next day, till he was sent for by the Warden.

164. Did he recover his drooping look?—I never saw him again till he was in bed and sound asleep, making up, I suppose, for the previous night.

165. That was about ten o'clock?—Yes, I always go round there before I go to bed. The little room door was open, and the ward door was open. Mrs. Quann, who is the night nurse, was told to shut the staircase door, but to leave the ward door open, and those two boys were purposely left to sleep in the ward, but not to talk to him.

166. Why do you say purposely left?—So that he should not be alone, that was the object in keeping those two boys in the ward.

167. You never saw anything more of him that night?—Not anything more of him after ten.

168. Did you see anything of him on the following morning?—When I came down just before eight o'clock he had then been cleaning his shoes after the other boys had washed; he went back to the little room, and the other two boys went, the one to his ward, and the other into the breakfast ward, and he, Gibbs, had his breakfast alone, and he ate a very hearty breakfast.

169. Was there anything in the boy's manner then that looked as if he was ashamed of himself?—No, only defiantly.

170. There was somethmg peculiar about his look then?—Yes.

171. Can you describe what you mean by defiantly?—He looked at you as if he did not care much, that is what I mean.

172. Did that go off when he had got his breakfast?—I saw him not again afterwards till Mrs. Perry called me.

173. Did he say anything to you, I mean?—Not anything, only "Good morning." Then he had his breakfast, but I did not see him after he had had his breakfast at all; only at half past nine one of the masters, I cannot tell you which, sent up to know if he had "traced" again, that is the boys term, and it meant if he had run away. I said, "That comes of my leaving the door undone." I supposed he had gone, so I said to Mrs. Quann, but she said, "No, he is there all right." There was a servant who was cleaning the ward at the time, dusting it. He remained there till half past ten, till Mrs. Quann was going to bed, and I said to the servant, "You had better dust the room when it can be done, for if we have many patients he must go downstairs." That is the room where he was before, and I said, "You had better turn the key in the ward door." (He was then looking out of the door). "Do not let him go away if you can help it." So she did not shut that door; she turned the key in the ward door, and at eleven o'clock, when she was having her luncheon, before she went to bed, she thought she heard the window shut, that is to say, the ventilator, but she did not take any notice of it till half past eleven, when Mrs. Perry, who was here, went to see if he wanted any water, and she came out and told me what had happened, and that is all I know of it.

174. You observe that in the evidence which you gave before the coroner you stated this, that at the time previously (I suppose that is at the time when he first ran away) you locked the door, and you did that because you thought he would go into the grounds?—That was in the lower ward, where he could have got out of the windows into the garden or into the other side. I told Mrs. Perry, "Directly he has had his dinner let him come up into the side ward, for I should not be surprised if he got out at the window; he looks a boy that would do it." He then came upstairs, and was in the ward by himself, in the side ward.

175. What you meant by that phrase, that you thought he might do it, was that you thought he might run away?—Yes, nothing else. I had not any idea of anything else, only he looked so defiantly. I could call it nothing else. Then, the next morning, we had two boys ill upstairs, but he begged me to send to the Major to say that his father had permission for him to stay out that night. I told the Major, and he said, "It is a mistake; he had not permission, he ran away." I told the boy so, and when I went upstairs to see those boys who were very sick, he was making a moaning noise, not crying, but moaning, making a groaning noise.

176. When was that?—The first time he ran away. I went down to him and said, "Why are you making that noise, you are not crying?" "Oh," he said, "I want the Warden to know." I said, "I have told the Warden, and I have told you that he says your father had not permission for you to stay away. You must be quiet, or I shall send you downstairs; you are disturbing the boys who are sick; you are not crying, you must be quiet." And I sat and talked with him. I cannot tell what I said, but I sat and talked with him, and he left off the noise, and after that

he was sent for, and I knew nothing further of him.

177. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) You did not see him after his punishment the first time?—I cannot remember, because he was sent back for a short time, till the time came for him to go to school, but I do not remember whether he was there or not.

178. (*The Chairman.*) Did you know the boy at all before?—No, I never saw him till then.

179. You do not know whether it was his natural look, or a look put on?—No, I do not know, but it was not a prepossessing look at all, he was not a boy that you would take to.

180. You did not know whether it was his natural look?—I did not know at all.

181. (*Mr. Forster.*) You say that the other two boys were put into the adjoining room, because he should not be alone. Why did you think that he had better not be alone?—Because it was very solitary for him.

182. It was not that you thought that he wanted watching?—I never thought of such a thing for one moment. But it has always been an annoyance to me that boys should be sent there otherwise than as invalids. I do not take upon myself in any way to punish them.

183. That other boy was sent as a sort of punishment, was he not?—He was up in the infirmary for seven weeks. He is a tiresome boy lately, and I told him he had better go and sleep in the side ward, because he could not be quiet.

Mrs. Eliza Fox.

16 July, 1877.

184. He had not gone back to school as quite well, he was still in the infirmary, was he?—I really cannot say this morning, I am uncertain, because he had a cough.

185. Do you often have boys sent to you because they have run away?—Whenever they do run away they come to me, but it is not very often.

186. Do you remember when the last case was before Gibbs?—I do not; I do not think we have had one this term, I fancy not.

187. You had no conversation with him about his expectation of being punished, this last time?—Not this last time at all, because he only came back between seven and eight o'clock at night, and then he would wash and go to bed. The next morning I saw him at eight o'clock, and I passed the time of day, but up to twelve or one o'clock I was very much engaged, and I had no time to speak to him.

188. Have you been here long?—Sixteen years in January, ten years in the ward, and six years in the infirmary.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Mr. William Gibbs, *examined.*

189. (*The Chairman.*) You are the father of the poor boy who is the subject of this inquiry?—Yes.

190. What was his age?—He would have been 13 next month, on the 31st of August.

191. He first went to Hertford, did he not, before he came here?—Yes.

192. When did he go to Hertford?—He went to Hertford when he was 11 years of age, just after he was 11 years of age, but he was put back; he would not have been admitted after he was 11 years of age if it had not been that something like ringworm was found upon him, and he was put back, and he went into the Hertford School about three weeks after he was 11 years of age.

193. They are not admissible at Hertford usually after 11, as I understand you?—Quite so.

194. What was the report of his conduct while he was at Hertford?—Very good. This is the testimonial, and this is the letter (*handing in the same*) that was written to me after the boy's death, and also after the inquest. The letter is: "Hertford, 7th July, 1877. My dear Sir,—I was *deeply pained* to see the announcement of the sad end of your poor boy, so recently one of my pupils here. It may be some comfort to you to know that he pleased me much by his diligence and good conduct in school, and so well did he apply himself that he took an *Honourable Mention* at Easter in my class. I found him a most obliging and good-natured boy whilst with me. Accept my sincerest sympathy with you and your family in your very painful bereavement. Believe me, my dear Sir, yours very truly, Francis Sykes. Mr. Gibbs." The testimonial is as follows: "Christ's Hospital, London, English School, Hertford. William Arthur Gibbs receives this Honourable Mention for progress and diligence during the half-year ending Easter, 1877. J. H. Newnum, Head Master." You will observe that the letter is written by one master, and the testimonial is signed by another, Mr. Newnum.

195. What master was Mr. Sykes?—Master of the boy.

196. One of the assistant masters of the school?—Yes, one of the assistant masters of the school, not an elderly man, but a man of about thirty-five or forty.

197. He was the master to whom the boy was allotted, I suppose?—Yes, and that is the Head Master's testimonial.

198. When did he come to Christ's Hospital?—After the Easter holidays, about seven weeks ago.

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199. Had you any report from the boy after he came here?—None from the Hospital.

200. We are told that he left the Hospital, and ran away from the Hospital twice?—Yes.

201. On the first occasion did he come to you?—He came to my house, but I was not in at the time.

202. Did he make any complaint when he came to you, and if so, what did he say to you?—He did not make any complaint to me at all. I endeavoured to get out from him what was the cause of his running away, but he would not tell me.

203. Could not you get out of him at all why he had done it?—No.

204. That was the first time?—Yes.

205. Did you take him back?—I brought him back that night.

206. What happened when you brought him back?—I brought him to the door and he ran away; when I turned round to look for him he had gone.

207. When did you catch him again?—Not till the morning, but it appears he was sleeping on my premises in the summer-house.

208. Did he give you no explanation why he did such a thing as that?—He did not give me any explanation; I have heard since from his sister, that he told his sister that he was cruelly treated in the school, and that he could not stop there; that is all I have heard about it.

209. Have you heard that since this sad event took place, or did you hear it at the time?—I heard it before this occurrence. It would be about perhaps five or six hours the day before, in fact, on the morning that I found the boy had run away the second time, his sister told me.

210. I am dealing with the first time?—The morning that the boy was away from the school the second time he ran away, then his sister told me what he had said about the first time of running away.

211. When you found him the first time, who took him back?—I brought him back the first time.

212. There were two or three weeks, were there not, between the two times of his running away?—Yes, there were.

213. Did he complain to you, or write about his having been so treated after the first time of coming back?—After the second time of running away he did complain, but he never wrote me at all about it.

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214. In what way did he complain to you?—I had been looking for him all day long, and I had my friend Mr. Lallemand with me. I had been out all day looking for him. In the evening I went home to see if I could hear any tidings of him, and I found him playing with one or two of the boys belonging to the tradespeople of the neighbourhood of Dalston. I then took him by the collar and took him indoors, trying to find out what was the reason. I told him the Major complained of his running away, and he said, with tears in his eyes, "I cannot stop there, it will drive me mad, the monitors there are tyrants."

215. Are you quite accurate? I am not doubting your memory, but I want to get the words quite accurately; do you think those are the exact words which he said to you?—I am certain of the word "tyrant" as well as I repeat it to you.

216. "Tyrants" in the plural number?—"Tyrants," meaning the two monitors, but he did lay more stress because I asked him.

217. Did he use the phrase, "They will drive me mad"?—Yes, that was one of the phrases, but it did not strike me so much at the time of the inquest as it has done since. He had been much bothered and troubled, and I remember his saying, "If I am taken back and put under that monitor," he says, "why I cannot live, I shall hang myself."

218. Did he explain to you which of the monitors he meant, which it was?—Yes, he mentioned the name of Mortimer, and the name of Copeland more particularly than he did the other one.

219. But notwithstanding this strong asseveration of his you thought it right to take him back?—Yes, I did.

220. When you took him back then did he say anything about his having complained?—Before I took him I asked him if he had complained to the Warden, and he said "No, it is no use complaining to the Warden, I shall only get pushed out of the office, and worse treated by the boys." I said, "You must go back, my boy; you must not talk about hanging yourself, and I will come to you to-morrow morning." He says, "If I am put under the monitor, I cannot live under the monitor, I shall hang myself." I, of course, reprimanded him very much for using that word, and talked to him about it. I said that he should have gone to the Warden, but he says, "It is no use going to the Warden, why you only get pushed out of the office, and worse treated by the boys afterwards."

221. That was after he was brought back the second time?—Yes. I arranged with my friend, the Frenchman; I said, "Now, will you kindly see him back to school?" I went on their heels. I followed them a few steps off. I thought they would not take him back in the school, because the Warden had previously said, "Well, I do not know about taking him back, whether it will be right; I think you had better write us when you get hold of him, lock him up in a room, and write us that you have got him, and then bring him back in the morning." I said, "Very well," but I thought myself it would be better to send my friend with him. I went on his heels in case I was required, and I followed the boy and my friend to the school, and met my friend outside.

222. Then your friend did bring him back on that day, on the Tuesday?—Yes; on the Wednesday morning I came here to complain to the Warden about the treatment the boy was receiving, and I had to wait a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes; they told me the Warden was engaged, and while waiting the news came that he had just committed this dreadful act.

223. What was the day on which he said, "If I go back I shall hang myself"?—That was on the Tuesday.

224. Was it after the second running away?—Yes, it was after the second running away. It was on the Wednesday morning he did it.

225. (*Mr. Walter.*) Did it strike you as a serious threat at the time, or did you attach any importance to it?—I did not, for I have been brought up as one of a large family, and I have brought up a large family of my own. I have seen other members of the family, and I know what boys are, and I know that they will sometimes use those words out of bravado to make you believe or make you fear. I thought myself, "Well, I will talk to him and send him back to school as I had been told to do by the Warden."

226. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) You thought that it was idle boy's talk?—That is really what I thought. I thought it was only empty words.

227. I see in your evidence before the coroner you allude to something which took place at the baths with your boy and the bigger boys?—Yes, I asked him on Tuesday night to give me an instance of ill-treatment, because he said he was being tyrannised over, and I said, "Give me an instance; just tell me one instance, because I shall have something to handle with when I see the Warden in the morning," and he said, "Well, we went to the baths. I told you I intended to win a swimming match, and I waited to see what the best boys did," and he says, "I dived in and went nearly 100 feet under water, considerably more than they did, and when I came up I was out of breath, and the monitor pressed me under water again, and held me there till," he says, "I thought I should have died." I came on Wednesday morning provided with this to tell the Warden, but I was too late. I complained to the Warden about the same subject, and the Warden said that there was a man in the bath at the time.

228. Was that after the boy's death?—Yes, and he said that was impossible, because there was a man in the bath at the time. Of course I told him that the man could not see what was going on under water.

229. Did the boy complain of anybody else except the monitors that you have mentioned?—No, he did not.

230. Did he complain of any treatment that he received from any of the masters?—No, he did not.

231. Then his complaint was entirely confined, as I understand you, to the treatment of the monitors?—That is it entirely.

232. Do I understand you that it was in consequence of that treatment that he said, "They will drive me mad," on that occasion, and on another occasion, "If I go back to that monitor, I shall hang myself"?—Yes. "I cannot live under him." I might tell you further that he mentioned to his mama respecting the birching; he says, "Ma, the birching was something dreadful, but," he says, "irrespective of the birching, there is the great disgrace, and the boys pointing afterwards;" he says, "I know I shall never be able to bear it again;" of course that was not to me, that was to his mama; if you would like to see his mama, she will come. That was on Tuesday, early in the day, and I did not see her till six or seven in the evening.

233. Do I understand that he complained of two things?—Yes, that was to his ma, not to me; it was the character of the birching, and the disgrace afterwards.

234. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) What hour of the day was it that he said this to his mama?—I cannot tell you, because I was out all day looking for him, and in the evening when I went home it was six or seven o'clock.

235. When did his mother first repeat those words to you?—She told me of it the first thing on Wednesday morning.

236. Not on the Tuesday evening?—No, on the Wednesday morning.

237. Did she tell you of it before you came and found the poor boy dead?—I could not be certain that it was before that I heard of his death or afterwards, but it was on the following day I know.

238. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Did he say which monitor it was who kept him under the water?—From what I can remember it would be the boy Copeland.

It appears to me, and I have put everything as carefully together as I can, that the boy Copeland has evidently been the instigation of this unfortunate affair more than anything else. He was pleased with the school, and he liked the officers generally, so far. I have asked him how he got on there, and he looked pleased, and he had never made any complaint to me at all, until the Tuesday prior to his death, which took place on the Wednesday.

239. Did he at any time make any excuse for his coming away as to having had a holiday given him or anything?—Yes, that was the first onset, he said he had a holiday.

240. That was the first that you were aware of?—Yes, the first that I am aware of.

241. He accounted for his being at home that he had a holiday given him?—Yes.

242. Did he on the second occasion say anything of that sort?—No, I do not think that he said anything about it on the second occasion.

243. How did you discover that he had not had a holiday given him?—By his sister. He ran away, you must understand, on the Monday, and his sister persuaded him to come home, and she came with him part of the way, I believe. It was ten o'clock at night when his mother sent his sister to this office to ask if he had returned to school, and she brought a message back to say that he had not. In the morning I came here myself, and I saw the Warden, and asked him if the boy had returned, and he said he had not. He told me that a report had been given out in the ward that he intended to take 5*l.* from me, this is what the Warden said, to take 5*l.* from me, and he was to go to Scarborough to enjoy himself, and then he was to go as a cabin boy. I am quite certain that the latter part of that matter did not occur, because the boy has always had a hatred for ships or anything of that kind; and then I went looking about for him, and went down to the docks, and went everywhere all over London that I could think of during the day, and in the evening I found him.

244. Was that the first time of his running away?—No, that was the second time of his running away.

245. I want to know what day of the week it was that he ran away the first time?—I have not any recollection of what day it was. I made no note of it.

246. Did you see him the day he ran away the first time?—The first day that he ran away I did see him.

247. Then it was that he said he had a holiday given him?—Yes, that was in the afternoon after dinner

248. Was it on Monday night that you sent the sister to know whether he had gone back, or did that apply to the second time?—That applied to the second time.

249. How long did he remain away the first time of running away?—The afternoon, and I think the night, and I brought him here the first thing the following morning.

250. And then it was that you heard that he had not had a holiday?—Yes.

251. How came you to take him back; you say you thought he ought to have gone back that night?—Yes, it is the usual thing that the boys should return at night.

252. How was it that you did not take any means for his going back the very same day that he had run away?—I did not know of it at the time; he did not come to my place until after I was gone to bed; he was afraid. That was the first time. I went to bed about half past eleven or a quarter to twelve. I said to his mother, "I will go to bed, perhaps he is afraid to come in, if he has not gone to school," because I sent to the school on the first occasion to know if he had come back, and he had not done so, so I said, "I will go to bed early in case he is afraid to come in on account of my being up." As soon as he came into the door I said, "Bring him, take him to his room, and I will bring him in the morning to the school."

253. Did he tell you where he had been in the night?—At first he said he slept in the summer-house, and I understood afterwards that he did sleep in the summer-house, but I could not swear to it. On the second occasion it appears that he was walking about all night.

254. Was not there anything about his going to the theatre?—That was on the second occasion.

255. What night did he go to the theatre on the second occasion?—On Monday night.

256. On Tuesday night you took him back, and he gave you the slip, did he?—No, on Tuesday my friend took him back; the slip was on the first occasion.

257. How came you to take him back if you thought he had had a holiday?—Because it was the rule, the boys are always supposed to be in at eight o'clock, and when I found it out at ten o'clock I brought him. Or rather, it would not be ten o'clock, it would be about nine o'clock on the first occasion.

258. You took him there because he was after time?—The first occasion seems to me to be rather in my mind muddled up. I can hardly get the first occasion perfectly clear. I must admit that the first occasion is rather strange to my ideas; I cannot collect my ideas upon the matter. The boy came back; I was very pleased to think the thing had turned out so well, and that my friend had taken him back, and I thought to myself, "Thank goodness it is done," and I did not think anything more about it.

259. Did he say how long he had been subjected to any cruelty?—He said he had been subjected to cruelty more since the athletic sports.

260. What did he say about the athletic sports?—He said he had won the three prizes.

261. Was there any jealousy then in consequence, did he say?—He believed there was jealousy; he believed also there was jealousy about this testimonial, because it happened to be the only one that was brought from Hertford.

262. Did he say where he had won those prizes in the athletic sports?—He won them at Herne Hill, during the time he was here since Easter.

263. (*Mr. Forster.*) Did he tell you what the prizes were?—No, he could not tell what the prizes were, because it appears that they had to ask what they would have, and he said to his mother, "What do you think will be the best?" He says, "I am bound to win the swimming prize, and I should rather have something nice all in one piece than have a lot of small things." He says, "Some have had knives, and others have had this, that, and the other, and I should like to have a fishing-rod."

264. What were those prizes for?—I believe it was a quarter of a mile race, a hundred yards race, and wrestling. I should mention that those prizes have been promised me by the Warden.

265. I think we ought to tell you that we have been informed that it was another boy of the name of Gibbs that won those prizes; have you heard that?—I have heard of it outside, but all I can say is this, that the boy not only told me and his ma, and all his relations, and his uncles and friends, he has told them all, and furthermore I came here on one occasion and spoke to Major Brackenbury about it, and he said, "Well, you are right; I remember," he says, "the boy winning them, and I clapped my hands and said, Bravo, little Hertford, I am rather pleased to see that he has turned out such a sharp boy."

266. When had you this conversation with Major Brackenbury?—In his office since the second occasion, since his death.

267. Do you at all recollect when he first told his mother or you that he had got the prizes?—Two or three days afterwards.

268. How long about was it?—Two or three days after the prizes were won.

269. Was it before he ran away the first time?—

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Yes, before he ran away the first time. The prizes were contested a week or two after he came up.

270. Are you quite sure that he told you of his having won the prizes before his first running away? I am certain of it.

271. And at the time that he gave you that information, had he made any complaints to you about the school?—No.

272. He told you that he went to the theatre on that Monday, did he not?—Yes.

273. Do you know which theatre it was?—The Britannia.

274. Do you know what the play was?—No, I have not the slightest idea; he did not tell me this, he told his ma this. I had no conversation with him in that respect at all.

275. Had he been birched before the time of his running away, do you know?—Not that I am aware of.

276. Did he complain to you about the flogging at Hertford at all?—No.

277. How long after he was birched did you or his mother see him, not till he ran away again, I suppose?—Yes, I think he told his mother that he was birched when he came out on the Sunday or the Saturday.

278. What could that be for?—He would get a half holiday on the Saturday; he was in the band, and he could get certain privileges.

279. Why was he birched at the time?—After the first running away, for the running away.

280. Then he had a half holiday after that, and saw your wife?—Yes.

281. And then he told her?—Yes.

282. How long was it after he was birched, do you think, that he told her of it?—It may be a week, or it may be ten days.

283. She did not tell you whether she had looked to see whether he was much hurt, did she?—No, I do not think she did.

284. He seemed to be more impressed with the disgrace of it than with the actual pain, did he not?—Yes; he was more impressed with that and with the treatment from the monitors. They appeared to me, from what I could make of it, to be the principal causes of his act.

285. You say that you have several children?—Yes.

286. Other boys as well?—No, he was the only boy, except an infant two months old.

287. I am afraid I must ask you, did he ever cause you any sort of fear that he was at all likely to go wrong in his head?—Not in the slightest, he was a very light-hearted boy.

288. That cause of anxiety never occurred to you?—Never in the slightest.

289. I am afraid I must ask you, was there any one of his family or your family that had gone wrong in that way?—No, I am the member of a very large family, and my wife is a member of a large family, and I never heard anything of the sort. I have sixteen cousins in our family.

290. Had he ever ran away from home before?—I do not remember that he had.

291. He did not run away from Hertford at all, did he?—No.

292. At first he seemed to like London, I think, you say, almost better than Hertford?—He did.

293. Do you remember how many days after that Wednesday it was that you had that conversation with Major Brackenbury about the prizes?—I think it was on the Saturday, the day after the inquest. At that time I had a friend with me, who I daresay will speak as to those prizes, and the conversation that took place.

294. What friend was that?—Mr. Bilby, the schoolmaster.

295. He was with you when you saw Major Brackenbury?—Yes, respecting the prizes, his watch, and other things.

296. What about his watch?—I asked the Major if he would let me have his watch and any little things that he might have, and I said also his prizes. "Yes," he says, "you are entitled to them, and you shall have them," and I answered, "Well, Sir, I should feel obliged, because his sisters would set great store by the prizes if they were ever so small."

297. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) When did you first hear it said that it was another boy who won those prizes?—About three or four days after that, when I saw something in the paper about it.

298. Did you say that you had reason to suppose that that was the only testimonial of that kind which was sent up with the boys from Hertford this last time?—I have reason to suppose so, I am not sure.

299. What makes you think so?—Because his sister told me that when the omnibus came up to take the boys from the railway station and bring them here, some of the boys held up their little sticks and shook them at him, but whether there was any feeling on that occasion with respect to jealousy I do not know, or with respect to this, that they saw the boy give his sister his testimonial, and a minute or two after that the boys got up and shook their fists and sticks at him. Whether that was an exhibition of jealousy or not, I cannot say. I should be very sorry to say so.

300. Was it the boys who came up with him, or those that were left behind?—Yes, those who came up with him.

301. It may have been a boyish prank?—Yes.

302. (*Mr. Forster.*) Were you ever told by any of the authorities here that his character from Hertford, as sent to them, was not a good one?—Yes, I heard on the inquest Major Brackenbury say so, and that was the first time that I heard it, that he came with a bad character.

303. Did he tell you that?—He never told me so before.

304. (*Mr. Walter.*) Have you ever found your boy equally reserved on other occasions when you wanted him to open his mind to you about anything?—Up to the time that he entered this school he was rather a reserved and determined boy, but since he had been in the school, he seemed to be a totally different boy. He would come home, he would play his flute, and he would scamper up and down, and he seemed as light-hearted as a boy could possibly be; he would go out and play with his sister, and talk to us and his friends, and I have no reason to believe that the boy had the slightest reserve on him at that time. Prior to the day of his entering the school, he was a determined boy, and would never complain whatever he received. For instance, if he saw a small boy being put upon by a large one, he would take the small boy's part, and if he got the worst of it, he would never come and tell me that he had got a thrashing through it, he would always keep that to himself. He was a boy that would always take his own part, and would never make a complaint, but since he came to this school he seemed to have been a different boy altogether, and the determined boy that he was seemed to have smoothed down to a submissive one.

305. (*The Chairman.*) When did you first notice the difference?—I should think about six months afterwards, when I went to Hertford and stayed there for two or three days with him.

306. (*Mr. Forster.*) You mean a difference after you went to the Hertford School?—Yes.

307. In fact you rather thought that he was getting on well at the school, and that the school was a good place for him?—I did indeed.

308. You had nothing to make you think otherwise until his first running away?—Not until his first running away.

309. And you did not think very much of that either?—I did not think much of it, because the boy never told me what it was for.

309*. Did he appear unhappy, and to have any sort of gloom over him when he came to see you on his holidays generally?—He seemed more mild in his

behaviour than before, but not much. He seemed light-hearted, and was only silent when I talked about bringing him back to school, but I could get nothing out of him. He would not tell me the reason why he left school.

310. I mean not at the particular time when he ran away, but when you used to see him at his holidays and so forth, did he seem gloomy?—Not the slightest.

311. (*Mr. Walter.*) He seems to have been a good swimmer for his age; where did he learn that art?—At Hertford. I and he were the first that went to the Hertford swimming baths, and I gave him a lesson there. He was a very clever little swimmer. In fact, on the first occasion that he came out for his holiday, after he came up to London, he came to me and told me, "There is a swimming match coming off shortly, I wish you would give me another lesson." We took our drawers and went to the bath, and I was astonished to see the rapid progress he had made.

312. Was he what you would call a plucky boy?—Wonderfully; in fact he had no fear.

313. (*Mr. Forster.*) Let me assure you whatever happens in the inquiry, we all sympathise very deeply with you.—It has been a great loss to me; he was my only hope. I worked very hard to bring my family up, and I thought I should have some assistance from him, but it has gone. I may say that he had considerably more power than this boy Copeland had. He was a thick-set boy, with muscular limbs and calves, as large as some men; a very powerful boy.

314. I suppose he was strong for his age?—Very powerful indeed.

315. And rather strong for his size too?—Yes, he was a thick-set stout boy.

316. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) You are perfectly positive, and have very strong reason to think that the boy who plunged him down in the bath was Copeland?—Yes.

317. Could you state your reasons for thinking that?—Only what my own boy told me.

318. I thought you said at the inquest that you did not know the name of the monitor?—I did not know any monitor's name till it came out; when they asked me if I knew the monitor's name I said I did not, but if they mentioned the name to me I could then remember, and then I remembered that it was Copeland.

319. (*Mr. Forster.*) Did you hear anything about his being caned, after being birched, the first time that he ran away?—No, I do not remember anything about his being caned, in fact he did not tell me anything; he told his sister, and all I can get about it is from his sister.

320. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) I think it was his mother only that he told about the birching?—His mother and sister too. It passed from the sister to the mother, and from the mother it came to me.

321. (*Mr. Forster.*) Was it to his sister or his mother he said he did not care about the birching how hard it was, only they pointed at him so afterwards?—That is the mother; but his first complaint was to his sister.

322. Had you ever heard any report that he was caned after he was flogged that day?—I had not the slightest idea of it. Mr. William Gibbs. 16 July, 1877.

323. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Have you heard at all that it is stated that neither of those two monitors had been at the bath with him?—I heard it stated on the inquest that neither of the two monitors were there, but Major Brackenbury said it was not impossible that they might have been there.

324. He did not say that at the inquest, did he?—I think he did.

325. (*The Chairman.*) This is what he said at the inquest: "The first time I remonstrated with him on running away, and talked very seriously, he expressed regret, and said it should not occur again; the athletics took place June 9th, the two monitors were not competitors of his there. I heard nothing of anything having occurred there; the two monitors might be at the bath, but not necessarily. I did not see deceased alive after he left on Monday last."—That is what I say, that it was not impossible for them to be there, but he did not think they were there. Here is a letter that I have received referring me to one or two more officers for proof of certain acts. It was suggested to me that it would be as well for you to read it (*handing in the same*).

326. Is either of your friends here to-day, whom you wish to be examined?—Mr. Bilby is here; he can speak to his character from his infancy.

327. (*Mr. Walter.*) How long was it after the boy was birched for running away that he complained of the severity of it?—That would be rather a week afterwards, when he had his holiday.

328. Did not it rather occur to you that you should examine the boy and see him?—I did not see him for a week afterwards, and it did not occur to my mind to look then. In fact I did not know that he had been treated so severely as I heard from his sister.

329. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Do you know how many stripes he had?—Not the slightest idea as to whether it was one or fifty.

330. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) I think I collect that you thought that he felt more distress afterwards at being pointed at than even by the punishment itself?—Yes, he made that remark to his mother. It has been suggested that I on one occasion fastened the boy on to a bed with a chain, which is most absurd.

331. We have never heard anything of the sort suggested?—I must ask the Committee to consider that matter, because I never did such a thing in my life.

332. (*Mr. Forster.*) Had you occasion to flog or to punish him severely?—No, not more severely than any parent should punish a boy if he did not do exactly as he was wanted to do. For instance, I have given him a stripe or two, and I have said, Go to bed; and I have gone upstairs and found him, instead of being in bed, sitting on the floor, playing with something, in his shirt, or on the landing or the stairs, and then I have turned the key on him, and that sort of thing.

333. Did you ever give him what may be called a hard flogging?—No, not a severe flogging.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Mr. George Bilby, *examined.*

334. (*The Chairman.*) You are a friend, I believe, of Mr. Gibbs?—I am. Mr. George Bilby. 16 July, 1877.

335. Have you known him a long time?—Some fourteen years.

336. Were you intimate with him?—Very much so.

337. You knew his son?—Intimately.

338. Can you inform the gentlemen here present what is your opinion of the character of that boy?—When the boy was about six or seven years of age he came to me. I was master then of St. Luke's Parochial Schools, and he came to me, and I had him, and I found him tractable and teachable, and I found him playful and mischievous to a certain extent. He left me, and he went from there to Charterhouse School.

339. (*Mr. Forster.*) How long was he with you?—I should think twelve months. He went from me, I think, to Charterhouse School, I am not quite sure about that, and from thence he went to Chelmsford. I having to do with the parish of St. Luke's, and they having a presentation to Christ's Hospital, I exerted myself to try and get this presentation for the lad for this Hospital, and we succeeded in getting it; he came and was admitted, and he went to Hertford. I have seen him there, and during the time he was

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there he bore an excellent character, as reported to us on several visits that we had, his father and I with him.

340. (*The Chairman.*) Had you opportunities during the whole of his school life, that is from the time he went to you, and from information you received at his other schools, to judge of his character?—Yes, certainly.

341. You mentioned as part of his character, when first he came to you, that he was what you call mischievous to some extent?—Yes.

342. May I ask in what respect do you mean that he was mischievous?—In the first place, I think he was addicted to having his own way, and if he did not have his own way, he exhibited temper, he was stubborn and he was obstinate. I remember the remark I have made on more than one occasion was, "You may break him, but you will not bend him."

343. While he was under your care, that is for twelve months, as I understand, did you notice that there was any difference in that respect in the boy between the time when first you had him, and the time when he left your school?—I think not.

344. Then you would say he went away with the same kind of character as that which he bore when you first had him at school?—Certainly.

345. Do you think that that part of his character which you referred to as mischievous, and of which you explained the meaning, was diminished or increased when he came to Christ's Hospital?—I would hardly be in a condition to answer that question, as I had only seen him, I think, on two or three occasions after he came here to London from Hertford, and the last occasion was when his father and I took him after he had run away from school, and I came with him, and I remonstrated with the boy at the time as I came here with his father.

346. How did he take your remonstrance?—By putting his hands to his eyes and crying, as he generally did. When I saw him I had a little influence over the boy from old associations.

347. Did he look like a boy who was sorry for his fault?—He exhibited sorrow, but I must not say he was sorry for his fault.

348. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) He manifested sorrow for your reproaching him?—Exactly, I think that is more likely.

349. (*Mr. Forster.*) You had been master at St. Luke's for some time?—Yes, over thirty years. I am now superannuated from it.

350. Had you occasion, while he was with you, to punish him?—I do not think I ever punished him.

351. How old was he when he came to you?—I should think seven or eight, or something like that, at a rough guess.

352. Did you hear of his getting any prizes at the athletic sports?—Yes.

353. When did you first hear that?—The first that I heard of it was through the press, in the papers; that was the first time.

354. The boy never told you about it before that, did he?—Yes, he did; he told me about it.

355. Then you heard it first from the boy?—May I be allowed to make one remark? I live next door to the father, and we are in constant correspondence with each other; any little thing that takes place so far as his father is concerned he comes to me with it, and when the boy came from school he came and he said, "Mr. Bilby, I have won the prizes," and I said, "Well, where are they?" He said, "I have not got them yet; they are going to give them on the 17th," or some day in this month. That was the first I heard of them.

356. That was some time before he ran away the first time, was it not?—I cannot say, but I think it was.

357. You went with Mr. Gibbs to see Major Brackenbury after his death, did you not?—Yes.

358. Was there any conversation about these prizes then?—Yes.

359. What was the conversation?—Mr. Gibbs said to the Major, "My boy had a watch, and he has other little things," and the Major said, "Yes, they shall all be returned to you, Mr. Gibbs, and also the prizes that he won." Mr. Gibbs said, "I shall be very glad of that, because we saw in the paper the races being won." And the Major said, "When he came in I was so pleased with him that I clapped my hands and I said 'Bravo, little Hertford boy.'"

360. The Major said so in your presence?—Yes.

361. Do you know it has been stated that those prizes were not won by him at all, but by another boy of the name of Gibbs?—I have heard that since, but I know that that was stated in my presence.

362. You say that you went to Hertford with the boy's father two or three times when he was there?—No, I did not say that, or I did not intend to say it.

363. Before he left Hertford did his father, or did he not, tell you that he had heard a good character of him there?—He always told me that he bore a good character there.

364. (*Mr. Walter.*) Did the boy ever speak to you complaining that he was ill-treated by the monitors?—No.

365. Or generally about the management of the school?—Never; he always expressed admiration of the school to me in all our conversations; he always expressed pleasure.

366. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) He never complained of the management, but of the monitors?—He never spoke to me about the monitors, he always spoke about his pleasure at the school, and to his parents in the same way. At this moment the parents have expressed a high feeling so far as the schools are concerned.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

[Adjourned to to-morrow at 11 o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 17TH JULY, 1877.

The Right Hon. SPENCER H. WALPOLE, M.P., in the Chair.
The Very Rev. The DEAN OF CHRISTCHURCH.
The Right Hon. WILLIAM EDWARD FORSTER, M.P.
The Right Hon. RUSSELL GURNEY, M.P.
JOHN WALTER, Esq., M.P.

WILLIAM J. GERNON, Esq., Secretary.

MARY ANN QUANN, *examined.*

367. (*The Chairman.*) I believe you are night nurse in the infirmary?—Yes.

368. There is only one infirmary in the London Branch?—Only one infirmary.

369. That infirmary, according to the observation which we made of it yesterday, is an infirmary partitioned off so that there may be in one part two or more beds, in the part near to the entrance?—You mean a small room in the ward; that room is made to fill with air if boys are brought in with bronchitis in the winter time.

370. There is a compartment in the infirmary of which the door can be shut so as to enclose it away from the boys in the other part of the infirmary which stands separate from that?—It is only that small partitioned room in the ward.

371. And that small room is the room where the boy was?—Yes.

372. At what time did you come on duty?—At six o'clock in the evening.

373. The boy, of course, was not in bed at that time?—He was not brought in then, they brought him in afterwards.

374. Were you here when they brought him in?—Yes.

375. Who brought him in?—Mr. Robinson at the lodge, the beadle.

376. When he was brought in what passed between you and him?—He said, "Mrs. Quann, I have brought this boy that ran away"; and I said, "Very well, Mr. Robinson, I will find Mrs. Fox;" and I found Mrs. Fox, and she said he was to be put in that little room and the door shut.

377. Was that done?—Yes.

378. Did the boy make any remark upon being brought back?—No; he washed and went to bed in the same room.

379. Did he have any supper that night?—No, it was after supper.

380. At what time did he go to bed?—Between seven and eight o'clock; or, rather, it must have been eight when he was brought in.

381. Did he say anything to you?—Nothing at all.

382. Not from the time he was brought in until he went to bed?—No; I was with them all night.

383. How many boys were in the infirmary?—There were two in the same ward, but he was in the small room partitioned off by itself.

384. Did anything pass between those boys and him, do you know?—I do not think so. I was not there every moment.

385. Have you a room attached to the ward?—Yes, it looks into the ward. I sit there at nights.

386. And you can see or hear anything that goes on?—Yes, everything.

387. And the boys can communicate with you if they want anything?—Yes, if they move I can hear them.

388. After the boys went to bed did anything pass to call your attention to that boy?—Nothing at all; he slept soundly all night. The door was open from ten o'clock at night until seven in the morning.

389. So that the three boys could have communicated with each other?—Yes, if they had liked, when I was out of the way; but everything was perfectly quiet.

390. At what time did you leave the ward?—A little after ten, when my duty in there is finished.

391. You were with the boys when the boys were waked and washed?—Yes; we both of us go at seven o'clock and rouse them up, those that are in bed, and wash those that are out of bed in the lavatory, but he washed in the little room to be kept away from the other boys.

392. Mrs. Perry said that when she called him, she was not quite sure whether he was awake or asleep; you do not know one way or the other about that?—I do not; she went and roused him, and gave him his water.

393. He did not call or make a disturbance in the night?—No, he slept well all night, I am sure.

394. He was dressed and washed in the morning?—Yes, and had his breakfast; after he washed, I said, "While the other boys are in the lavatory you had better come and clean your shoes, while they are away"; and he cleaned his shoes, and went back again. He seemed perfectly well and all right.

395. He made no complaint to you?—No.

396. What time was his breakfast?—Eight o'clock.

397. You were gone then?—No.

398. Did you see him at his breakfast?—No; I do not attend to the breakfast. The assistant nurse attends to the breakfast.

399. When did you see him last?—The last time I saw him was at half-past ten o'clock.

400. Had you gone into the room for any particular purpose?—I went and locked the outer door, and sent him to open the inner door. The inner door was shut, he was set against it, and I said, "Gibbs, open that door, I am going to lock this." I do not know what he said, but of course he had not opened it, because it was shut when he was hung.

401. At half-past ten o'clock you locked the door?—Yes.

402. Was that under orders?—Yes, Mrs. Fox's orders, the chief nurse's orders.

403. You know nothing more about it, I suppose, from that time?—No. I helped to lay him out. We had him stripped, but there was nothing to be seen on him whatever, only the neck, of course. There were no marks and no bruises anywhere, or else I should have spoken of it if we had seen anything. Of course, we did not know of this inquiry.

404. Are you quite sure that the boy made no complaint?—Quite sure.

405. (*Mr. Forster.*) Did you tell the other two boys not to speak to him?—We always tell them not to speak to the boy. Whenever there is a boy shut up in the room we say to the other boys, "You are not to talk."

406. That is a room in which only those boys who are sent to the infirmary as a punishment are put?—That is all; the others can talk.

407. You would not put a sick boy in that room? There are sick boys in that room; the room is made on purpose for sick boys.

408. Is it your rule not to allow the sick boys there to talk to one another?—They can talk to each other.

409. Because this boy was sent there as a punishment you told those other two boys not to speak to him?—Yes, that is so.

410. (*Mr. Walter.*) Was the boy confined in the same place when he ran away on the former occasion?

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—Yes, for a little while; and then he was put in the ward below, because there were sick boys in the ward.

411. The cord to the ventilator to which he hung himself was there at that time, was it?—Yes.

412. That might possibly have suggested the idea, do you think?—I do not know why it should; it has been there ever since the room was made.

413. (*Mr. Forster.*) Did you see the boy when he was sent to the infirmary before for running away?—Yes.

414. Did he strike you as a curious sort of a boy then at all?—No; of course they always look sad when they are brought prisoners like that, because they are not allowed to talk to the other boys, and the other boys are not allowed to talk to them, and that always makes them look rather sad.

415. Had he a sort of resolute defiant look at all?—I do not think so.

416. There was nothing to excite your attention about the boy?—Not at all.

417. (*The Chairman.*) You are the sole night nurse in that ward, are you not?—I am the only night nurse. I am left there alone of a night.

418. You always take the night duty?—Yes, always, all the year round, and the other nurse the day duty. I come on at six in the evening, and I go off at ten in the morning, all the year round, except holidays.

419. (*Mr. Walter.*) You have not had anything to do with the boy on any other occasion, have you?—No, I do not think so, unless he was very sick; it was only twice that he was locked up as a prisoner.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

HERBERT ARTHUR COPELAND, *examined.*

Herbert Arthur Copeland.

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420. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) How old are you?—15 years and 11 months.

421. How long have you been in London?—Four years.

422. How long have you been monitor of the ward?—Only since last Easter.

423. That was just at the same time as the poor boy came?—Yes.

424. What do you consider the authority that you have as monitor?—We have to keep the boys quiet, and see after their dress, that they are tidy; we have to sign the board every day that they do certain things, if they do not we have to report them to the Warden.

425. Had you at all occasion to report this boy to the Warden?—Yes.

426. More than once?—Yes.

427. How many times do you suppose?—A good many times, only I did not always report him.

428. Have you any power to punish the boys yourself?—No.

429. You ought only to report their misconduct to the Warden?—Yes.

430. Have you sometimes punished this boy?—Yes.

431. In what way?—With my hand; cuffed him with my open hand.

432. Have you done that frequently?—Three times.

433. Had he seemed to be hurt by it much?—No.

434. Did he bear it well?—He cried the last time.

435. Then that time, I suppose, was more severe than the former one?—Yes, it was a little, but I think he cried as well because they were going to take him down to the Head Master for misbehaving himself at Scripture.

436. That was on a Sunday, was it?—Yes.

437. Did you punish him then for that?—Yes.

438. Just show us in what way you struck him?—With my open hand. I gave him a slap on the face.

439. Did you ever strike him a back-handed stroke?—Yes, once.

440. Was that on a Sunday?—No, that was a different time.

441. Then did you tell him that you were going to report him for that conduct?—Yes.

442. What was the conduct?—He was fighting at Scripture, and not only fighting but scuffling with a boy.

443. Was not the master present?—No, there is no master present. It is up in the wards. The Grecian takes one-half, and one of the monitors takes the other; the monitors take it in turn.

444. What is the lesson?—We read chapters of the Acts of the Apostles this half.

445. In Greek?—No, in English.

446. Then there is nothing but just reading a chapter, do you mean?—Nothing. The monitor and the Grecian have to explain what they can to the boys, and point them out the places on maps.

447. You have a bath where you swim, have you not?—Yes.

448. Was he a good swimmer?—Yes, he was going in for two or three things in the swimming races, and he got places.

449. Did you see him occasionally in the bath?—I never saw him. I was never in the bath with him.

450. Then you only heard that he was a good swimmer?—Yes.

451. Were you never at the bath with him?—Never since Easter.

452. Have you been to the bath at all since Easter?—No, never. I have only been in the water once, and that was in the river when I went to see my brother at the school; that is the only time I have been in the water since Easter.

453. Before that you had been in the habit of being in the bath sometimes, had you?—Yes.

454. How is it that you have not been in at all since Easter?—I do not care for it so much now. I used to like it very much, but I do not care for it now.

455. You did not feel that you were able to go in for the races, I suppose?—No.

456. Had there been any ill-will between you and the boy, do you remember?—No, not particularly, only I do not suppose he liked me.

457. And you did not much like him?—I did not care for him. I did not hate him any more than anybody else. I punished him when I thought it was just.

458. What was the sort of untidiness that you had to complain of him?—He had all his buttons off, and great slits in his coat and breeches.

459. He could not mend them, could he?—Yes, we have to do everything like that.

460. Are you called upon to do that?—Yes.

461. He was a little idle about it, I suppose?—Yes.

462. How long was he with you from Easter?—From Easter, for about three months, not quite three months.

463. You say during that time you had several times to complain to the Warden?—Yes.

464. Did the Warden reprove him at all, do you know?—Yes.

465. Were you present when the Warden spoke to him about it?—Yes.

466. Did he seem angry with you for reporting him?—No.

467. That Sunday it was not a report to the Warden merely?—No, it was a report to the Head Master.

468. And that was what annoyed him a great deal?—Yes, because the Head Master had just before been talking to the boys about being unruly. They had been very unruly lately, and he had just been speaking to them the same day.

469. Therefore you felt particularly bound to report this unruly conduct?—Yes.

470. Do you know the other boy of that name?—Yes, he is in the same ward, No. 4.

471. What is his Christian name?—Mervyn.

472. When did he come to school?—I hardly know now.

473. Has he been long here?—Yes, he has been here some time; he has been about two or three years, I should think.

474. How old is he?—He is very nearly the same age as the other Gibbs, only about a month's difference, I think.

475. Was the other Gibbs at Hertford?—Yes, they are all at Hertford first, and then they come up after they have been about a year there.

476. (*Mr. Forster.*) Has he been in this school in London for two years?—Yes, I think so.

477. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Were you present at any contest at athletic sports?—No.

478. How is it that you were not there?—I did not go in for the contest.

479. Why did you not?—I was not present. I was on leave that day, and I wanted to go home, and were home instead.

480. Did you hear who had won the prizes?—Yes, I was only told about it last Wednesday, after the boy's death came home.

481. Do you mean that there had not been any prizes won before?—Not in the swimming races.

482. I am not speaking of swimming, but at any of the athletic sports?—Yes, I was present then, every boy was.

483. Did you see the races for which the prizes were given?—Yes.

484. Did the boy who is dead compete for the prizes?—No, he did not go in for anything. He tried at the trial, but he did not get any places.

485. You first of all have trials to get places, and then those who get places go in for the prize?—Yes.

486. And he had not got any places?—No.

487. Was it talked about in your ward afterwards who had got the prizes?—Yes.

488. Did he speak of his having got a prize?—I never heard of it.

489. Did you then know of the other boy having got a prize?—Yes.

490. How many prizes?—He got four, I think. I do not think they are allowed to take more than three.

491. What were the prizes?—I think it was short race and long race, and I think he got long jump; I am not sure.

492. Were the prizes given at the time?—No, they are given afterwards.

493. When were they given; were they given before the boy's death?—No, I think they were given after.

494. (*Mr. Forster.*) Have you seen the prizes that the other boy Gibbs got?—Yes, he got a fishing-rod.

495. (*Mr. Walter.*) Which Gibbs do you mean got the fishing-rod?—The boy who got the prizes, Mervyn Gibbs.

496. (*Mr. Forster.*) When do you give the Scripture lessons, is it Sunday morning?—No, Sunday afternoon, from four to five.

497. Are those many of the lessons in which the monitor and the foreman and all the boys are left to themselves without the masters?—Always on Sunday afternoon.

498. Are you not weak boys?—No, we are never left without a master.

499. Are you the only monitor of this dormitory where there are forty boys?—No, there is another monitor, named Freeman.

500. What time do the boys go to bed generally?—Between eight and half-past in the summer.

501. Have you and Freeman to go up at the same time?—Yes, but we do not have to go to bed at the same time; we have to see them all in bed; but the monitors, and certain of the top boys, the seniors, go to bed at a quarter to ten.

502. Do any of the Grecians come to see how things are going on at all?—Sometimes.

503. Not regularly?—No, the monitors generally do that work.

504. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) The Grecian is in a little room above the ward, is he not?—Yes.

505. Can he look down and see what is going on?—Yes; sometimes he comes down into the ward.

506. (*Mr. Forster.*) And does the master ever come to see them?—Yes.

507. How often?—Not very often.

508. What do you mean by very often?—Our master has only been about three or four times since Easter.

509. When he comes, at what time does he come generally?—He comes about nine o'clock in the evening, when the boys are in bed mostly.

510. Do you find it hard work keeping the boys in order, you and Freeman?—Yes, I do, rather.

511. Do they obey you, or do they hit back at you at all sometimes?—No, they generally obey me, only they are very troublesome. If you tell them not to do a thing they stop it for the moment, but directly your back is turned they go on worse than ever.

512. When you cuffed Gibbs he did not hit back at you, I suppose?—No.

513. He was a strongish boy for his age, was he not?—Yes, he was.

514. Do you know whether he ever fought any of the other boys?—I am not certain; I do not have much to do with the boys, but I heard that he did.

515. What had you to do with power over Gibbs or any of the other boys outside the dormitory?—Nothing outside the dormitory.

516. It is only in the dormitory that you are responsible?—In the dormitory, and falling in for marching up the hall for dinner, and on parades; we have to make them fall in.

517. And you have some care over them on Sundays, you say?—Yes.

518. Have you any other care besides their Scripture lessons?—No.

519. (*Mr. Walter.*) Did you see anything of Gibbs after his punishment on the occasion of his first running away?—Yes, he came back to the wards; it was after that that I hit him. I hit him on Sunday, and he ran away on Monday the second time.

520. Did you say anything to him in consequence of his having run away?—No.

521. Did you make any remark about his punishment?—No, none.

522. As far as you know, was any notice taken of it by the other boys; was he chaffed or laughed at on account of it?—No, he was not chaffed at all, he just showed the boys the marks of the flogging, that is all.

523. Was it considered that he had a very severe flogging?—No, not very.

524. When was it; how long after his punishment that you saw the marks?—The next day. I think it was.

525. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Were there any marks of blood?—No, just red marks, that is all.

526. (*Mr. Walter.*) Did he seem very much vexed about it, or disgraced?—No, he seemed to think it an honour, if anything, that he had got the marks.

527. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) You were not present when he had the punishment, I suppose?—No, it is done privately in the sick ward.

528. (*Mr. Forster.*) Do you know whether he was caned the same day as he was birched?—I do not know. I do not think he was. I never heard that he was.

529. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Is the Head Master present at the punishment?—Not always; the Warden is generally, I think.

530. (*Mr. Walter.*) The other boys, you say, did not laugh at him or torment him about it?—I never saw them or heard them.

531. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) You say that you cuffed him three times; how many cuffs did you give each time?—I only gave him one once, and that was a back-hander on his nose. It was by accident that

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I hit him on the nose. He turned his face round, and it made his nose bleed. I did not touch him after that.

532. How many cuffs did you give him?—I think I gave him three. On the last occasion I gave him six. That was for telling lies, and different other things, some time before. I had let him off on a good many occasions, and I had warned him several times.

533. The ages of the boys that come from Hertford are very different, are they not?—Yes, they have to come up, if they do not come up from merit before then, about twelve. They are bound to come up for age then; they are forced to come up at twelve.

534. Are the prizes which are won at those athletic sports published or made known to the whole school?—Yes.

535. Is there a printed account of them either in the paper or on a card?—No.

536. How is it known who won the prizes?—The boys are allowed to go up and see them given away, and then they generally see who comes in first.

537. There is no record?—No.

538. Not published in any way?—No.

539. (*The Chairman.*) You were at the Hertford School yourself, were you not?—Yes.

540. How many years were you at the Hertford School?—About two years and a half.

541. What is your age now?—15 years and 11 months.

542. Did you come up from Hertford School about the same time as Gibbs?—No, I came up about three years before.

543. Were you at the Hertford School with Gibbs?—No.

544. You did not know him till he came here?—No.

545. Who were Gibbs' great friends in the school?—There was a boy named Elliott in No. 10 ward.

546. Was there any great friend of his in No. 4 ward?—No one in particular. I think he used to make friends of his own accord with everybody.

547. (*Mr. Walter.*) What do you mean by his making friends of his own accord with everybody?—He used to talk with everybody as if they were his friends.

548. Do you mean that he rather thrust himself upon them whether they wished it or not?—Yes.

549. Was he a boy of good temper generally?—I think he was a pretty good temper. He did not have much cause to get out of temper, I do not think.

550. (*The Chairman.*) What do you consider the limit of your authority in punishing?—We are not allowed to punish the boys at all; we have to report them.

551. Then your duty is simply to report?—Yes; but there are things that a monitor cannot report; it is what everybody does, and the monitor does cuff them, and always has done.

552. (*Mr. Forster.*) Supposing that a boy entirely disobeys your authority at about nine o'clock at night, what can you do; who can you go to to help you?—Nobody, until the next morning.

553. (*The Chairman.*) Cannot you go to the Grecian?—Yes, but he would thrash the boy, I daresay.

554. If you find your authority disputed, or there is any dispute about the exercise of your authority, could not you go straight to the Grecian, who is in your ward, and call him in?—Yes, but we are generally supposed to go to the Warden with matters like that.

555. At night, I mean?—No, we are supposed to let them remain to the next morning.

556. Supposing anything happens in the night, would you go the Grecian or to the Warden?—I should go the Warden the next morning.

557. (*Mr. Forster.*) Have you ever had a case of boys fighting at night?—No, the boys are generally pretty quiet.

558. (*The Chairman.*) As a mattter of fact, there is a Grecian sleeping in every ward?—Yes, he has got some curtains around his bed.

559. The Grecian's bed is in the corner of the room, on a level with the other beds, is it not?—Yes, only he has got curtains around it.

560. (*Mr. Walter.*) Is your bed in any particular place, in the corner or the middle of the ward?—There is a partition runs down the middle of the ward, and mine is just at the edge of the partition, one side, and the other monitor's on the other side.

561. (*The Chairman.*) What is supposed to be the Grecian's authority in the ward?—He is supposed to help the monitors in keeping order.

562. Do you consider him above you?—Yes.

563. If he told you to do a thing, you would think that you were to obey him as much as the other boys were to obey you?—Yes.

564. (*Mr. Forster.*) What is the name of the Grecian in that ward?—We have not a Grecian; we have a head probationer, and his name is Milton.

565. Do you know his age?—I do not know his age.

566. (*The Chairman.*) A probationer means, that when the number of Grecians is filled, he is the boy who would be qualified to fill the place on the other boy going away. Is not that it?—Yes.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Mr. William Gibbs, *further examined.*

Mr. William Gibbs.

17 July, 1877.

567. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) You say your boy said he was happy at Hertford?—Yes, he did.

568. And that he was still happier when he came to London?—He did.

569. And you heard of no complaint of anything till when?—Until the night prior to his death, when he spoke of the athletic sports.

570. And you said that from the time of the athletic sports he had been unhappy?—He had been very unhappy. I made one little error yesterday. I was telling my wife when I went home what I had said. I used the word "mad"; I must beg to correct that part of my statement. He did not use the word mad, he said he could not live if placed under the monitors. He says, "Their treatment is tyrannical and bullying; I am sure pa could not stand one-half what I have stood in the school." There is a witness who heard him.

571. (*The Chairman.*) Looking at questions 214 to 217, I wish to know whether, upon reflection, that is an accurate representation of what the boy said to you?—It is not an accurate representation in the shape of the word "mad." When I had the question put to me the second time, I was thinking for the moment it referred to the word "hanged." He did use the word "hanged," I am positive of that; I am positive that he used the word "tyrants," and I am positive also that he used Copeland's name more often, and in a more marked way in the matter, than he did anyone else's, but the word "mad" I certainly made a mistake in.

572. (*Mr. Foster.*) At the inquest you did not remember that the monitor of whom he complained of was Copeland?—I did not.

573. What has made you think that it was Copeland?—Because at the inquest I was in very deep trouble, and I could not remember any of the names of the boys. I thought the name was Mullins since, but I did not think of it then. I told them at the inquest that I could not mention the names of the monitors, but if they mentioned the names to me, I daresay I could pick out the names that I heard the boy use, and when they did so, I picked out the name of Copeland in particular.

574. (*Mr. Walter.*) When you first learned the news of your son's death, did you make use of any expression to the Warden at all, with reference to his having hanged himself?—No, what I was doing was

Mr. William Gibbs.

17 July, 1877.

this: I came into the ground to find fault with the treatment that the boy was receiving. I had to wait some quarter of an hour or twenty minutes for the Warden. In the meantime I took out my pocket-book to see what business I had to attend to. At that moment one of the nurses came tearing past me, and went to the Warden's office. She left the Warden's office door and immediately went to the Warden's private house door. I then saw her tear back again, and I thought to myself, "Whatever can be the matter; it seems to me that something terrible has happened," not thinking about the boy for the moment; presently out came the Warden tearing along also without any covering on his head, and as soon as he saw me he says, "Good God, Gibbs, I am afraid something has happened." I said, "Not with my boy?" At that moment up came the Doctor, and he says, "Your boy has had a serious accident." I said, "No, nonsense; what was he doing?" Then they broke it out to me, and then I heard for the first time that he had hanged himself. I do not know what became of me then for about three hours. I found myself in one of the head nurse's rooms. I saw the boy. It would be then nearly five o'clock, for I was five hours in the building altogether; it was about five o'clock the same day.

575. (*Mr. Walter.*) You did not see the body until five o'clock that day, you mean?—No, I did not see the body until five o'clock that day; that was just before I came away, and my friend, Mr. Bilby, came for me.

576. (*Mr. Forster.*) Did you write to Mr. Sykes before he wrote to you?—I did not. I never remember seeing Mr. Sykes, although I had been down to Hertford some three or four times.

577. (*The Chairman.*) When was it that the boy told his mother that he had won the athletic prizes; was it before any statement respecting those prizes had appeared in the paper?—He told his mother the same day that I saw it in the paper, and she said she had got it from him.

578. He may have seen the paper?—I do not think that would hardly be possible, because it was only the following day, as it were. They went to the athletics on Saturday. He was out, I think, on the Sunday. I think it was the Sunday afternoon or the Monday, I am not sure which. I know I did not see it till Monday, and in the evening, when I went in, I was in possession of the paper.

579. (*The Chairman.*) What day did he tell his mother?—I am not sure. I think it was on the Monday, when he came out.

580. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) When you came home his mother told you that Willie had won the three prizes?—Yes.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

ALBERT FREEMAN, *examined.*

Albert Freeman.

17 July, 1877.

581. (*The Chairman.*) We are told that you are one of the monitors in ward No. 4?—Yes.

582. Are there two monitors in that ward?—Yes.

583. And the other monitor is Copeland?—Yes.

584. What is your age?—15 years and 7 months.

585. When did you come to the school?—September, 1870, to Hertford first.

586. When did you come to Christ's Hospital?—September, 1874.

587. Then you have been three years in Christ's Hospital?—Yes.

588. How long have you been monitor?—Since Easter.

589. Easter was the time when the boy who is dead came to the school?—Yes.

590. Was he immediately put into ward No. 4?—Yes.

591. When he came to the school, what sort of boy did you think he was?—He looked as if he would have his own way.

592. Was he companionable in the ward; did he have many friends in the ward?—I do not think so.

593. Do you know anything about the athletic prizes which were competed for in the summer?—Yes.

594. Were you present when the races were run?—Yes.

595. Did poor Gibbs go in for any of those prizes?—No, none.

596. Did he go in for the trials preliminary to them? I think he went in for the hundred yards trial.

597. Did he fail in getting a place?—Yes.

598. Then he could not go in for the prizes if he failed in getting a place?—No.

599. Do you bathe in the bath here?—Sometimes.

600. Was Gibbs a constant bather there?—Yes, I think so.

601. Were you ever bathing there when he was there?—Once.

602. Did you notice anything that happened with regard to him whilst bathing, did any of the boys play any tricks with him?—I never saw them.

603. Did you ever see any boy dip his head under the water?—No, never.

604. I need hardly ask you whether you did it yourself?—No, I am quite sure I did not.

605. Did you ever hear Gibbs complain of the conduct of yourself or your colleague?—No.

606. Did you ever have any quarrels with him?—Sometimes, for his untidiness.

607. Did you ever punish him for it?—I made him stand on his settle.

608. Did you report him at the time?—No.

609. Your duty was to report him; would that not be the usual way?—If we want to hit a boy we must report him, and the Warden would punish him instead of us hitting him.

610. (*Mr. Walter.*) You mean if you think his conduct deserves punishment?—Yes.

611. (*The Chairman.*) Ordinarily speaking, the monitor would not be supposed to have the power of striking the boy?—Sometimes he can hit him.

612. Would he be considered by the rules of the school to have the power of striking a boy?—No.

613. Do you recollect when Gibbs first came back from running away and being punished?—Yes.

614. How did he take that?—He did not seem to mind it.

615. He was flogged, was he not?—Yes.

616. Did he complain or seem sorry for it at all?—I think he told a boy that he did not care for it.

617. Between the time when he first was brought back, and the time when he ran away the second time, did anything happen which put him out of temper, as far as you know?—Only that one night when Copeland hit him.

618. What night was that?—On the Sunday night before he ran away.

619. Did he try to resent what Copeland did?—Yes.

620. In what way?—He denied everything that Copeland said to him, and he sneered at Copeland.

621. Did he attempt to strike him?—No.

622. Did Copeland box his ears on that occasion?—Yes.

623. How did he take it?—He cried.

624. Did he say anything to him?—No.

625. Did you see him after he came back the second time?—No.

626. I think you said at the inquest that Copeland and he were not very friendly?—Not very friendly.

627. Was there anything much the other way?—No.

628. How were you with him; were you friendly, or not?—Not particular friends.

629. Who were his friends chiefly?—I do not know anybody; I have asked some boys, and they say he had no friends.

Albert Freeman. 17 July, 1877.

630. As far as you know, he had no friends in his own ward?—No.

631. (*Mr. Forster.*) You mean no particular friends?—Yes, no particular friends.

632. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Was it a violent cuffing, rather, on the Sunday night, that Copeland gave him?—Yes, it was, rather.

633. Did he make him bleed?—No.

634. Not his nose?—No.

635. Did you at any time see him strike him so as to make him bleed?—No.

636. Is one monitor at all above the other?—Yes, the senior monitor is.

637. Who is the senior?—Copeland.

638. (*Mr. Forster.*) Did you ever cuff Gibbs yourself?—No.

639. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Had you power to put him on the settle?—Yes.

640. Was that a recognised power that you had?—Yes.

641. (*The Chairman.*) And he obeyed you, did he?—Yes.

642. (*Mr. Walter.*) How long did you make him stand there?—Twenty minutes.

643. Have you had occasion, on your side of the ward, to punish any of the boys under you by cuffing them and boxing their ears?—I have hit some boys.

644. Has it produced any ill-feeling afterwards, or have they taken it kindly?—They have taken it kindly, I think.

645. At other times, when you are not in office as monitor, are you on perfectly friendly and equal terms with the boys?—Yes.

646. You merely have that office to keep them quiet in the ward?—Yes.

647. It does not at all affect your relations to each other at other times?—No; we are not supposed to play with the younger boys in the school much, unless the whole ward play together.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

MERVYN GIBBS, *examined.*

Mervyn Gibbs. 17 July, 1877.

648. (*The Chairman.*) How long have you been at Christ's Hospital?—Five years.

649. That would include the time you were at Hertford?—Yes.

650. What is your age?—13.

651. When did you come to Christ's Hospital in London?—In January, 1875.

652. Then you have been two and half years here?—Yes.

653. You have swimming prizes here, have you not?—No, athletic sports prizes.

654. Have you athletic sports here?—Yes.

655. Did you go in for any of those athletic sports this June?—Yes.

656. Which did you go in for?—Long race, short race, wrestling, and long jump.

657. Who got the prizes in those races?—I did.

658. All three?—Yes.

659. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Were you first in all four of them?—I was first in three, and I was second in the long jump.

660. (*The Chairman.*) When were those prizes awarded?—Last Friday.

661. When were they contended for, do you recollect at all; early in June, was it not?—Yes.

662. But the prizes themselves were not given away till last Friday?—No.

663. Did you know this poor boy who is dead, your namesake?—Yes.

664. Did he go in for any of those prizes?—No.

665. None of them?—No.

666. Are you quite sure of that?—Yes.

667. Are you in No. 4 ward?—Yes.

668. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Did he know that you had got the prizes?—Yes.

669. Did he talk to you about them?—No.

670. Were you friends with him, being the same name?—I did not mind him.

671. (*Mr. Forster.*) Have you got your prize?—Yes.

672. What is it?—A fishing-rod.

673. It was given you last Friday, I think?—Yes.

674. Do they generally give the prizes so long after the time they are run for?—Yes.

675. Why was last Friday the day for giving them?—That I do not know.

676. You expected that they would be given on Friday?—Yes.

677. Where is that fishing-rod?—In the ward.

678. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) What were your other prizes?—Nothing else.

679. They gave you one for all?—Yes.

680. Will you bring us the rod; have you got it here still?—Yes.

(*The rod was produced.*)

681. (*Mr Walter.*) Is there any inscription upon it?—No.

682. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) When did you choose the fishing-rod; when had you the power of choosing what the prize should be?—It would be last Tuesday.

683. That was the first time a fishing-rod was mentioned as your prize?—Yes.

684. Do you remember whether beforehand you had talked about having a fishing-rod for your prize?—Yes.

685. Soon after you won the prize?—Yes.

686. How soon after, do you think?—About a week.

687. (*Mr. Walter.*) Whom did you mention that to?—To Loney.

688. Who is he?—A mathematical boy in the same ward.

689. Were you at Hertford with the other boy Gibbs?—No.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

WILLOUGHBY HUFFAM MULLINS, *examined.*

Willoughby Huffam Mullins. 17 July, 1877.

690. (*The Chairman.*) How old are you?—12 years and 10 months.

691. Did you know the poor boy Gibbs who died here?—Yes.

692. Were you a friend of his?—No.

693. He did not sleep in your ward, did he?—No.

694. In what ward are you?—No. 15.

695. You knew the boy, I suppose, did you not?—Yes.

696. What sort of boy did you think him?—I did not think he was a very good boy.

697. Did you play with him?—No.

698. Did you go in this year for those athletic races we have heard of?—Yes.

699. We are told that Gibbs who died went in for them too?—No, he did not; he went in for the trials.

700. He failed in the trials, did he?—Yes.

701. Was he sore at failing, do you think?—No.

702. (*Mr. Forster.*) Who won the prizes?—Mervyn Gibbs, most of them.

703. What prizes did he get?—He got short race, long race, wrestling, and long jump, I think.

704. (*The Chairman.*) You did not get a prize yourself?—No.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

M. ALPHONSE LALLEMAND, *examined.*

M. Alphonse Lallemand. 17 July, 1877.

705. (*The Chairman.*) Where do you reside?—At No. 2 and 4, Stork's Road, Bermondsey.

706. Do you carry on any profession or business?—Yes, I am a purse manufacturer.

707. You knew, I believe, judging from the depositions before the coroner, the poor boy whose death took place here a short time ago?—Yes.

708. Had you known him for a long time?—For ten years.

709. Had you any conversation with him with reference to his running away from school?—No, only the conversation when I bring him back from his home.

710. Did you bring him back to this school?—Yes.

711. Do you recollect what day it was?—On a Tuesday, I think, at seven o'clock in the afternoon.

712. Did he tell you why he had run away from school?—Yes, he told me he run away because he was complaining of the monitor.

713. Did you make any remark to him upon that?—No, I told him myself, "Well, Willie, you do very wrong; you have got nice school here, and you do very wrong to run away like that." I gave him a good reprimand. Just then the prison carriage passed, and I said, "Look here, Willie, if you not good boy, you see what is your carriage for the next time."

714. What did he say to that?—He said, "Oh, no, Monsieur Lallemand; I cannot agree with the monitor."

715. Did he mind your observation about the prison van?—He said, "No, no, I am not so bad as that; I will not go in this carriage." His father is very friendly with me.

716. Did you take him back to school?—Yes.

717. When you brought him to school was he much out of spirits?—Very good spirits, generally like. I never saw anyone better. When first I came and took him back to school, he said, "Better go and see the Warden first."

718. Did you take him to the Warden?—He said, "Go and see the Warden first," and I said, "The Warden will not take you back." I said I did not understand nothing in that place, and I said, "Come with me." I did not want to let him run away again. Directly he came in the door there was a gentleman in the door and took him in; I do not know what place it was.

719. Did he seem to mind being brought back?—Yes, he felt frightened. He did not like to go; he was afraid of punishment. "The first time," he said, "I was flogged, and I am afraid of it." And I said to him, "Come, and I will take you home to school."

720. You left him with the Warden, did you?—No, I left him in the door with the man who keeps the door.

721. Then he went willingly into school, did he?—He did not like to come; he said, "Go yourself and ask the Warden to take me back," and I said, "Oh, I am sure he will take you back. Come with me." So I took his arm and I would not let him run away.

722. You think he was disposed to run away even then?—I think so.

723. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Did he complain of anybody but the monitor?—I cannot tell the names at all; he told me he had a complaint of the monitor. I said, "But you have got no complaint of the Warden," and he said "No."

724. Did he complain of the monitors, or of one monitor and another boy?—No, only a monitor. Yes, and another boy; he could not agree with him.

725. Did he mention who that boy was?—No, he did not tell me the names at all.

726. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Did he talk English with you?—Yes, not French.

727. (*Mr. Forster.*) Did you come here after his death?—I came the next day, and he was dead at twelve o'clock. I was going to the Crystal Palace.

728. Did you come and see the Head Master?—Yes, I come and see him the same day he died. At ten o'clock I came and saw the Warden.

729. Were you very much surprised to hear of his death?—I was surprised. I got a telegram at home to come directly, but I did not suppose he was dead myself.

730. What sort of a boy was he?—A strong boy, I think. I think he had got a hard head, what they call in French, *entêté*. He was an only boy, you see. I think he was very afraid of punishment. Punishment was very bad to him. I think it was very humiliating, and the other boys laughed at him. He told me, "I do not want a flogging any more, it is too humiliating."

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

OSWALD ELLIOT, *examined.*

Oswald Elliott. 17 July, 1877.

732. (*The Chairman.*) How long have you been at Christ's Hospital?—Three years next September.

733. Does that include any part of the school time at Hertford?—Yes.

734. How long have you been actually here?—Two years this Midsummer.

735. You are in No. 10 ward, I believe?—Yes.

736. Did you know the poor boy whose death has caused this inquiry?—Yes.

737. Did you know him pretty well?—Yes, I used to teach him French under Mr. Mackie.

738. Was it part of a boy's duty to teach his fellow pupil French?—Yes, he was a new boy just come up from Hertford. I was an old boy, and Mr. Mackie told the old boys just to tell the new boys their piece.

739. What sort of a boy was he, if I may call it so, as your pupil, for that purpose?—He was not a very good boy.

740. Did he mind what you told him?—No; I told him sometimes to go on, and he would not.

741. What is your age?—13 years and 3 months.

742. (*Mr. Forster.*) Are you a monitor?—No.

743. (*The Chairman.*) Were you a friend of his out of school hours?—No.

744. You did not take walks with him, or play with him?—No.

745. You do not know much really about his private character, except what you saw of him while you were teaching him French?—No.

746. Did you ever bathe with him?—I went to the bath once or twice; he asked me to have a race with him.

747. He was a good swimmer, was he not?—Yes, he got three places in the trials, but not prizes. We had trials for swimming.

748. Did you ever see anything done to him in the bath, did any of the boys bully him at all?—No, never.

749. (*Mr. Walter.*) Did you ever see him bullied by anybody?—I saw Copeland once hit him on the face when he had me up in the ward once, because he said that I had found a purse, and found some money in it, and a precious stone, and Copeland was questioning me, and Gibbs said something whilst he was questioning me, and Copeland hit him in the face. That is the only time I saw Copeland hit him at all.

750. (*The Chairman.*) What did Copeland hit him for?—Because Copeland was questioning me about this purse, and Gibbs went and said that it was not true, whilst he was talking to me.

751. Gibbs was standing up for you, was he?—No, he interfered between me and Copeland.

Oswald Elliott.

17 July, 1877.

752. Is that the only time you saw him struck by Copeland?—Yes, that is the only time.

753. (*Mr. Walter.*) You had nothing to do with Copeland yourself, as monitor?—No, nothing.

754. (*Mr. Forster.*) Copeland had no authority over you?—No, I was not in his ward.

755. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) How came he to be questioning you about the purse?—Because Gibbs said that I had found it, and Copeland asked me.

756. Was that purse lost by some boy in No. 4 ward?—Yes, by Loney.

757. (*Mr. Walter.*) Gibbs charged you with having found it?—Yes.

758. (*The Chairman.*) Where did this take place?—I was up in the ward No. 4, at the monitor's table.

759. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) He sent for you into the ward, did he?—Yes, he sent for me.

760. (*Mr. Walter.*) How did Copeland come to have anything to do with it at all?—I think Major Brackenbury told him to try and find out something about it.

761. A purse had been lost and found?—Loney lost a purse, and Gibbs said that I had found it, and gave him a precious stone that was in it, but I never did.

762. (*The Chairman.*) Did Gibbs say that you gave him the precious stone out of the purse that was found?—Yes, and I never found the purse.

763. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Had Gibbs the precious stone?—Yes, he had the precious stone; I saw it in the purse myself; he showed me his purse one day, and I saw the precious stone in it.

764. (*Mr. Forster.*) Whose purse was it?—Loney's purse, in No. 4.

765. *The Chairman.*) What sort of boy was Copeland, in your opinion?—I could not say. The only thing I had to do with him was when he brought me up about this; I never spoke to him once before.

766. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Do you know any boy that was a friend of Gibbs?—No, I do not know of anyone. He used to play with all the ward sometimes, I often used to see him playing with all the ward.

767. You do not know any boy who was a friend of his?—No.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

THOMAS LONEY, *examined.*

Thomas Loney.

17 July, 1877.

768. (*Mr. Walter.*) What age are you?—15 the 27th of this month.

769. (*Mr. Forster.*) You are the oldest boy in No. 4, are you not?—I think so.

770. (*Mr. Walter.*) How long have you been at this school?—About seven years, including Hertford.

771. Then you would have been here, I suppose, about four or five years?—No, I have been up here two years.

772. Did you know the poor boy Gibbs?—Yes.

773. Were you in the same part of the ward; did you sleep near him?—Yes.

774. What was his general conduct?—Pretty fair, I think.

775. Was he quarrelsome or good tempered?—He was good tempered.

776. Was he quiet or troublesome?—Fair, I think.

777. Did he seem a boy who was amenable to discipline or obstinate and self-willed?—I think he was rather obstinate.

778. Did you ever witness any difficulties between him and Copeland?—No.

779. Are you aware that there were such difficulties?—I do not know, but I think there were.

780. Did you ever see him made to stand upon his settle?—Yes.

781. For untidiness, was it?—I do not know what it was for.

782. (*Mr. Forster.*) Who made him do that?—Copeland, I think; both the monitors.

783. (*Mr. Walter.*) Did you ever see him punished by being slapped?—No, I never saw that.

784. Were you on friendly terms with him yourself or not?—No, I did not speak to him very often.

785. Did you ever have any cause of quarrel with him, or dispute about anything?—Once I had. He hit a fellow of a smaller size than he was, and I asked him why he did it, and he said he did not do it at all.

786. Did you see him do it?—No, I did not see him, but the fellow said he did it himself.

787. The little boy told you?—Yes.

788. Did you find out whether it was true or not?—Yes, all the boys saw him hit him.

789. Was any notice taken of it?—No.

790. Did the little boy cry?—I do not know; I was not in the ward at the time.

791. He told you of it afterwards?—Yes.

792. Are you the friend of the little boys, or what led him to come to you?—I am generally looked up to by the boys in the ward.

793. You are not a monitor yourself?—No.

794. Next to a monitor, I suppose?—Yes.

795. (*Mr. Forster.*) Now you are a big boy, the little boys come to you to help them?—Yes, a few of them do.

796. (*Mr. Walter.*) Was that the only occasion that you had anything particular to do with Gibbs?—Yes; there was once when he tried to get a fellow to "chaff" him a crest book, and I told Gibbs he had better not have it; he would be sure to get into a row for it.

797. Why should he have got into a row for it?—I made notice of it to the Head Mathematical Master, and the master said he was sure nobody would believe that he had it sold to him.

798. You mean that he had not come by it fairly?—Yes.

799. Were you in the ward at the time of his first running away and being punished for it?—I was in the ward the first time that he ran away, but I did not see him being punished for it.

800. You know he was flogged for it?—Yes, I know he was flogged for it.

801. Did he talk of it?—No.

802. (*Mr. Forster.*) Did any of the boys point at him about it at all?—No, not that I know of.

803. (*Mr. Walter.*) Was it the subject of conversation at all in the ward?—No.

804. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) It is not a very common thing for boys to be flogged?—They generally are flogged.

805. Every boy?—No.

806. Is it a common thing for boys to be flogged?—No, not very.

807. Are they thought worse of for being flogged?—No.

808. Is it not generally for something disgraceful that they are flogged?—No, I do not think so.

809. (*Mr. Walter.*) Are they flogged for lessons, or only for anything that is very serious?—They are caned for the lessons.

810. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) That is not thought seriously of?—No.

811. (*Mr. Walter.*) Do you know a boy named Elliot?—Yes.

812. Did you and he ever have any conversation together about a purse that was lost?—No, never.

813. Or with Gibbs?—No.

814. (*Mr. Forster.*) Did you lose a purse?—Yes.

815. And had you no talk with Copeland about that purse?—As soon as I had lost it I tried to find it, and I asked Copeland to send and call out about the wards if anybody had found a purse.

816. Who had found it?—Nobody had found it.

817. Did you get the purse again?—No, I never got the purse again.

818. Was there a stone in the purse?—Yes.

819. Was that stone found again?—Yes, I had the stone. Major Brackenbury took it from me, and he tried to find out who had the purse.

Thomas Loney. 17 July, 1877.

820. You did not lose the stone?—Yes, I lost the stone in the purse, and on a Sunday morning it dropped out of Gibbs' breeches pocket while he was holding them up.

821. You never found the purse?—No, I never found the purse.

822. And had you no talk with Copeland about its dropping out of Gibbs' pocket?—I mentioned it to him, I think.

823. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Your stone was handed to Major Brackenbury?—Yes.

824. And he gave it to you again, did he?—I have not got it now, Major Brackenbury had it last.

825. (*Mr. Walter.*) Did it fall out of Gibbs' pocket while he was dressing?—No, we change our clothes on Sunday morning, and it fell out of his everyday breeches.

826. (*Mr. Forster.*) Where was this?—Up in the ward.

827. How long ago; was it before Gibbs ran away the first time?—Yes, before that.

828. What sort of a stone was it?—It was something like a petrified raisin.

829. Was there anything else in the purse?—10½*d.*

830. (*Mr. Walter.*) No charge was made against Gibbs by you about it?—No.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

JOHN ARCHIBALD R. MILTON, *examined.*

John Archibald R. Milton. 17 July, 1877.

831. (*The Chairman.*) You are what they call a probationer, I hear?—Yes.

832. That means a probationer ready to be appointed a Grecian in case there is a vacancy, does it not?—Yes.

833. In what ward are you a probationer?—No. 4.

834. That is the ward in which poor Gibbs slept?—Yes.

835. You have the general authority over that ward, have you not?—Yes.

836. As part of the discipline of the ward there are two monitors in that ward, as in every other ward, are there not?—Yes.

837. We are told that the monitors there were Copeland and Freeman?—Yes, that is so.

838. Was Gibbs in that ward from the beginning, from the time he first came here?—Yes, from Easter.

839. And were you in that ward as a Grecian probationer from Easter too?—Yes.

840. Did any quarrelling go on in that ward between Gibbs and any other boys?—Not that I heard of or saw.

841. What sort of character do you think Gibbs had in the ward?—He seemed to me to be a very good boy, so far as I saw anything of him.

842. Then he was not what you would call quarrelsome, or anything of that kind?—Not that I saw.

843. In short, during the whole time of his stay here in the school did you notice in that ward No. 4, of which you are Grecian probationer, that he did anything which you would call misbehaviour or misconduct which would attract the attention or notice of the monitors or yourself?—No, I noticed nothing.

844. (*Mr. Forster.*) How old are you?—16 years and 7 months.

845. What power have you in the ward?—It is not defined particularly, but I have almost very little limit to it.

846. Supposing a boy disobeyed you, have you any power of punishing him?—Yes.

847. What sort of punishment?—I can thrash them if I like.

848. Had you ever occasion to thrash Gibbs?—No.

849. How often do you find it necessary to thrash boys?—I have not thrashed one this year.

850. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) How long have you had your present place as probationer?—Since last Midsummer.

851. (*Mr. Forster.*) Did you ever see Copeland strike the boy Gibbs?—No.

852. Do you go to the bath?—Yes.

853. Did you ever see Gibbs bathing there?—No, not when other boys were there.

854. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) You do not go when other boys are there?—No.

855. The Grecians do not take much part in the discipline of the ward, do they; you leave it chiefly to the monitors?—Yes, we overlook the ward.

856. You do not interfere much?—No, not unless it is absolutely necessary.

857. (*Mr. Walter.*) Supposing a little boy thinks himself ill-used by a monitor, would he come to you?—No, he would generally go the Warden.

858. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Do they go?—Yes, very often.

859. Then if they go very often, I suppose their complaints are attended to?—Not always.

860. (*Mr. Forster.*) When you say "very often," would there be a complaint made to the Warden once a week?—If a monitor thrashed a boy he would nearly always go to the Warden.

861. Then a boy is not afraid to go to the Warden to complain of a monitor?—No.

862. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) He is not thought the worse of by the other boys in consequence of that?—No.

863. (*Mr. Walter.*) On the other hand, if a boy resist the monitor, does the monitor come to you, or does he go to the Warden?—He goes to the Warden generally.

864. (*Mr. Forster.*) Suppose there were a row in the bedroom, and the monitor found he could not put it down, he would ask you to help him, would he not?—Yes.

865. (*Mr. Walter.*) Have you ever been called in lately to do that?—No.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Miss EMMA LACEY, *examined.*

Miss Emma Lacey. 17 July, 1877.

866. (*The Chairman.*) You are the matron in No. 4 ward?—Yes.

867. Have you been some time matron there?—I have been in London six years, and eleven at Hertford.

868. The poor boy whose death is partly the subject of this inquiry was in your ward, I think?—He was.

869. What sort of a character do you think the boy showed when he was in your ward?—A very indifferent character indeed, I considered him, as regards being very untruthful.

870. Did you notice that yourself?—Yes, myself. I observed that he was very untruthful, and spitefully inclined.

871. Did you ever mention that to the masters, or anybody whom you would naturally complain to?—Generally to the master who visits the ward.

872. Who is the master who visits the ward?—Mr. Bennett is our master visiting the ward.

873. Have you ever mentioned anything to Mr. Bennett about Gibbs?—Yes, I have; what I have found concerning the character of the boy I have reported to this master.

874. I understood you to say that he was spiteful, and that he was not truthful, in your opinion; did you ever report that to the master?—To Mr. Bennett I did.

875. Was he a quarrelsome boy?—Not in the ward.

Miss Emma Lacey.

17 July, 1877.

876. Did you ever notice any disagreement between him and any of the other boys in No. 4 ward?—I never heard of it, but I have seen them apparently disagreeing, two or three of them.

877. With Gibbs?—Yes, with Gibbs, down by the part where he slept. One boy especially, who slept next to him, when Gibbs placed a broken needle in the boy's bed. I have several times seen that.

878. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Was it known that he placed it there?—Not until some time after; he told a boy who told him, and he told the monitor, and showed him where it had scratched him.

879. How was it known that Gibbs placed it there?—This boy knew it; I believe it was in spite. He said it was a spite that he owed him.

880. What is the boy's name?—Weetman.

881. (*The Chairman.*) Did you ever notice any difference between him and Copeland?—No, I have not.

882. Or between him and the other monitor Freeman?—Nor yet with Freeman, I have not.

883. Then, so far as No. 4 is concerned, you never noticed any particular quarrelling between him and any of the boys?—No, not any particular disagreement. Copeland had told me that he had been very troublesome. Of course, I knew that he was troublesome as regards his appearance, and also disorderly at drill, and in the hall, and all those things the monitor complained very much to me about, but he never made any other remark; the boy never seemed to say anything to me concerning it, but he was very cautious with me, Gibbs was.

884. Copeland has no authority over the boys in No. 4 ward, at drill, or in the hall, has he?—Yes, the monitors are supposed to keep them in order in the ward, or at drill, or parade, or any of those parts, and the hall table.

885. (*Mr. Walter.*) What are your particular duties with reference to the boys?—They are placed entirely under our charge, and their clothes and their general conduct, of course, we have to take charge of them day and night, when they are out of school.

886. (*Mr. Forster.*) Have you to look after them while they are playing?—No, not out of doors, we have nothing to do with that.

887. But you are responsible for their behaviour when they are in their dormitory?—Yes.

888. At any other time also?—In the hall, and at our own table.

889. At dinner, for instance?—Yes, at dinner, breakfast, or supper.

890. What power have you to punish them?—I have never punished them very severely; if they get stood on their settle, that is about the chief punishment that they get.

891. Have you power of yourself to punish them?—Yes, to a certain extent.

892. That is, you may send them to stand on the settle?—Yes.

893. Have you ever sent Gibbs to stand on the settle?—Yes, I have, and so have the monitors, several times.

894. Supposing that a boy has done something more serious, and which requires more serious punishment than standing on the settle, what is done?—He is taken to the Warden.

895. Do you ever ask the beadle to help you in managing them?—Never. I have never asked a beadle since I have been in the school.

896. If you have occasion to get help in your management the Warden is the person to whom you go?—Yes, he is the person, and if there is anything more serious I go to the Head Master.

897. Do you remember Gibbs being birched after he ran away the first time?—Yes, I do.

898. How did you hear of it?—I heard of it from the boys only.

899. Did he himself talk to you about it?—I spoke to him about it; I talked to him rather seriously about his committing such an act as that, and the very serious consequence it would be if he ever did such a thing again.

900. Did you talk to him after he was birched?—Yes, that was the first time.

901. Did he complain of having been very severely punished?—No, he did not at all; he seemed to take it very cool indeed.

902. Was it immediately afterwards that you saw him?—When he was sent up the next day; he was not sent up immediately.

903. How long did you see him before he killed himself?—I was away from home, having been away for a change. I had been from home for the last fortnight, therefore my sister was placed in charge of my ward while I went away for my change.

904. Did you ever see Copeland strike him?—I have not seen him at any time strike him; all I knew of it Copeland had told me himself.

905. What sort of character does Copeland bear in the ward?—An excellent character, and a very good boy I consider Copeland to be. Both my monitors were very good boys; truthful, good-principled boys.

906. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Was the ward generally in good order?—Yes, very good order.

907. In comparison with other wards?—Yes, in comparison with other wards it was in very good order. They are all young, but I consider I have not any bad boys.

908. (*Mr. Foster.*) Is it your duty to go and see the boys at all at night?—I always go round before I go into my room. I go round the beds and see that they are all right.

909. What time do you do that?—That would be between ten and eleven at night; of course my probationer does not go to bed till half-past ten, but I am always about till they are safely in bed.

910. In the morning have you to see about them before they go into school or to breakfast?—Yes, into breakfast; I see them before that.

911. What time do they get up in the morning?—At this time they are getting up at six o'clock.

912. Have they lessons before breakfast?—Yes, lessons before breakfast for one hour.

913. When do you first see them in the morning?—After they come out of school I see them.

914. (*Mr. Walter.*) Has there been any change in the internal discipline of the school in your time, as regards the treatment of the boys, I mean has it become stricter or more lenient?—More lenient, decidedly, much more so.

915. (*Mr. Forster.*) There is less flogging than there used to be?—Yes, a very great deal less.

916. (*The Dean of Christchurch*). How long was Mr. Bell here?—Mr. Bell must have been here, I cannot call to mind how long he was, he was here some years, I should say eight or nine years. I do no recollect the time exactly.

917. You were at Hertford for eleven years; do the boys generally prefer Hertford, or do they prefer this school?—They prefer London generally.

918. (*Mr. Walter.*) It is a promotion to them, I suppose?—Yes, it is a promotion to them. Most of them are nearer their friends, and have more privileges in London than they have at Hertford. They get out so much more in London.

919. Did the monitors exercise more power than when your first came here?—No, not any more; and there has been a great deal of that taken out of their hands recently, within the last twelve months. I think there has been a great deal of power taken out of their hands, and by that means it has been more trying for the monitors.

920. They have not the same power to enforce the rules as they formerly had?—They have not as much as they had formerly.

921. Do you think that the boys mind them less in consequence?—Yes, certainly, they take advantage of that, and it makes it more trying for the monitors.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Major Henry Brackenbury, *examined.*

922. (*Mr Forster.*) You are the Warden, we hear?—Yes, I am.

923. And have been so for how long?—For eight years.

924. You gave evidence on the inquest, did you not?—I did.

925. There has been a report by the authorities of Christ's Hospital with regard to this case, which was sent to the Home Office?—There has.

926. Had you anything to do with the drawing up of that report?—Yes, I was present, and sat on a committee to draw it up.

927. Just explain to us how that report was drawn up?—The Treasurer and Solicitor to the Hospital, Mr. Dipnall, the Clerk, myself, and the Head Master, sat in a room, and whoever could contributed their stock of knowledge to the Treasurer, who was sitting as President, and it was taken down by the Solicitor, and the paragraphs were afterwards simply condensed, so as to make it as short as possible.

928. The first paragraph in the report which is important is this: "The customary report which is sent from the preparatory school at Hertford with each draft of boys shows that he was the only one of forty boys whose character was inscribed as 'very indifferent.'"—Yes, here is the report (*delivering in the same*). Of the forty boys who were transferred to Christ's Hospital, London, he was the only one that was marked as "very indifferent." Perhaps I may be allowed to mention that we never have a "bad" character with a boy from Hertford. The steward at Hertford never writes "bad," the worst character that he ever gives a boy is "very indifferent."

929. The father of the boy has shown us this certificate which is on the table, signed by Mr. Newnum, the Head Master, in which it states: "William Arthur Gibbs receives this honourable mention for progress and diligence during the half-year ending Easter, 1877."—Mr. Ludlow would speak to his moral character and conduct in the school, Mr. Newnum would speak as to his progress.

930. Do you know whether any others of the forty boys received something like this?—Not of my own knowledge, but I am quite sure many of them did. It is the practice to give many honourable mentions, and it can be easily deposed to, but I have no personal knowledge.

931. You think it very unlikely that he was the only one of forty boys who got this?—Most unlikely, but that could be easily ascertained from the Head Master.

932. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Is it given to them with that frame on it?—No. In the next few days 100 or 120 of these honourable mentions will be distributed amongst the school.

933. (*Mr. Forster.*) Who is Mr. Ludlow?—He is the Steward at Hertford, and he has a position correspondent to mine here.

934. He is responsible, is he, to the authorities here for information as to the moral character of the boys at the time that they come up from Hertford?—Yes; what we call the general character of the boys.

935. What position does Mr. Sykes hold at Hertford?—He is the writing master, I believe, he is one of the junior masters.

936. Have you seen a letter from him to Mr. Gibbs, senior?—I have seen a copy of it in one of the papers.

937. You are aware that it contains these remarks: "It may be some comfort to you to know that he pleased me much by his diligence and good conduct in school, and so well did he apply himself that he took an honourable mention at Easter, in my class. I found him a most obliging and good-natured boy whilst with me"?—I believe those are the terms of the letter, only I know that Mr. Sykes has written a letter subsequently to Mrs. Copeland, which is not exactly in the same terms, and I have seen that letter.

938. Here is that letter (*handing the same to the witness*); I gather that that letter speaks highly of Copeland, but I do not think it says anything against this boy?—He says, "though his character was none of the brightest elsewhere." He speaks of his character in school; we speak to his character out of school. He speaks to his progress and diligence; we speak to his behaviour and morals, and that is just the difference between the two letters. He says, "I wrote to the father a letter, which was published, expressing my deep sympathy with him and his family, as the boy had conducted himself well with me, though his character was none of the brightest elsewhere." I think that is just exactly the point of difference. Mr. Sykes simply wrote a kindly letter because the boy had been diligent under him, and Mr. Ludlow sent, as is his duty, a report of the boy's general character.

939. In this statement of facts I find it stated that, on the day of the arrival of the boy, you spoke to him?—I did so.

940. Will you tell us what you said?—When the boys come up, they are sent with one of the beadles outside the door, and if there is anything particular about a boy mentioned to me, perhaps in conversation, just as the boy comes in, I speak to him. In this case one of the men said, "This boy, sir, has come up with a character, amongst the other boys, of being the bully of Hertford"; and then I said, "I had better talk to him quietly," and I said, "Just go out and shut the door." The boy came in, and I said to him something in this way: "Now, Gibbs, you are come up with a bad character from Hertford, that is to say, you have been reported as being a bully. A little fellow coming here amongst a lot of big boys, if he has such a character at Hertford, is likely to lead a very unhappy life"; and I said, "You begin here with a blank sheet, take my advice and turn over a new leaf. I have heard this bad character of you, but if you conduct yourself well, I shall never remember it unless I have to refer to it. A boy like you will have a hard time of it here, but if you do, always come to me, and I will see you righted." It is a common thing for me to speak in that way to different boys.

941. Did he say anything in reply?—The boy cried and seemed to be softened, and for nearly two months he conducted himself very much better than I should have expected from the character he brought up.

942. He ran away or was absent from the school on the 23rd, was he not?—Yes.

943. And he was punished on being brought back?—Yes. I should like to explain about that running away in the first instance. His father brought him back, and said to me that the boy had come home from the school on the afternoon of Saturday, and said that he had a half holiday. The boy spent Saturday afternoon very happily at home, playing about until the usual time for him to return to school, and his father said, "Now go home to school." The boy went off, and in about an hour or rather more, I do not exactly remember about the time, returned to his father and said, "When I got to school I was too late, they would not let me in." I told the father that that was impossible. That day when the father brought him back again to school, when he got close to the school he ran away from the father, but the boy had no *animus* of running away in the first instance, so far as I could gather from his statement to me; he simply absented himself, and when he found that he could not get in, and would be detected, he ran away.

944. Is it at all a common thing here, with a good many of the London boys, to absent themselves?—

Major Henry Brackenbury.

17 July, 1877.

Very uncommon, so far as I know, and I hope it is very uncommon. I think there are very few cases of it.

945. (*The Chairman.*) According to your view of the case, you are of opinion that he did not intend to run away at that time?—Quite so, according to the statement that he made to his father he did not in the first instance; he said he came home for a holiday.

946. (*Mr Forster.*) And consequently he was punished?—Yes.

947. Who birched him?—A man named Robinson, who always inflicts that punishment; he is one of the beadles.

948. Do you know whether he was caned the same day that he was birched?—I should say certainly not so far as I know; I should think it is almost impossible. He was only sent away to afternoon school, and I therefore think it most improbable.

949. At what time of the day was he birched, do you remember?—I think it was between twelve and two, but I cannot be quite sure about that.

950. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) If he was caned it would be by the master of his class?—Yes, it would be by the master of his class, certainly.

951. Who was that?—I could not say; the boys go to different masters on different days.

952. (*Mr. Forster.*) On the 2nd of July he ran away again?—Yes.

953. I suppose you heard that day that he had done so?—It was reported to me that he had run away. At the moment that he ran away I was out, and Mr. Sharpe, who was acting for me, sent the beadle, Mr. Plucknett, to the father's house, to say to the father that the boy was not to come back till authority had been obtained, as he had run away a second time. Mr. Plucknett carried the wrong message, and said that the boy was to come back. When he got to the house he saw the boy playing in the front garden. This, I think, is rather different from the father's evidence. He said he saw the boy playing in the front garden, and he went in and told his mother what he had come for, and the mother said, "Oh, dear! the boy said he had a half holiday." The beadle said, "We have no half holiday on Mondays at our school." Then the mother said, "I should think that by this time he has run away again probably"; and she called out to her daughter, "Where is Willie"? and she answered, "Willie has run out of the back door," and Plucknett came back without the boy.

954. I understand that a holiday means the boys being allowed to go home to their parents?—Saturday and Wednesday are half holidays for all boys, but only certain boys have leave to go home, with what is called a ticket, and he had not leave. The masters recommend a certain number from each class, and I give a certain number of permissions to the boys on application, and sometimes probably there are 120 out.

955. On the next morning the father called and saw you?—Yes.

956. He came to ask you, I suppose, whether he might bring the boy back?—He did not know where the boy was, as the boy had been away, and he did not know where he was. I had a very long conversation with the father, and I said to him "This is a very serious offence, you must not bring the boy back until you get the authority from me by letter." I said, however, "I have no doubt that in the end the boy will be allowed to come back this time," and the father went away.

957. Did the father make any complaint to you whatever in that interview of the treatment of his son?—None whatever.

958. On that evening a French gentleman, a friend of the father's, brought the boy back, did he not?—Yes, he brought the boy back, and came to see me. I conversed with him some time, and I pressed him as to the cause of the boy being away, but he could give me no information whatever.

959. The French gentleman brought him back to you on the evening of the day that his father called, that is, the evening of the 3rd of July?—Yes.

960. What did the French gentleman say to you when he brought him back?—He said he had brought him back, and I asked him if he knew the reason for his running away, and he said, "We do not know how it was."

961. Did you speak to the boy then?—Not then; it was half-past eight at night, and I did not see the boy.

962. In fact you did not see the boy until you saw his dead body?—I never saw him until I saw his dead body.

963. Then after his death you sent for the father, I suppose?—After I was called to the boy, and found that he was dead, I met the father in the cloister, and Dr. Smith and I together broke the fact to him. I had prepared him, and Dr. Smith told him the actual fact.

964. And then the French gentleman was sent for, was he not?—Yes, he was sent for.

965. What time in the day did he come?—He was out when I sent for him to attend the father. He did not come till quite the evening; it must have been half-past eight at night.

966. With regard to some prizes which the boy is said to have won at athletic sports, will you have the goodness to tell us what you know about that?—There were two boys of the name of Gibbs in No. 4 ward, one named Mervyn Gibbs, and the other William Arthur. Mervyn Gibbs won three prizes, I believe; William Arthur Gibbs, none.

967. Did the father come and ask you for the boy's watch after his death?—No; the boy's watch, I believe, is here still.

968. Had he no conversation with you either about the watch or the prizes?—After the boy's death he had, about the prizes. I sat with him for some time after the news had been broken to him. I did not like to leave him by himself, and I sat with him for an hour or two, and at that time he said the boy had had some difference with the boys in his ward because they had bullied him for having won certain prizes, he being a little boy. I may say that I did not at that time know that he had not won the prizes. I had not made inquiries about it. I told him it was extremely improbable that any boy would be bullied by his ward for winning prizes, as prizes count for the credit of the ward and for the ward prize. I said that it is perfectly impossible that such a thing could have happened. That was before I had made inquiries and had made the discovery that he had not won those prizes, but that Mervyn Gibbs had won them.

969. Were you present at the competition?—I was.

970. The question that was asked the father was this, at question 265, "I think we ought to tell you that we have been informed that it was another boy of the name of Gibbs that won those prizes; have you heard of that?—I have heard of it outside; but all I can say is this, that the boy not only told me and his ma, and all his relations, and his uncles and friends; he has told them all; and, furthermore, I came here on one occasion and spoke to Major Brackenbury about it, and he said, 'Well, you are right. I remember,' he says, 'the boy winning them, and I clapped my hands, and said Bravo, little Hertford.' I was rather pleased to see that he had turned out such a sharp boy"?—Perfectly true, I believe I did say that. I remember when I heard somebody say, "Gibbs has won," I thought it was the Hertford boy, and I was pleased, as he had come from Hertford with a bad character. I did not make further inquiry at the time.

971. You thought that from the name being Gibbs?—Yes, because the other Gibbs had been up a long time, and I never thought of his being in the lowest class. He was just on the verge of the age, and it never occurred to me that he was in the fourth class.

972. Your impression at the competition, when you heard that Gibbs had won it, was that it was the poor

boy William Arthur Gibbs?—Yes, that was my impression, and I cried out, 'Bravo little Hertford.' I was rather pleased to see that he had done it.

973. Can you recollect when this conversation really took place, because we should gather from the answer that the father made, that it was not immediately after the death, but some little time afterwards?—I cannot remember at all.

974. Do you recollect his calling here again?—I think it was the same day. I am almost sure that it was the same day. I have seen him on several occasions; it was after the boy's death certainly.

975. It would appear to us that it was his impression that this conversation did not take place the same day, but sometime afterwards?—I could not say.

976. Do you remember his coming with Mr. Bilby?—Yes, that was the same day as the death. Mr. Bilby was the friend who came when M. Lallemand could not be found.

977. In question 357, Mr. Bilby was asked, "You went with Mr. Gibbs to see Major Brackenbury after his death, did you not? A. Yes. Q. Was there any conversation about these prizes then? A. Yes. Q. What was the conversation? A. Mr. Gibbs said to the Major, 'My boy had a watch, and he had other little things'; and the Major said, 'Yes, they shall all be returned to you, Mr. Gibbs, and also the prizes that he won.'"?—It is put wrong. Mr. Gibbs did ask me some question about his things. I do not remember anything about the watch, although there is a watch, or about the prizes, but I said, "All his property shall be given to you."

978. "Mr. Gibbs said, 'I shall be very glad of that, because we saw in the paper the races being won,' and the Major said, 'When he came in I was so pleased with him that I clapped my hands, and I said, Bravo, little Hertford boy.'" That you believe was substantially correct, and you explain in the way you have mentioned?—Yes, that is substantially correct. I said nothing about the prizes. I never heard anything about the prizes then, or the watch, but still I said substantially the property would be returned.

979. You think that was the day of the death?—Yes, I think that was the day of the death, and I think Mr. Bilby meant so too.

980. When did the father first say anything to you about the conduct of either of the monitors to his boy?—After the boy's death.

981. Did he say anything to you before the inquest about it?—Yes; at least I can hardly say. I must tell you exactly what he did say. He said to me that he complained of the way the pupil teachers treated him.

982. Could you give us the day?—I cannot. I think it was on the day of the boy's death, but I cannot remember. He said that the boy complained of the pupil teachers. I do not know which it was. He complained of them, that he had been bullied by them for winning those prizes. That is what he said at the time. I said there is no such thing as a pupil teacher, you must mean the monitors; we have no pupil teachers here. He spoke in a very vague way, and said it was some of the elder boys. He said something about the pupil teacher or the monitor, and I corrected him, and said it must be the monitor. Then he said that he did not get on well with the other boys in his ward. He confused the pupil teachers with the monitors, and the monitors with the other boys, as interfering with him about his prizes, being dissatisfied with him for having won the prizes. I attached very little importance to the matter at that time, because I did not think it was possible that it could be so, that a boy could have been bullied for winning prizes.

983. But he stated something about the bath, did he not?—I do not remember that he did to me. I heard it afterwards, but I do not think he said anything to me at that time about the bath. I think he only stated that at the inquest.

984. Have you made inquiries with regard to the bath?—I have made the best inquiries that I can. I believe it is simply impossible that it could have been one of the monitors. In the first place, I ascertained from independent testimony that Copeland did not go into the bath at all after Easter, except on one occasion when he was present, when the boys were going through their trials for the swimming races. It is impossible that anything of the kind could have been done then.

985. By independent testimony, you do not mean the testimony of Copeland himself?—No, of other boys. Freeman has declared that he did not do it himself.

986. Just going back to those prizes again; how was it that you first discovered that it was Mervyn Gibbs who had won them?—Somebody said in conversation that it was not that Gibbs at all, and then I made inquiry. Somebody mentioned it, I do not know who.

987. That was some time after the inquest, I suppose?—I cannot tell.

988. How had you obtained to your mind satisfactory proof that it was the other Gibbs who got the prizes?—I had asked several boys, and spoke to the masters who were present.

989. Who was the umpire who awarded the prizes?—Mr. Cornish, one of the masters. He awarded the prizes; he is the secretary of the sports.

990. He would be present at the time?—Yes, he was present.

991. (*The Chairman.*) The prizes are not given away at the time that they are run for?—No.

992. In this case a considerable interval elapsed?—Yes, a considerable interval elapsed.

987. (*Mr. Forster.*) Copeland admitted to you that he did cuff the boy, did he not?—He did.

988. That is against the rules of the school, is it not?—It is distinctly against the rules.

989. But I suppose it is not unfrequently done?—It is very unfrequently done. When I say very unfrequently done, it is done. I cannot say of my own knowledge that it is commonly done. I am rather saying that from my knowledge of the boys. It is done occasionally, no doubt.

990. There seems to be rather a difference with regard to that. In the statement of the facts that you have furnished to the Home Office, you say "he" (that is Copeland) "says, however, that this did not happen more than three times"; but it is stated that he did so several times; do you know which is the truth?—I only know that I asked him, and he seemed to be perfectly truthful, and he said that he had not done so more than three times. I have no knowledge beyond what he told me himself.

991. Supposing the monitor was seriously to exceed his power and to really knock a boy about, what would be done to the monitor?—He would be reduced from being a monitor or punished in some other way; by stopping him, if it is not a very bad case; he would lose his leave or have a very heavy imposition.

992. Have you had occasion to do that?—Recently I have had occasion to do it. I may say half-a-dozen times, from time to time, in the course of the year.

993. Have you had to do it lately?—Yes, not very long ago. I must beg to be allowed to say that that was not a very gross case, but it was a case in which the monitor exceeded his authority.

994. How do you expect that a monitor, not having the power to punish the boys, at least not to give them any corporal punishment, should be able to maintain order in a dormitory with 40 boys?—They have power to report to me.

995. Do they often report?—Constantly.

996. But they have no power to come to you in the night?—They have, and if there is a disturbance in the ward they do come to me at night.

997. Have you ever have them come to you at night?—In the evening. There never has been a disturbance at night.

998. Have they ever come to you saying that they

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had got a disturbance that they could not quiet before going to bed?—Yes; that has happened very rarely and generally just before the commencement of the holidays.

999. Did you have any complaints of the boy Gibbs being quarrelsome after he came here?—No; I think not.

1000. Did his appearance strike you as at all remarkable after the first running away?—Not the least.

1001. There was nothing about his appearance to make you anxious about what might happen with him?—Not the least. He was perfectly calm and self-possessed, I considered. I used to see him looking at me. He used to sit opposite to me, and I saw him every day.

1002. Which master would have most to do with him for his lessons?—I cannot tell you; I do not know.

1003. Would Mr. Mackie have much to with him?—I believe that Mr. Mackie was one of his masters; but I know nothing of the management of the school.

1004. (*The Chairman.*) Mr. Bennett was the master of his ward?—He was the visiting master of the ward.

1005. (*Mr. Forster.*) I do not quite understand what is your power, as compared with the head master's, as regards discipline?—My power is based on the recommendation of Mr. Fearon, who was a commissioner of the Schools' Inquiry Commissioners, who examined into the school. He recommended that the Warden should have authority over the discipline out of school; and all matters, except matters of great importance, are regulated by me out of school. In matters of importance it is my duty to confer with the Head Master, and I do so.

1006. You have power, I suppose, to order a flogging?—I have.

1007. But you would not have power to order expulsion?—No, certainly not; nor the Head Master either.

1008. With whom rests the power of expulsion?—Really with the Governors, practically with the Treasurer, but theoretically with the Governors.

1009. For any conduct during the night, I suppose, you would consider yourself specially responsible?—Specially.

1010. In such a case as running away they would come to you as the authority, would they not, rather than to the Head Master?—Invariably.

1011. Did you consult the head master in this particular case, I mean the first case of running away?—In the first case I did not, because the Head Master was away. He was at Hertford on a visitation from the Saturday till the Tuesday. On the second case I did.

1012. You consulted him as to whether you should receive the boy back or not?—No; I cannot say that, although it has been so stated. I had already seen the Treasurer, and the Treasurer had decided that he should be received back.

1013. What authority has the Treasurer?—He has supreme authority here over the Head Master and over every one else. He represents the Governors.

1014. Does he live here?—He has a house here. He sleeps here frequently, but he does not live here.

1015. Are there sometimes several days that he does not come?—I am not prepared to say that of my own knowledge. I daresay it may be so.

1016. Is it part of his regular duties to be here daily?—It is part of his regular duties to be here daily, and he constantly is here.

1017. In any serious case of flogging would he have to be consulted?—No.

1018. But you say that he is the authority both over you and the Head Master?—He is, as representing the Governors.

1019. Is that an authority which is given to him by the governors, or is it merely that he is the agent of the governors, and forms the channel by which you communicate information to the Governors?—I take it that he is the agent of the governors, but the governors delegate to him power to act in any cases where he thinks it desirable, in any ordinary cases that do not require a reference from him to the governors.

1020. In this case you consulted him, the Head Master being away, with regard to whether this boy should be admitted back or not?—Yes. The Head Master was not away the second time, but I had seen him before I saw the Head Master. I mentioned the case to the Treasurer, and he said, "Bring him back." Practically there was no necessity for consulting the Head Master about it, because, being a very young boy, and the second time of running away, he would be allowed to be brought back, so that the consultation with the Head Master was simply as to the amount of punishment that he should receive.

1021. What would have been the punishment he would have received?—He would have been flogged.

1022. Would it have been a more severe flogging than the other?—Scarcely more so; he might have had two strokes more, but not more.

1023. Had anything been said to him, do you think, by the beadle or anybody as to the punishment that he would receive?—From my knowledge of the practice of the place, I am certain that nothing would be said. The men are kind-hearted men, and they would never think of doing a thing of that kind.

1024. When a boy is flogged or birched, is he a marked boy amonst the other boys in consequence?—No.

1025. He does not lose caste amongst them at all? Not from the fact of being flogged. It depends upon the nature of the offence for which he is flogged.

1026. (*The Chairman.*) Are boys ever flogged for doing their lessons badly?—I believe it is never done; but I have nothing to do with that.

1027. Then the flogging is, generally speaking, confined to cases of misconduct, of what class?—Cases of very gross misconduct, theft, indecency, and running away, or in rare cases, which have never occurred for years now, of persistent combined insubordination. Those were common years ago, but we never have those cases now.

1028. And I think you have been here seven or eight years?—Eight years.

1029. (*Mr. Forster.*) Is there less flogging now, or more than when you came?—Less. I think there have been only two boys flogged in the last year.

1030. You keep a record of the floggings, I think you say?—I keep it for my own information, or rather it is kept by the beadle simply for my information.

1031. I should ask you if you have got a report, to give us the record of the birching which this boy had?—"25th. Gibbs, for running from the hospital, eight with the birch."

1032. Is that the last case of flogging?—Yes, that is the last case of flogging.

1033. I see he was caned on the 23rd?—Yes, the day he ran away. That was a very gross case of insolence, in mocking the man who was drilling him, after being repeatedly cautioned not to do it. He mocked the word of command every time that the man gave it.

1034. (*Mr. Walter.*) It was a case of gross impudence?—Yes, it was a case of gross persistent impudence.

1035. (*Dean of Christchurch.*) Who caned him?—A man named Clarke.

1036. (*The Chairman.*) Who is Clarke?—He is a beadle.

1037. Does the beadle then cane as well as flog?—Yes, as well as flog.

1038. By whose orders?—By my orders, and the caning is done in my presence, as well as the flogging.

1039. I suppose the caning may take place in the school yard or anywhere?—Never but in one place since I have been here, and that place is a small room off the hall.

1040. Is that the same place where the flogging takes place?—Yes.

1041. (*Mr. Forster.*) I see that since February, out of this ward of 40 boys, there is only one case of flogging, which is this case of Gibbs, and four cases of caning, of which he is one?—Yes, and you see the small amount of strokes given him.

1042. Is it, or is it not, true that caning under a certain number of strokes has not necessarily to be recorded for you?—There is no necessity to record anything at all; it is simply for my own information in this book. It is simply kept for me in order to guide me in allotting the boys their characters at the end of the half year. It is kept for my own information, and, therefore, it is most carefully kept.

1043. Although this book would contain all cases of flogging, it might not contain all cases of caning?—Every single boy who has been touched by the cane in any way is entered in that book.

1044. Would not the masters knock them about and cane them for lessons?—I know nothing about that.

1045. This is merely for conduct outside the school?—Merely for conduct outside the school.

1046. (*The Chairman.*) Is there any limit to the number of stripes that the beadle may inflict with the cane?—The limit is fixed by me. I have been here eight years, and it never in any case has exceeded six.

1047. The limit in flogging is 12, is it not?—Yes, it has never exceeded 12.

1048. (*Mr. Walter.*) Do the boys feel the cane most, or the birch?—The birch; it is a much severer punishment.

1049. Where are they flogged?—Generally upon the breech. They are caned upon the palm of the hand.

1050. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) I suppose expulsion is not common?—Very rare.

1051. Has any case taken place in your time?—Yes, more than one case.

1052. For what sort of offences; was it for repeated offences or for any given offence?—Generally for repeated offences.

1053. Of what character?—Indecency or repeated running away would involve expulsion. I may say that expulsion, strictly speaking, is very rarely resorted to. The parents are called upon to remove the boy.

1054. But it is rare?—Very rare.

1055. Can you state the number of cases that have taken place in eight years?—I think I can by reference. I have no doubt that the information could be given from the counting-house much more easily than from me. I keep no record of that.

1056. Of course the parents are very unwilling to remove their sons?—Very unwilling. I may point out that that is an argument rather in favour of the necessity of preserving to a limited degree the power of corporal punishment.

1057. Expulsion, you think, is so very severe a punishment, and it is such a loss to the parents, that it is an argument in favour of corporal punishment?—Yes, to a limited extent, to which it is resorted to.

1058. (*Mr. Forster.*) Have you any other severe punishment besides corporal punishment?—Nothing, except in the shape of impositions.

1059. You have no such thing as solitary confinement for any length of time?—No such thing.

1060. (*Mr. Walter.*) Are there many complaints made to you by little boys against the monitors?—Yes, a good many.

1061. Do you always investigate them?—Yes; I always investigate them, and sometimes I find them of a trivial nature.

1062. (*Mr. Forster.*) Have you had many complaints against Copeland?—I do not think so.

1063. More than of the other monitors?—Against some monitors I receive no complaints, and against other monitors I receive a few, but there have not been many against Copeland; two or three, I think, perhaps, as far as I can remember.

1064. Have you had any reason to suppose by the complaints that Copeland has exercised his authority more unwisely than the others?—I have not.

1065. (*Dean of Christchurch.*) The absence of complaint might show that a monitor was remiss, perhaps?—Yes. Of course one has to use a very great deal of discretion in listening to those complaints. If I appear to encourage those complaints I have a great many frivolous ones. On the other hand, I am obliged to investigate very closely, in order to check anything like bullying.

1066. (*Mr. Forster.*) About how often have you complaints?—At times I have a good many, and then I do not have any for some time. If there is a very serious complaint, and a monitor is punished, then I do not get so many complaints for some time; perhaps there is no cause for complaint.

1067. Have you ever had occasion to punish Copeland for excess of authority?—Never.

1068. Or Freeman?—Freeman, certainly not. I never had a complaint against Freeman; I believe never.

1069. I thought, Copeland being the senior monitor, complaint would be more likely to be made against him than Freeman?—Yes, I think he is a boy who has a high sense of duty, and he uses his power to command more persistently.

1070. You are quite sure that complaints are of sufficiently numerous occurrence to lead you to think that a boy is not afraid of complaining of a monitor?—I am sure he is not afraid of complaining.

1071. (*The Chairman.*) I think I understood you to say that no boy could be flogged or caned without your knowledge?—For any occurrence out of school no one could be.

1072. In those cases do you report to the Head Master?—We confer every week, and anything concerning any boy is discussed between us at that meeting.

1073. I rather meant, at the time when you sanction a flogging or caning, do you report it to the Head Master at the time or wait till the end of the week?—Never a caning, and only a flogging if it is of a very important description; if it is a very serious complaint in which I require his advice.

1074. Then the Head Master might be kept in ignorance of the number of boys who had been flogged or caned from time to time?—Caned, yes; flogged, no. I should always tell him of a flogging, because we always talk together as to that matter. Canings are generally for trifling affairs.

1075. (*Mr. Walter.*) Supposing under this double system a boy commits an offence both out of doors and indoors, each of which might entitle him to a flogging, would he be flogged once?—Only once.

1076. The other offence would not be carried to his account?—No. There is such perfect accord between the Head Master and myself on these matters that there is no question of anything of that kind occurring.

1077. (*Mr. Forster.*) You live here, I suppose?—Yes. I can never sleep out without the Treasurer's permission.

1078. (*Mr. Walter.*) Are the monitors selected for their general good qualities by the masters, or by virtue of their position in their form?—I select the head monitors, after a conference with the head master, from the senior boys, but not necessarily taking all the senior boys; but I select them from the best senior boys.

1079. You would have regard to their general character and fitness for the duty?—Yes.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

[Adjourned to Thursday at 11 o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 19TH JULY, 1877.

PRESENT:

The Right Hon. SPENCER H. WALPOLE, M.P., in the Chair.
The Very Rev. the DEAN OF CHRISTCHURCH.
The Right Hon. WILLIAM EDWARD FORSTER, M.P.
The Right Hon. RUSSELL GURNEY, M.P.
JOHN WALTER, Esq., M.P.

WILLIAM J. GERNON, Esq., Secretary.

The Rev. GEORGE CHARLES BELL, *examined.*

Rev. George Charles Bell. — 19 July, 1877.

1080. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) How long is it since you left Christ's Hospital?—I left in the summer of 1876. I have been a year away.

1081. How long had you been Head Master up to that time?—Eight years. I came in October, 1868.

1082. Did you know anything of the boy Copeland when you were here?—There were two brothers. I knew a good deal of the elder boy who left, I think, before I left. I knew very little about the other. I think I remember him as a rather gentle, quiet boy.

1083. Looking to your letter which you wrote to the "Times" of July 13th, you speak of the difficulty of managing the discipline of the school under its present system, and you conclude by a very sweeping remedy, namely, that the only remedy, you think, is to remove the school from London altogether?—Yes.

1084. The present system, as we understand it, is that the Head Master has the control in school, and the Warden the control out of school, and the Treasurer has a sort of indefinite authority over both?—The Head Master is supposed, by his charge, to have the general superintendence also over the whole discipline, including the Warden.

1085. So that he has control over the Warden?—Yes he has control over the Warden, by his charge. In one paragraph of the charge, which I have been looking at this morning, it is stated expressly that he has control over the Warden, but it is not quite clearly stated what should happen if the Warden and he happen to differ.

1086. As a matter of fact, did you find that double system work harmoniously?—It was a system which required a great deal of management and of tact.

1087. But with management and tact you found that double system work harmoniously?—It worked harmoniously in this way, that there was never any direct conflict of opinion between myself and the Warden, but there were frequent occasions when I felt that it would be very desirable for me, as Head Master, to have a more definite power of asserting my own views. I constantly had to modify my expression of opinion from a wish to avoid a conflict, when I was not quite sure what the issue of the conflict would have been. About two years ago, in a conversation with the Treasurer, I urged the importance, especially now that there was a non-resident Treasurer, of more clearly defining the relative positions of the Warden and the Head Master, so that in the case of such conflict of opinion, especially at the time of the Treasurer's absence, the Head Master or the Warden might clearly understand whose opinion was to prevail.

1088. Do you feel yourself at liberty to suggest any plan by which this difficulty could be remedied?—There are two plans by which the difficulty might be remedied. In most schools but military or naval schools, the Head Master has supreme control over the discipline. In some colleges, military or naval, the head teacher is subordinate to the Governor, but in almost all cases one person has the supreme control of the discipline.

1089. And you think that the proper remedy in this case would be for the Head Master to have the supreme control, both in school and out of school?—Yes, I think so.

1090. With regard to military and naval colleges, do you know anything of the way in which the system of one Governor being over the teachers has answered?—No, I know nothing about that. I could imagine that being a possible solution here, but it would be an unusual one for a school of this kind.

1091. As I understand, the Treasurer, as representing the Governors, has supreme control over both the Head Master and the Warden?—Yes.

1092. Do you feel youself at liberty to say how far that interferes with the discipline of the school or otherwise?—I think you will see that there may be considerable difficulty if the Head Master and the Warden, both being chargeable with the discipline, are at liberty to go to a superior officer and urge different views upon him.

1093. Leaving him to decide which is right?—Quite so; you see the Treasurer cannot be the actual executive officer of discipline; he cannot take an active executive part; but this system is open to the difficulty that at any moment the Head Master or the Warden may go to the Treasurer and impress his views upon him.

1094. Supposing the chief and sole authority were transferred to the Head Master, there must be some appeal from his decisions, must there not?—Yes, of course. It must be said that a school like this differs very materially from the large majority of schools in one important particular; all the boys here are maintained by the Foundation, and the numbers of the boys in the school are not affected by the control that the Head Master exercises; its material prosperity does not depend upon his conduct of the school. Therefore it is more desirable, perhaps, here than elsewhere, that the control of the governing body, over the Head Master, should be more strictly defined.

1095. The governing body you propose then, to be a court of appeal?—I think that if the Treasurer were the practical working court of appeal, it would be on the whole convenient, always understanding that the hierarchy below him was arranged more systematically, that is to say, if the Warden were subject to the Head Master, and an appeal lay from the Head Master to the Treasurer. I think that would be satisfactory.

1095*. Still the Warden, if he differed from the Head Master, would feel it necessary to bring an appeal to the Treasurer?—Yes, of course an appeal ought to lie from everybody to him.

1096. Only it must be understood that he would be under the authority of the Head Master, instead of being equal with the Head Master, or, as now, nearly on an equality with the Head Master?—You will find by the charge that he is technically placed under him, but, I think, practically he is co-ordinate with him.

1097. With regard to the assistant masters, who appoints them?—They are appointed by the Committee.

1098. Has the Head Master any control over their appointment?—All the time that I was there I had a very large control over their appointment in this way. I was a member of the Education Committee, which is a sub-committee of the Committee of Almoners. I always had a seat there. Practically, that Committee seldom or ever met except when I had particular business to bring before them. I had no vote upon the Committee, but having more technical knowledge of

the management of the education of the school, the Committee gave great weight to my opinion, and particularly in the appointment of assistant masters. Candidates were submitted to them generally with a recommendation on my part as to the name that I thought best, and my recommendation, I think, was in all cases accepted.

1099. Then you may say that, practically, you had the appointment of the assistant masters?—Practically it came to that.

1100. What was the number of them, do you know?—The number was, I believe, 27 in London and 8 at Hertford. There are 650 boys here.

1101. Used the number then to be larger than it is now?—The number of boys was much larger when I was at the school, in the year 1848. There were 1,000 boys in the London school at that time; it was the great ambition of Mr. Treasurer Pidgeon to have 1,000 boys, and I believe he realised it for a short time.

1102. Were there more wards then than now?—There were at one time eighteen wards; there are now sixteen. The number of boys is smaller now, I should think, than it has been for many years.

1103. How many classical masters are there?—The school is divided into three departments. There are the Head Master with his assistant, the master of the great Erasmus, and the master of the little Erasmus. They used originally to learn Erasmus colloquies, and they got their name from that, and they correspond to the fifths and fourths in other schools Then there is the modern department, with three masters, who teach German, French, and English, with a little Latin, and then there is the lower school department, with four classical masters.

1104. What number of boys have the four classical masters to manage?—Some alterations have, I understand, been made since I left. They have about between 75 and 80 boys altogether in the lower department, who are divided into two divisions, morning and afternoon, so that a master would never have more than 40 boys under him at a time, who are usually divided into two sections of about 20 boys each.

1105. How can he have 80 under him?—The 40 boys that come to him in the morning for classics go in the afternoon to the writing school, and learn other subjects, and in the next week the arrangement is reversed. He has not more than 40 boys in his class at the same time.

1106. But he has to look over the exercises of 80 boys?—Yes.

1107. Are they University men?—They are all University men, either of Oxford, Cambridge, or London.

1108. May I ask what their salaries are, if you know?—Their salaries generally begin at about 180*l.* or 200*l.* a year, and they rise to about 400*l.* or 500*l.*

1109. Is it by a graduated scale, or according to merit, or what?—The system of increase of salaries is not, in my opinion, altogether satisfactory. There was no regular revision of the salaries, but an increase was generally given on application to the Committee. I have often suggested that it would be better to have an annual or periodical revision of the salaries.

1110. Do you think that the arrangement of masters in the school is sufficiently satisfactory so far as teaching goes?—With due regard to economy, and the desirability of maintaining a large number of children here, I think it is fairly satisfactory. The number of boys under a master at one time is not excessive; it is not so large, for instance, as at some of the London schools.

1111. They are all young boys, are they not?—Yes.

1112. Then those masters out of school have little or no authority, excepting the Head Master?—They have really no authority, except what is delegated to them by the Head Master, or what they may voluntarily undertake. I mentioned in my letter that some of them undertook the duties of visiting masters in the wards.

1113. You say in your letter that some little time ago, six or seven of the masters who reside within the neighbourhood voluntarily undertook the task of visiting the wards?—Yes, at my suggestion.

1114. And with the consent of the Treasurer and the Warden?—I do not think that I applied to the Treasurer at the time.

1115. You do not know whether the Treasurer was consulted in the matter?—The Treasurer was cognisant of it and approved of it thoroughly; it was the revival of an old system which had been dropped.

1116. But you say that from some difficulty as to the arrangements with the Warden that came to nothing, or nearly came to nothing?—I cannot say that it came to nothing, but it was not very efficient.

1117. We hear that between Easter and the present time the assistant master visited one ward about three times; was that what you expected, or was it in accordance with the arrangement made?—No, I should have hoped that the visiting master would have visited once a week. That was the kind of understanding, but, of course, as it was voluntary, and there was no remuneration for it, I could not strictly enforce it.

1118. Could you state, or do you object to state the reason why that system of visitation to a great extent failed; you say in your letter in the "Times," there was some difficulty with the Warden?—I found that the Warden looked upon it as interfering in some way with his control, and I think there is a good deal to be said for his view. He considered that he was chargeable with the discipline, and that the intrusion of another authority into the wards might breed confusion.

1119. That brings us back to the original subject of the double government?—Quite so, it is one of the points in which the double government showed its weakness.

1120. The Warden has an assistant, has he not?—Yes.

1121. What sort of man is his assistant?—He was an officer who had three different functions; he was at once assistant to the Warden, the Librarian, and the Wardrobe-keeper. He had to give out the clothes and had the management of the clothing department.

1122. What kind of man is he; what position in life?—Originally he had been one of the writing masters.

1123. Passing on to the subject of the government of the wards, the government of the wards, as we understand, is conducted chiefly by monitors?—Yes.

1124. With the assistance of the matron or nurse, and a Grecian or a probationer in the room?—I think I should put it a little differently. I think I should say it was in the hands of the matron assisted by the monitors. The matron I consider to be the keystone of the discipline of the ward.

1225. Those monitors seem to be rather young, do they not, for their position?—You take the best material you have; as a matter of fact they are rather young.

1126. Boys of that age, so far as one can see, are hardly able to be entrusted with such duties?—I think myself they are rather young for the power which is put upon them, and especially because they have not had that kind of gradual training which boys get at a good school. At Marlborough, for instance, a boy is taken to be captain of a dormitory, or in some other way introduced gradually into habits of government; but these monitors are taken at a comparatively early age and invested with the charge of 45 boys at all times when they are not in school or in the playgrounds.

1127. How are they appointed?—They were appointed by the Warden and myself; we always met and conferred about it.

1128. What was the principle on which you chose

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them?—They were boys of the best and most trustworthy character that we could find in the wards.

1129. But how were they with reference to their position in the school?—You always have regard to two or three points, the boy's age, his stature, and general qualities for government, and his position in the school. Great care was taken in their appointment.

1130. So far as we can see, the Grecian takes very little part in the control of the ward?—Yes, practically he has taken very little part. There are only 15 Grecians in the school, and some 8 or 10 probationers, and those are very few to act as prefects in a school of 650 boys; besides which they have very heavy school work. Their position depends upon their work, and one could not too much overload them with disciplinary duties.

1131. You do not think that any alteration could be suggested with respect to the authority in the wards?—I think that if the Grecians acted as they conceivably might do they would be of great assistance. In some of the wards I know they were of great assistance. Some time ago I drew out a paper defining their relation to the matrons and other authorities in the ward which I will put in (*delivering in the same*).

1132. (*The Chairman.*) Might I call your attention to these answers of the boy Copeland to questions 553 to 556, where he was asked, "Cannot you go to the Grecian? *A.* Yes, but he would thrash the boy, I dare say. *Q.* If you find your authority disputed, or there is any dispute about the exercise of your authority, could not you go straight to the Grecian who is in your ward and call him? *A.* Yes, but we are generally supposed to go to the Warden with matters like that. *Q.* At night I mean? *A.* No, we are supposed to let them remain to the next morning. *Q.* Supposing anything happens in the night, would you go to the Grecian or to the Warden? *A.* I should go to the Warden the next morning." Is it so, that even in a case of disputed authority, the monitor would wait until the next morning, when he would report the case to the Warden and not to his Grecian?—Yes, the Warden likes to have it referred to him.

1133. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) This paper which you have handed in is addressed to the matron of the ward?—Yes.

1134. She is distinctly told that if the monitor neglects his duty, she is to apply to the Grecian; are there written instructions to the monitors about their duty?—I think the Warden has some printed instructions which he can show you.

1135. You were, as a matter of fact, in perfect harmony with the present Warden, and had no difficulty in arranging matters with the different persons who were subject to his authority?—Yes, that is so. These are the instructions which I gave to the ward matrons with regard to the Grecians, dated September 28th, 1874: "Instructions to the Ward Matrons respecting the Grecians and Probationers. I wish it to be understood that the Grecian of your ward is held responsible for the general order and discipline of the ward. I do not mean that he is to be charged with the ordinary duties of a monitor, nor that he is to interfere with the monitors' authority without due cause. But I wish you to feel that you have the right to call upon your Grecian for assistance whenever the monitors neglect their duty, or have not sufficient influence to maintain order. The Grecians should be in their wards by ten o'clock, and in any case, when a Grecian is out of his ward after ten o'clock without previous leave from me, the matron should make a report to the Warden next morning. The probationers," who are junior Grecians, occupying a position between the monitors and the Grecians, "are expected to discharge the ordinary duties of a senior monitor, except in so far as they are excused from any of such duties by the Warden. They should be in their wards at evening duty, and should not leave them after that time without the knowledge of the matron. In no case should they be out of their wards after the monitors' bell,"

1136. Several letters have appeared in the papers indicating that the Grecians do little or nothing in that respect; does that agree with your experience?—It varies very much with the temper of the boys. I used constantly to urge them to do their best to aid discipline, but they had considerable difficulties; they had a great deal of work to do, and some of them were shy, timid boys. In any school the prefects vary very much in their power of working the discipline.

1137. Should you wish to suggest any alteration in this mode of government of the wards by elder persons. I understand that in the Long Chamber at Eton there is a master sleeps in close connection with the Long Chamber, and at Westminster the under master's house opens into the dormitory, so that if there is any disturbance or anything else happens at night he can go in at a moment's notice?—I have said in my letter that I do not think that the Warden, with the ward matrons and the monitors, is able to to exercise the kind of supervision that is desirable. I think that the masters ought to be in close communication with the boys out of school, as well as in school.

1138. And that you say cannot be done without moving the school into the country?—It would be very difficult. I do not see how it is to be done in this neighbourhood.

1139. Could it be done by diminishing the number of the school here, and increasing the number at Hertford, so as to get more room here?—I should think that might be possible.

1139*. It appears to me that the wards are extremely closely packed, and that the distance between the beds is very small indeed. I do not know with regard to the cubic contents of air. I do not know how far that is met, but the distance between the beds is certainly very small, and they are in very close quarters; has any evil arisen from that to health or otherwise?—I think the health has been remarkably good. I remember comparing notes some time ago with Dr. Benson, of Wellington College, and seeing that our infirmary rate was about the same as at Wellington, with the same average number of boys.

1140. So that, as far as health goes, you think there is no necessity to diminish the number in the wards?—I think the health rate is very satisfactory.

1141. Do you think that it might be desirable to diminish the number of boys in the wards?—I have not myself found that the numbers in the wards are unduly great. Perhaps from four to six beds might be taken out of each ward with advantage, but I do not think I should be prepared to go much further.

1142. With regard to the numbers whom the monitors have to manage, do you think that that might be a reason for diminishing the number?—I have already said that the monitors are young for their work, and, of course, if you diminish the number that they have to control, it must diminish their difficulties.

1143. Do you think, so far as your experience goes, that the conduct of the boys in the wards is pretty good, or as good as in other schools?—I always thought that our discipline was remarkably easy to manage; considering the theoretical defects of the system, I have always wondered that it works so fairly well. The number of punishments for breach of discipline is by no means excessive. You will see in my letter that I am not satisfied with the system as a whole, but still the discipline was remarkably good.

1144. There is one mode of punishment which is used in schools largely, and which seems to be almost impossible here, or it can be used to a very small extent, and that is, the removal of the boys. It appears that the places are so valuable that parents do not like to take them away, and the Governors do not like to send them away?—That makes a very great difficulty in getting rid of boys. You have to consider so many points that do not occur at other schools.

1145. Without that extreme punishment which is

used in other schools, and which certainly makes the government of the schools much easier, what punishment can you say is used here?—I suppose Major Brackenbury told you that in a certain number of cases removals have been necessary?

1146. What he said was, that it was very rare?—The extreme punishment short of that was flogging with the birch.

1147. Do you think it is possible to do without the birch?—I think for some kind of offences, such as indecency, bullying, and the like, the birch is a very effectual way of aweing the boys.

1148. Supposing a monitor offends, is he liable to be flogged?—Yes.

1149. Would he remain a monitor afterwards?—No, he would be degraded. I have been looking up this morning the number of times that I had to birch boys during the eight years that I was here. No one birched except the Warden and myself. The Warden will have told you probably about his punishments. I find that I ordered flogging in forty cases in eight years.

1150. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) You think it a good plan to have them flogged by the beadle, do you, instead of the master?—Yes, it always struck me as an effectual way of producing awe in the boys' minds with the least possible mischief; it was always done under my eye by a man whom I knew perfectly well, who mixes with the boys a great deal, and who has perhaps as much sympathy with the boy as with the master. The number of strokes was carefully regulated, and the whole thing was done in the most judicial and solemn way, and calculated to impress the boy without doing him any harm.

1151. (*The Chairman.*) What was the number of strokes?—I used to stand by and tell him. Sometimes it would be four, it never got beyond twelve strokes, and that was done with a slight birch, not a very formidable weapon.

1152. (*The Dean of Christchurch*). Then with regard to caning, that is a common practice, is it not?—The cane was put into the hands of the assistant masters, the Warden, and myself: I caned seventeen times in eight years.

1153. Is a record ordered to be kept of their canings by every master?—Yes.

1154. Have you reason to know whether that has been observed or not observed at any time?—The black book was instituted by me several years ago, in 1870, I think, and about every half year I used to send for the black book, and take a note of the punishments inflicted by the different masters. That was a reminder to them of the existence of the book, and it was understood that they were bound to put down every corporal punishment.

1155. Have they a cane lying by their side in the school?—It is generally kept in a cupboard.

1156. And they have to go for it?—Yes, generally; it varies with the master, of course.

1157. (*Mr. Forster.*) Do you remember whether in your charge there was a direction similar to the present charge. "Each master and each assistant, or under master, shall enter all corporal punishments inflicted by him in a book to be kept by himself, but open to your inspection at any time when you may call for it"?—I never had a charge. I worked for my eight years without a charge. My predecessor had one, and my successor has one, but I never had one; it was an oversight.

1158. But the record that was kept in your time by your direction applied only to the punishment by the masters, and not to those by the Warden?—Only to punishments by the masters. I used to speak to the Warden. I used to see him every week, and hear from him what punishments were inflicted, and I understood from him that he kept a record, and occasionally I would ask for particulars of the cases.

1159. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Do you think it would be possible, in lieu of expulsion or removal, to institute a kind of small reformatory to send boys to who have really been guilty of serious offences, which in other schools would deserve removal, but which you find it impossible to inflict here?—I do not remember cases of sufficient gravity for that.

1160. In some cases they have been removed, have they not?—Yes, a certain number have been removed; in cases of proved indecency there has been no hesitation whatever about it. They have not been numerous, but there never has been a case of proved indecency in which a senior boy, if he has been the corrupter, has been allowed to stop. The removal was effected quietly, by the permission of the Treasurer, and generally with the consent of the parents.

1161. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) In how many cases was there a removal during your time?—I cannot tell you, the books of the Hospital would show that.

1162. (*Mr. Forster.*) You came in October, 1868; had you ever occasion to see the recommendations of the Schools Enquiry Commission?—I nearly know them by heart.

1163. I see that the Commissioners recommend that the Governors should have the appointment and the absolute power of dismissal of the Head Master. I suppose that was the case at Christ's Hospital?—Yes.

1164. They not only appointed you, but they could dismiss you?—Exactly.

1165. Had you any appeal?—No, there was no appeal, and I do not think it desirable that there should be.

1166. Bearing upon that question, would you tell the Committee whether the Treasurer had any power as Treasurer, or whether he merely had power as acting on behalf of the Governors?—It was not very clearly defined. For a long time the Treasurer was resident in the Hospital. It is only quite recently that the Treasurer has been non-resident.

1167. Was he resident during your time?—Mr. Foster White was not actually resident here, but he was resident at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Mr. Allcroft, the present Treasurer, is the first non-resident Treasurer that the Hospital has had. Being the person who represented the governing body, he always had undefined executive power.

1168. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) And he is absolute, I suppose?—Yes.

1169. (*Mr. Forster.*) Was that a power which was given to him by appointment by the Governors, in the same way as certain power was given to you by appointment, or was it merely that he was supposed to know the feelings of the Governors, and to act as representing them?—I cannot say whether he had laid down for him anything like a charge such as you have before you there, but his position naturally made him the executive officer of the Committee.

1170. The Schools Enquiry Commissioners recommended that the Head Master should have the uncontrolled selection and dismissal of the assistant masters; that has not been carried out here, I believe?—As I have described to you, practically I had the control of the appointments, but with regard to dismissal, I think it would have been more difficult.

1171. Were you able to dismiss?—Yes, I was able to dismiss practically.

1172. But could you draw a distinction between what power you had practically, owing to your influence with the Governors as a member of the Education Committee, and the power that you actually had without consulting them?—I had no technical power either of appointment or dismissal.

1173. They also recommended that the Head Master should have "the arrangement of classes, promotions, and methods of instruction"?—That was in my hands, but subject to the control of the Committee.

1174. And "the choice of all books"?—That was absolutely in my hands.

1175. "The hours of work, and holidays within school time"?—I should have to go to the Education Committee for holidays, or to the Treasurer.

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1176. "The regulation of the whole discipline, the punishments, and the power of expulsion of the boys"?—The power of expulsion was not. I had to go to the Treasurer.

1177. As regards the power of the Head Master to appoint and dismiss the assistant and other masters, do you, with your experience, agree with this recommendation of the Commissioners or not in this particular school?—I think, as I have said before, the circumstances of this school are somewhat peculiar. I think that the Education Committee is not a bad body to work with the Head Master. If he has their confidence, they will, I think, be inclined to accept his recommendations.

1178. But the question I want to ask is this, whether your experience of this school, and checked by your experience in other schools, does or does not lead you to think that the Head Master should have quite as much as in any other large school the power of appointing and dismissing the other masters?—I think there are. The special circumstances of the school supply special arguments both for and against. Of course the Head Master has very much more control over his masters if they have to look to him for appointment and dismissal.

1179. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Did you feel the necessity of that increased control during your time here?—In one case, certainly, I found myself rather hampered by not being able to say to a master, "Unless so and so is done you will have to leave."

1180. (*Mr. Forster.*) With whom technically lies the appointment of the Head Master?—The Court of Governors, which consists of some 450 members, appoint the Head Master by ballot.

1181. Who appoint the assistant masters?—They are appointed by the Committee acting on the recommendation of the Education Committee, acting on the recommendation of the Head Master.

1182. What is the number of that Committee?—The Education Committee consisted of about twelve members.

1183. Do you know whether there was any change in your appointment in the relation between the Warden and the Head Master?—There was a great change made throughout in the relation of the Head Master to all the members of the staff. It was distinctly understood that he was to be the Head Master.

1184. Your appointment being just about the time of this report?—Being after that report. Mr. Foster White was appointed Treasurer in the year 1868. He was an old Blue, very much devoted to the place, and much inclined to execute necessary reforms. I was appointed in the October of the same year, on the understanding that I was to be the Head Master for the first time.

1185. When was the present Warden appointed?—Two or three years after my appointment.

1186. Who was the Warden when you were appointed?—Captain Mainwaring was appointed just about the same time.

1187. Will you allow me to read to you the recommendation of the Schools Enquiry Commission with regard to the relation of the Head Master to the Warden, and ask you how far it has, or has not, been carried out? "We agree with Mr. Fearon that it is a desirable advantage for a schoolmaster to be emancipated from the details of general discipline and domestic charge; and for these purposes, as we have said, the retention of the office of Warden may be expedient. But that object would be sufficiently obtained by his continuing to discharge his present duties, yet in subordination to the Head Master, and subject to his directions. The Warden should report periodically, and when required, to the Head Master, and through him to the Governors?"—I think what I have said before has answered that question.

1188. I want specially to ask you whether you consider that the Warden discharged his duties in subordination to you as Head Master?—I do not think it was sufficiently defined.

1189. I understand you to say, in previous answers, that you think it would be very desirable that the assistant masters should have more control over the boys out of school, and be more responsible for them?—Yes.

1190. Do you think that if that view were carried out there need be no Warden?—I think that if a system of resident house masters were efficiently organised, it would not be necessary to have a Warden.

1191. Comparing this school with a school like Rugby, for example, do you think that there are circumstances which make it desirable that there should be some official who is responsible for the discipline and the conduct, and has nothing to do with the teaching?—I can see that the Commissioner had some grounds for the opinion you have quoted.

1192. Will you kindly give us your reason for thinking so?—The peculiar nature of the school, the large mass of boys collected together, and the immense amount of detail involved in its management. But I think it would be better to have a system of resident masters, as at Marlborough, for instance, each chargeable with his own department and responsible to the Head Master. But you would have to relieve the Head Master from his duties in that case, he could not do quite so much teaching as he does now.

1193. There is a similarity between Marlborough and Christ's Hospital, is there not, that there are separate houses at Marlborough?—There are several separate houses; there are more than 350 boys in College, and the remainder of the 560, are in boarding houses outside the College.

1194. As regards the 350 that are in the same house, are they in the same position in that respect as they are in Christ's Hospital?—They are in different houses in the College. The College is divided into what we call houses, each under the charge of a house master; seven house masters manage them, and they are responsible to the Head Master. There is no resident official like a Warden there.

1195. One would think that any gentleman in the Warden's position would find it almost impossible to exercise efficiently control over a number of boys varying from 600 to 1,000?—I expressed that opinion in my letter.

1196. If you were to think it necessary to have an official that is responsible for the conduct, and has nothing to do with the teaching, what kind of assistants would you give him?—I think the masters are the natural persons to take the details of the discipline.

1197. Then you would not propose to have deputy wardens?—I think that no one can manage the discipline so well as the masters who have the teaching of the boys. I think it is a bad thing for the master to be divorced from the discipline. I think that if the system of resident house masters were efficiently organised it would not be necessary to have a Warden.

1198. When you were Head Master how many of the assistant masters lived upon the premises?—On the premises themselves, that is inside the school, only the chief French master besides myself. Then there are the three houses opposite this room, and three houses in Little Britain, of which five were occupied by masters, and the other by the assistant warden.

1199. How far are they from the Hospital?—Within a stone's throw, practically adjacent to the place, but not within the gates; there is no access for the boys to them.

1200. At what time did you consider that a master was at full liberty to go to his own house and leave all superintendence of the school?—After lessons; after the school bell rang he was at liberty to leave.

1201. What time in the day was this?—School

ended at quarter past twelve in the morning, and at half past four in the afternoon.

1202. I understand from that answer, that from half past four in the afternoon there was no one responsible for the discipline of the scholars except yourself as Head Master, the Warden, and the French master?—The French master was not charged with the discipline.

1203. Practically, there were only yourself and the Warden?—Yes, resident on the spot, chargeable with the discipline. Of course, there were the Warden's subordinates, the beadles, who reside here.

1204. How many beadles were there?—There were, I think, seven beadles.

1205. In what way were they distributed over the place?—There were two at the lodges facing Newgate Street; one is the porter at the gate at Christchurch; another at the gate in Little Britain; another at the gate leading into Giltspur Street, and there were two others who lived out, and used to come in for work.

1206. You spoke of one official who assisted the Warden, who was he?—Yes, the Warden's assistant, as I told you, was a triple functionary. He was librarian, and also wardrobe keeper. His time was very much occupied.

1207. To what extent did you rely upon the matrons for discipline?—I consider them the mainstay of the discipline. A strong matron would make the discipline of the ward complete, and a weak matron would let it go to pieces.

1208. We were informed by one of the matrons that the matrons have authority, not merely in the wards at night, but that they have authority at meal times?—Yes. They attend at meal times in the hall.

1209. Looking at the class of boys that come here, do you think that that power given to the matrons was an advantage or not?—I think there is great advantage in having matrons, but I should like to see them supplemented by the supervision of the masters. I should like both matrons and masters to take part in the supervision of the boys.

1210. Do you remember what pay a matron received?—I cannot exactly tell you; about 35*s.* a week, I think. Those matters really did not come within my province.

1211. What would you say would be the average age of monitors in your time?—A little over 15, I should think would be the average age. We kept the better boys till 16, and it was from those better boys that we made the monitors.

1212. We are informed that in every ward there is a Grecian or a probationer; is that so?—Yes, generally both.

1213. And in the wards there are not more than three monitors, and sometimes two?—There are sixteen wards, and there are fifteen Grecians. Every ward has a Grecian except one, and that has a probationer. There are eight, or nine, or ten probationers casually distributed among the wards, and there are generally three monitors in each ward.

1214. Putting aside the difficulty with regard to the Grecians themselves in consequence of their having so much work to do, the natural discipline, if you relied upon boys, would be to put the wards under the power of the Grecians, and not under the power of the monitors?—I would make the Grecians supreme over the monitors. But I do not think that one Grecian, considering all that he has to do, would be sufficient for the control of forty-five boys.

1215. But even if you imposed more responsibility upon the Grecians, you still would keep up the position of the matrons, I suppose?—Yes, I think so.

1216. What is the reason why the Grecians would be unable with justice to themselves to perform the duty?—There is a great variety of detail that they would have to attend to from morning to night, getting the boys out of the wards, seeing them wash, seeing them into the hall, attending to them in the hall, seeing that the food is properly served.

1217. All of which duties are now performed by the monitors?—Yes.

1218. Take such a duty as seeing that proper food was distributed, why was that given to a boy over another boy?—It was the duty of the matrons to carve and apportion the food, certain boys were appointed to distribute it, and the monitors were to see that it was given out orderly and fairly.

1219. Do you think it was better that they should do that rather than the beadles?—The beadles are not numerous enough. The system of the school has always been "self-help." The boys have to do everything for themselves, and the number of servants is extremely small.

1220. Have the monitors any sort of position like the boys who had fags under them at the public schools?—They generally had a boy to wait upon them who was a volunteer, and usually paid by the monitor.

1221. Out of his own pocket?—Yes. When I was a monitor I always had a boy whom I used to pay 2*d.* or 3*d.* a week for his services, for bringing water, for toasting bread, and for getting my teapot ready.

1222. Then there was not the same system of fagging, or any power of making the boy wait upon you?—No, no regular system of fagging; it was volunteer work done for the Grecians and for the monitors.

1223. You are yourself an old Blue, are you not?—Yes, I am an old Blue myself. I was a little senior to the Reverend Andrew Drew.

1224. Were you a monitor over him?—I do not remember him in the school.

1225. I hardly need ask you whether you were a Grecian also?—Yes, I was a Grecian. I cannot confirm from my own experience Mr. Drew's experience of the school.

1226. Taking your own experience as a monitor, and also your experience as a master, did the boys wish to become monitors, or did they think it a disagreeable duty?—A large majority of them wished it very much, but a certain small number of timid boys shrank from it, and I seldom appointed a boy who shrank from it, because I knew that he could not be efficient.

1227. The reason that they wished for it was the honour?—The honour and the privilege.

1228. What was the privilege?—They had a separate table for their work, and the right of having tea by themselves, which was very much valued.

1229. What effect do you think that this monitorial system had upon the monitors themselves?—In most cases I think it was an excellent training in manliness and power of government.

1230. When you were at the school was there much bullying?—Yes, there was a certain amount of bullying.

1231. Was it bullying by the monitors?—No, I do not think it was. In my own experience the monitors seldom abused their authority.

1232. Did they check bullying, do you think?—Yes.

1233. How far did the Grecians interfere with the bullying?—The Grecians at that time lived very much apart, they did not take any part in the discipline when I was a boy.

1234. While you were master, did you feel that bullying was one of the evils which you had much to contend with?—No, I did not find much of it; I was told that there had been bullying, but it had very much disappeared before I came.

1235. Taking your knowledge of the working of the large public schools generally, do you think that there was or was not more bullying at this school than is generally the case?—Of course a Head Master can only see a certain amount of facts; but I did not think that it was a crying evil of the school.

1236. Did the Grecians bully the other boys?—I

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have known cases where the Grecians have enforced discipline with unnecessary severity, and I have had reason to check them and correct them for it. When I am speaking of bullying, of course I am drawing a distinction. The Grecians never bullied. It was quite *infra dig.* for a Grecian to bully a boy. He never touched a boy except as a matter of discipline, in one or two cases with unnecessary severity, and I had to check it.

1238. What power did you consider that the monitors had of punishing in your time?—It was a matter of discretion, it was undefined.

1239. Supposing you had heard that a monitor had cuffed a boy that would not obey his orders, would you or would you not have told him that he had broken the rules of the school, I mean such as slapping his face with the palm of his hand?—Some kind of physical punishment was understood to be in their power, but it was to be treated with discretion. I would put in a notice which I published in 1876, with regard to one particular punishment, viz., boxing their ears. It is in these terms: "Grecians, probationers, and monitors of wards are hereby again warned that boxing on the ears is liable to cause serious mischief, and is therefore strictly forbidden." That was in consequence of mischief having been done by a box on the ear. At the same time, I used to tell the monitors that I did not see my way absolutely to prohibit some kind of punishment. If you think about it, it is impossible to prohibit it. You cannot expect a monitor to come up at every moment to the authorities to report for the most trifling offences, for insubordination and the like.

1240. I understand your answer to mean this, that if those monitors are to continue in possession of this power, and to have this responsibility, they cannot be ordered to keep their hands entirely quiet?—They cannot be without some way of enforcing their power. I should appeal to the Dean of Christchurch, whether this does not agree with his experience. I cannot see how you can construct a system of monitors without giving them some power of enforcing their authority, but it must be a matter of discretion.

1241. One of the monitors told us that he had the power to order a boy to stand on the settle for some time. I suppose that would be within the rules of the school in your time?—Yes, quite.

1242. Had you reason to suppose that there was much fighting in the school?—No, I did not think there was; fighting has marvellously died out. I used often to wonder how they settled their disputes. I think that fighting has died out in most of the public schools, and the older masters of Marlborough say the same thing; they wonder where the fighting has gone.

1243. What was your salary as Head Master?—When I first came it was 1,000*l.* a year, and then it was raised in the last year to 1,250*l.*

1244. Were you informed that 1,250*l.* was the limit of the salary?—No.

1245. Referring back to the Report of the Schools Enquiry Commissioners, after stating what they think ought to be the relations of the Warden to the Head Master, they add, "At the same time the Treasurer would retain the management of the estates, but would be relieved of all control over the school." I understood you to state that that was not carried out in your time?—No.

1246. Do you think it desirable that the Treasurer should be relieved of control?—I should like to see the school removed out of London, and leave the discipline of the place in the hands of the Head Master, who should be responsible to the Board of Governors, and, of course, the estates and finances should be managed by the Treasurer and the Committee.

1247. I observe, in Mr. Fearon's report to the Schools Enquiry Commissioners, after stating that at Christ's Hospital there is no Head Master, he states that the gentleman who was the former Head Master had no power over the teaching by the other masters, and he states, "He cannot, for example, require the master of the Great Erasmus to take the Grecians on a given day, in order that he may give some instruction to his own form;" that was not the case in your time?—No, I had full control over the masters, indeed, I had all necessary control in that respect.

1248. Then he goes on, "His authority, in fact, is almost entirely limited to furnishing to the Grecians and deputy Grecians certain definite instructions in classics;" a change was made in that?—Yes, a considerable and satisfactory change was made. I have sent for this document, if you will allow me to refer to a point which was raised before with regard to the relations of the Head Master to the Warden; this is a document which I sent in to the Committee.

1249. That was the document that you alluded to with regard to the relations of the Warden and the Head Master which you now hand in?—Yes (*delivering in the same*). I should like to refer to a particular paragraph in it.

1250. It is a letter, is it not, from you to the governing body, dated the 4th July, 1876?—Yes, just before I left, and in one paragraph I say, "It is most necessary, especially as the Treasurer is non-resident, that the supreme control of discipline should be vested in one head. This paragraph" (namely, paragraph 11 in the charge of the Head Master, on which the Committee had requested my opinion) "provides no solution for the difficulty that might easily arise if, in the Treasurer's absence, the Warden and Head Master were to differ about some cardinal point of discipline. Such difficulties have been so far avoided, but with very considerable effort, and I have several times found myself on the verge of a direct collision of opinion, without feeling at all sure that I had the power to enforce my own views. Such a feeling, probably reciprocal, tends to weaken the action of the executive force of the school at the very times when it may be necessary to act most vigorously. I should therefore suggest the insertion, at the top of page 9, of some such words as these, 'You will confer with the Warden, and, if need be, require him to carry out your suggestions.'"

1251. There is a paragraph in the charge to this effect: "The Warden having full instructions in his charge to resort to you for advice or direction in all cases of difficulty with respect to the discipline as well as in the appointment of monitors, &c., further detail is unnecessary here." You would preface that with the addition which you now propose?—Yes, it is not definitely stated that the Warden is to take the advice after he has asked for it.

1252. That letter, you say, was written shortly before you left?—I wrote it in answer to a request directed to me by the Committee that I would make some remarks upon the Head Master's charge.

1253. Were they aware at that time that you were about to leave?—Yes, my successor was about to be appointed, and they wished to have my advice as to any alterations in the details of the Head Master's charge. That letter states that the Committee "have resolved that the draft charge of 1868 be submitted to you with a request that you will favour them with any suggestions which may occur to you for its improvement." This document which I have been reading from is in answer to that, and bearing, as you see, closely upon the questions which you are putting to me.

1254. I hardly need ask you whether your leaving was not solely because you preferred to go to Marlborough?—Yes, I was appointed to Marlborough College.

1255. In your time was it the same beadle that flogged always?—Generally, but he was sometimes otherwise engaged.

1256. Had he been here a long time?—There was a change in my time. He was a man who had been in the service of the Hospital a long time.

1257. Was this change in consequence of your having to dismiss the previous beadle?—No, it was on his retirement. They were trustworthy

and capable, and generally very kindly men. Of course they were of a comparatively low station of life, they were non-commissioned officers.

1258. You have seen, I dare say, in some letters which have lately appeared in the newspapers, charges against the beadles for having been severe to the boy?—I have not seen much of it in the letters.

1259. But so far as your experience goes, you would think such charges unfounded?—I generally looked upon them as fairly satisfactory, considering their station; but I do not like the government of boys by beadles, I would much prefer masters

1260. What authority had they in the school?—They had very considerable authority in the playgrounds in keeping order. They were not understood to punish the boys. They were bound to report to the Warden.

1261. Supposing that you had heard of their giving a boy a hit on the head, would any remark have been made?—Certainly; I should have thought it a dereliction of duty; but it would not be reported to me; they were the subordinates of the Warden.

1262. Do you think that they did use their hands or not?—I had no reason for thinking they did.

1263. Was it their business to be always present when the boys were playing?—Some of them were bound to be in the playground while the boys were playing.

1264. At what other times were the boys under them at all?—At no other time except in the playgrounds or in the detention school.

1265. We were informed, in the course of our examination into this poor boy's death, that the usual Scripture instruction on Sunday appears to have been conducted by the monitors?—In my time, it was always by the Grecians. You see I was in this position on a Sunday. I was alone here with 650 boys, and no master resident; and shortly after I came, I made the Grecians take charge of the Sunday classes, which originally, in my predecessor's time, had been taken by the monitors. They were called "sides." The "sides" used to be taken, when I was a boy, by monitors, and I got the Grecians to take them.

1266. The answer that we got from Copeland was this: "Was not the master present?" that is, at the Scripture lesson. "No, there is no master present. It is up in the wards. The Grecian takes one half, and one of the monitors takes the other; the monitors take it in turn." Was that your practice?—No, it was understood that the Grecians and probationers took it.

1267. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) In this ward it appears there was no Grecian, and only one probationer?—A Grecian would have taken it if there had been one.

1268. (*Mr. Forster.*) Would you consider, in your time, that a Grecian had any power over that class for keeping order similar to that which a master would have had; would he have power to cane?—No, he would not have power to cane. The fact is, the boys were generally so much under awe of the Grecians that there would be little danger of insubordination.

1269. Copeland said that the last time that he cuffed him was with his open hand, and that he cried; and the question that I asked him was this: "Then that time, I suppose, was more severe than the former one?" to which he replied, "Yes, it was a little; but I think he cried as well because they were going to take him down to the Head Master for misbehaving himself at Scripture. *Q.* That was on a Sunday, was it? *A.* Yes. *Q.* Did you punish him then for that? *A.* Yes. *Q.* Just show us in what way you struck him? *A.* With my open hand. I gave him a slap on the face." Would you have considered that a monitor was to blame for doing that?—I have already said that I consider that some method of enforcing discipline is inseparable from the monitorial system, and it would have to be considered, in each case, whether he had exceeded his discretion.

1270. Were there any other lessons that the monitors, either by themselves or with the Grecians, had to conduct?—No.

1271. During Sunday no master was required or expected to be in school?—The visiting masters generally visited the wards, but each of them had four wards, and this work was voluntary. Some of them were very regular in their attendance on Sundays.

1272. By the actual rules of the school and the conditions of their appointments, the masters had Sunday to themselves, with the exception of yourself?—Yes.

1273. (*The Chairman.*) A monitor's age is usually about 15, I think you said?—Yes, over 15.

1274. I suppose it constantly happens that there are some wards where the monitors are boys quite 15 years of age?—Yes.

1275. And even older?—There might be boys older than the monitors in a ward.

1276. Do not you think there is very great danger where boys are nearly of an age together, where even by custom, or under any indirect sanction, a boy is permitted to strike another, who is nearly the same age with himself?—Yes, it is dangerous, no doubt, to discipline, because a monitor will be apt to avoid enforcing discipline over a boy of that age.

1277. And the other boy might be tempted to resent it?—Yes, the result is, that some kind of compromise is entered into.

1278. Even if he does not resent it at the time, being provoked to do so, might not a boy who was of a very determined disposition feel that it was an insult to him which he would do almost anything to resent, if he could?—It would depend upon the individual case somewhat, of course. It is a danger to discipline, no doubt, but it is a danger which is shared by all systems of prefectorial discipline.

1279. (*Mr. Walter.*) Has the Warden generally been a military man, as I observe the present Warden is?—The present Warden and his predecessor were military men, but before those two they were civilians.

1280. How should you describe the social status of the Treasurer generally? Is he generally a professional man, or what is his position usually?—The Treasurers whom I have known have been retired men of business. They are either actually in commercial business in London, or they have retired.

1281. Have they been invariably Christ's Hospital men?—No; I think Mr. Foster White was the first "Blue" Treasurer for a very long period of years.

1282. For what special qualifications are they supposed to be appointed by the Governors?—In the first place, for their knowledge of business.

1283. From their knowledge of the management of estates, or from their knowledge of educational matters and school discipline generally?—It is not a very easy matter to find a gentleman who will give his whole time, for a great expenditure of time is required for the work of the office.

1284. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) He does not receive a salary, I believe?—No, he receives no salary. His time is very largely occupied in the work of the office, and it is not easy to find persons to fill the post.

1285. Is it an analogous position to that of any other officer in charge of any other school that you are acquainted with?—No; it is analogous to the Treasurer of the Royal Hospitals St. Bartholomew's and St. Thomas's.

1286. You know of no school in which a gentleman in that capacity is supposed to be an authority, to whom both the Warden and the Head Master are bound to appeal?—No.

1287. There is no public school with which you are acquainted, where there is an officer at the head in the same position as the Treasurer here?—No.

1288. You say that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to afford adequate accommodation upon the present site for the masters, if it was thought desirable that they should be resident. What has become

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of the space which was formerly occupied by the 300 boys who have ceased to be in the school?—They were very much crowded. When they had 1,000 boys and 18 wards, the place was unwholesomely crowded.

1289. Still, the change has resulted in reducing the number by one-third?—Yes, and the space is enlarged by the incorporation of the ground at the further end of the playground, on which the Compter Prison stood in my time. That has been thrown into the playground.

1290. Are the masters either married men or single, or is there any rule upon the subject?—There is no rule.

1291. Are they allowed to take pupils, if they are so disposed, after school hours?—Yes; their time is supposed to be quite their own after school hours. Most of the clerical masters, when I was there, had clerical duties in addition, and the others were occupied in various ways.

1292. With regard to the beadle, is the custom of making the beadle the executioner of the sentences of flogging a new or an old custom?—A very old one.

1293. It was not introduced, was it, on account of any case of abuse of power by any of the masters?—No, I think not; or, at least, I am not cognisant of it.

1294. It has been also stated in some letter, which I have read, that that has had the effect of making the boys extremely polite to the beadles out of school. Do you think that it has any influence of that kind?—I think that the beadles always had very considerable power and influence in the school. I do not myself consider the government by beadles as a desirable one to maintain.

1295. Do you know any public school in England where the duty of administering corporal punishment is entrusted to a man of that rank in life?—I do not know of any case.

1296. When you came was it the custom for a master to order a punishment without that master seeing it executed?—No; the only master who could order a flogging was the Head Master, and the only other person who could order a flogging was the Warden; and whoever ordered it was always present. It was never done on any occasion without the Master or the Warden being present.

1297. (*Mr. Forster.*) Had it been the practice in the school, before you came, for the flogging to be actually done by beadles?—Yes; I simply continued the old practice.

1298. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) When you were at the school as a boy, was it done by the beadle?—Yes.

1299. (*Mr. Walter.*) Do you think that the boys resent the flogging by the beadle as an additional degradation to them?—No, I do not think so; I think it adds to the awe and solemnity of the punishment. I do not think that they feel it a greater degradation.

1300. It is a thing which could not well be introduced into other schools where the punishment is at present administered by the Head Master, as at Eton, for instance?—I must confess that my own feeling would be in favour of continuing the Christ's Hospital system. I dislike excessively the infliction of punishment myself.

1301. (*Mr. Forster.*) Was it your experience that flogging used to be considered a great disgrace by the boys?—Yes, distinctly; and absolutely different in kind from any other kind of punishment.

1302. Do you at all think that a boy would be likely to be teazed by the other boys on account of having been flogged?—That would depend upon the offence, I think.

1303. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Would he be teazed if he were flogged for running away?—It was considered a disgrace, no doubt, and the boys would visit it in different ways.

1304–5. (*Mr. Walter.*) Did the feeling of disgrace attach to the punishment as a punishment, or to the offence for which it was inflicted, supposing it was, as in other schools, for not knowing their lessons?—It was not inflicted for not knowing lessons; it was never inflicted except for some disgraceful offence. The mere fact that a boy was flogged showed that he had fallen into serious disgrace.

1306. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) When you say disgrace, would you say that mere insubordination, such as running away, would disgrace a boy?—I have made a list of the offences for which I had the boys flogged, and you will see from it the kind of things for which flogging was ordered. I see in one case it is for an indecent libel on another boy; for writing up indecent words; for accusing two boys of indecency; for stealing, and so on.

1307. (*Mr. Walter.*) Those are all specially disgraceful offences?—Yes, specially disgraceful. A boy was never flogged unless he had done something disgraceful, or for bullying; although I do not find on my notes a single mention of a boy being flogged for bullying.

1308. Would running away be considered a disgraceful offence in the same sense as the other offences which you have mentioned?—I have known boys who ran away who were not flogged; it depended upon circumstances.

1309. (*Mr. Forster.*) The reason for asking the question is this, that this boy Gibbs, we are informed, told his mother that it was not merely the birching, but it was that the boys pointed at him so afterwards?—I think that would very much depend upon the circumstances of the case. It was considered a disgraceful punishment, and was inflicted for disgraceful offences, but running away was not necessarily punishable with flogging. In one case a boy, a deputy Grecian, ran away at the beginning of of the term and went home. I simply wrote to his father to say that if he valued education so little that he would not come back, he might stay away. But he was never flogged for it. I found that it was a case of nervousness.

1310. (*The Chairman.*) That was a case in which the father, of course, urged the boy to come back?—Yes; he came back by the next train.

1311. (*Mr. Walter.*) With regard to the age of the monitors, I understand that with the exception of the Grecians, the boys generally leave about the age of 16?—They leave earlier than that. The rule was that only a certain number of boys were kept beyond 15. Those were boys distinguished for good character, and those were kept until the vacation before they were 16. The clerk will produce the rules if required.

1312. So that practically it was impossible to find boys of greater age to fill the position of monitors?—Yes; there were very few boys in the school over 16. At one time I remember counting them, and there were only 17 boys over 16 in the school, including Grecians, and I should think that that was about a fair average.

1313. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) The Grecians do not usually leave until about 18, do they?—Between 18 and 19; but the probationers would in many cases be younger boys.

1314. The Grecians I think are the only boys that go direct to college?—Yes.

1315. (*Mr. Walter.*) Is there any rule in the school as to the superannuation of boys after a given age, supposing they are not fit for the class in which they are placed?—No, there is no rule of superannuation. No boy left before he was 15 as a rule.

1316. Supposing he was really unfit to be moved to a higher class, would he be allowed to remain in a lower one after the age at which he ought to be in the higher class?—Generally he was put up into the next department. I mean that a boy would not be allowed to remain in the lower school after 13½ years; he was moved into a higher department.

1317. Are boys ever sent away from school in consequence of being unable to keep pace with the

educational requirements of the school?—Never, so far as I remember.

1318. You just make the best of them in the class in which they were put?—Yes. It was held that the place was a charity, and if a boy was not clever he was to be made the best of. Of course if he was very badly conducted he might be removed.

1319. I should like to know what your opinion is as to the policy of that system, whether you think it is good for the school or not?—I think there might be a freer power of getting rid of boys of bad conduct.

1320. I refer to boys who, from intellectual incompetence, or from idleness, are unable to to take places and to enter forms which they ought to enter at a certain age?—That might be a stimulus to a grossly idle boy, no doubt. There ought certainly to be some freer power of getting rid of idle lads. That was done to some extent by the system which only retained until 16 a certain number of the better conducted boys. There was great competition for this privilege. Boys were generally anxious to stay.

1321. So that it did operate as a certain stimulus?—Yes, there was considerable competition for the privilege of staying.

1322. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) But there was no direct punishment for inveterate idleness?—There was no punishment of the kind that Mr. Walter mentions, namely removal. Of course there are daily punishments which they might incur from the masters.

1323. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) There was at one time a plan introduced that if a boy happened to have made certain progress at some particular age he should then go into what is called the Latin school? Yes.

1324. Is that continued?—Yes, after Dr. White left, it was remodelled, and is now called the Fourth Form; German, French, English, and Mathematics are taught there.

1325. At one time an evil complained of was that the education was rather furnished to the few boys who were going to the Universities than to the great mass who where going into ordinary commercial life?—Yes, that was the complaint.

1326. And it was with that view, I think, that the change was made?—Yes, quite so.

1327. I remember hearing at the time that it was very unpopular with the parents, and they almost always begged that their sons should go in rather for the University course than for the commercial course?—That was not my experience. After it was reorganised and put on a more practical basis, a great number of parents used to apply for the modern side, while others would wish their boys to go on the classical side.

1328. That very much removed the original objection that had existed to the education?—Yes. You will find a great deal in Mr. Fearon's report about the old Latin school.

1329. I rather collect from your evidence that you do not think that all the improvements which are necessary to make it a thoroughly good school for its purpose can be carried out if it remains in London?—I think there will be very great difficulties; I felt it so when I first came, and every year that I stopped deepened my impression that it was desirable to remove it.

1330. Supposing that it is to remain in London, what are the changes you would recommend?—I should hardly like to have to answer that extempore. I am really not prepared to answer such a question off-hand.

1331. Would it be much trouble to you just to send it in to the Committee?—It would involve a considerable amount of time and thought. My own feeling is that the satisfactory solution of the problem is to remove the school out of London. I have not myself contemplated a satisfactory solution in London.

1332. What are the changes which you think could be introduced out of London that could not be introduced in London?—The residence of the masters in the school, I think, is almost impossible in London, and I think that that is essential for the good of the school.

1333. And to have masters for particular houses?—Yes, masters taking control of sections of the boys.

1334. What proportion go into what you call the fourth form instead of the Latin school?—Taking the school at about 700, which it was in my time, there were about 300 in the lower school, or juniors, and from 225 to 250 in the modern school, and the rest in the upper classical school.

1335. That will leave about 150 to 180 in the classical school?—Yes.

1336. Do any considerable proportion of the boys go to the University except the Grecians?—Very few: the boys in the school are generally boys who cannot afford to go without the aid which is given by the exhibition.

1337. (*Mr. Forster.*) The probationer that we examined from No. 4 ward, there being no Grecian, said that he had power as a probationer, which meant as a Grecian, to thrash the boys; we asked him this question, No. 846: "Supposing a boy disobeyed you, have you any power of punishing him? *A.* Yes. *Q.* What sort of punishment? *A.* I can thrash them if I like." Would that have been the case in your time?—It comes to the same question that you have put before in various forms, "Have they any power of enforcing discipline?" I should say yes. It was not defined; it was not laid down as in some schools that they might give so many strokes with the cane, but it was understood that they had the power of enforcing discipline.

1338. What comes before us is this, that whereas by the present rules the monitors have no power of using force, the Grecian says he considers that he has the power of thrashing?—I have said that the power of using force is not absolutely prohibited.

1339. But looking at it as a practical question, I want to know whether you would have considered that the Grecian who did it with discretion would have been breaking the rules by thrashing a boy who disobeyed him?—No, I should not. "Thrashing," of course, is a word which may or may not mean something serious, but I mean that he was understood to have the power of enforcing discipline with discretion.

1340. (*Mr. Walter.*) If a boy was stronger than the monitor, and resisted him, what would be the course adopted?—Then the case would have to go to the Warden. It did sometimes happen that an appeal had to be made to the Warden. Of course, in appointing the monitors, we have to take into careful consideration all these facts, and appoint boys who are likely to be able to enforce their authority without too much violence or collision.

1341. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Then it was not the case that in your time the monitors were positively prohibited from using force?—I have often talked it over with the Warden, and we felt the great difficulty of the question.

1342. One of the monitors who was asked whether he himself had any power to punish the boys said that he had not?—I should say he had no legal power given him, it was never laid down that he had power to use force, but at the same time they did it occasionally. One shrank from making a rule which one knew was unworkable.

1343. I understand from the evidence, that there was a rule against it?—The Warden may have laid down a rule, but I am not conscious that I did.

1344. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) I observe that one of the complaints of the boy Gibbs, was on account of his untidiness, that is a matter which would be properly attended to by the monitor, I suppose?—Yes, he would be required to see to that, and the Warden would find fault with him if the ward was not in good order, and neat and tidy.

1345. You think it hopeless to attempt to carry out any really effective improvement, without removing the school to the country?—That is my impression.

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Of course, my opinion is only to be taken for what it is worth, but my impression is that the school ought to be moved.

1346. (*The Chairman.*) Would you think as the next best remedy for the things which are to be found fault with here that you might diminish the number of boys so much, and bring the assistant masters' superintendence so much into exercise and action that that would be a feasible improvement?—It would be an enormous improvement if you could bring a number of masters to reside here, and take an active part in the control of the boys out of school.

1347. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) What increase of masters do you think would be necessary for that purpose?—I do not think that a serious increase in the number would be necessary. You would have to revise their duties, and probably to improve their salaries.

1348. And not allow them to have other occupations?—Quite so, absolutely.

1349. (*The Chairman.*) That would probably involve the necessity of enlarging the Hertford School?—It might do that, certainly.

1350. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) But do you not think that 650 would be too many for all the masters here?—If you could find quarters for the masters, if they were confined to the work of the school, I do not think that would be too many.

1351. (*The Chairman.*) But even 650 you would not think too many here?—It would no doubt be difficult to find quarters for the masters at the same time. In order to do that you must diminish the available playground room, which is not too large at present.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Dr. Alder Smith, *examined.*

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1352. (*The Chairman.*) You are the Medical Officer of this establishment?—I am.

1353. You were called in soon after the death of Gibbs, were you not?—I was sent for immediately he was discovered, and saw the boy within two or three minutes.

1354. Did you know anything of the boy before?—I saw him when he came up from Hertford; he was passed then in good health, and I should have seen him twice since then, when examining the other boys in the wards.

1355. His health was always pretty good, was it not?—So far as I am aware; there was nothing to draw my attention to him in any way.

1356. What do you think was the actual cause of his death?—Suffocation through hanging.

1357. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) It was hardly hanging, was it, because the feet were on the ground?—It would be hanging. It was not strangulation, because if it had been strangulation, the cord would have been round the neck in a circular line. As it was, it went in a slanting direction, with the noose just behind the ear, and, of course, it would be hanging.

1358. Up to the last moment of consciousness he could have saved his life, could he not?—Yes, certainly.

1359. (*The Chairman.*) You do not think that he died instantaneously?—No, there was no *post mortem* ordered by the coroner; he did not require one, and I did not make one; but taking the look of the body, I feel certain that it was suffocation, and not any sudden syncope or anything of that kind, because the face was very much swollen.

1360. (*Mr. Forster.*) You think that he must, by the exercise of his own will, have kept his feet off the ground while he was hanging?—I do, for the first few moments.

1361. For how long would he do that?—From half to a couple of minutes would be quite sufficient to make him insensible. He would not be dead in one or two minutes, but he would be insensible, and would be dead in about four or five minutes, or longer. He would lose all power in one minute or two minutes; I cannot say exactly how long.

1362. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) He was found with his feet on the ground, was he not?—His feet were touching the ground and knees bent, so that if he had stood up he would have been quite free from the constricting noose.

1363. (*Mr. Forster.*) Do not you think it possible that the rope might have stretched after his death, so that his feet might have touched the ground when he was found?—I think not; if you look at the rope, it is a very firm one.

1364. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) The matron was able, was she not, to cut it with a pair of scissors?—Yes, but it is a very firm rope. This is the piece which was cut off (*producing the same*).

1365. (*Mr Forster.*) You would think that it could not have stretched enough to have made that difference?—I do not think I could give any evidence upon that. We could get another piece of rope and try it.

1366. Do you remember whether his feet were just touching the ground?—I did not see him hanging. He was cut down when I saw him; it is only what the nurse told me. I was told it was just a running noose.

1367. (*The Chairman.*) Did it press upon any artery?—It pressed underneath the chin just above the windpipe.

1368. (*Mr. Forster.*) Would he have been able to have cried out whilst he was hanging?—I should think that the first moment he would have had the power of calling out, but not afterwards. Directly the rope was tight he would not be able to speak.

1369. Would a boy of his age have been likely to have found that he could undo the rope if he chose?—My opinion is this, that if he had attempted to stand, for instance, the rope would have been perfectly loose.

1370. What I mean is this, is it possible that after having once put the rope round his neck he might, from flurry or from ignorance, have been unable to save himself?—It is possible.

1371. But if he had stood up you think that he would have been saved?—I do.

1372. But you cannot, from your own knowledge, say that his feet were touching the ground?—No, I cannot.

1373. Is it possible that anything might have given way so that the rope might have fallen after his death?—I do not think so. The ventilator was open when he was left in the ward, according to the nurse's testimony, and it was found shut when they cut him down, so we conclude that the boy shut the ventilator.

1374. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) They said they heard it shut?—Yes, I think they heard it shut about eleven o'clock.

1375. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) He shut the door of his inner room, did he not?—Yes.

1376. (*Mr. Forster.*) Is it not possible that, when they heard it shut, it might have been in consequence of the ventilator having fallen after his death?—No, we went into that. Besides, there are two hooks on the wall which the string of the ventilator was wound round to keep it open. The boy could not have hanged himself without undoing that string, and when he undid it the ventilator by its own weight closed. We have tried that experiment, so that it is not likely that the ventilator could have been open when he was putting the cord round his neck, because it was heavy enough to shut by itself.

1377. (*Mr. Walter.*) The boy would have seen the cord of the ventilator from his bed, I suppose?—Yes, it was close by.

1378. Did it ever occur to you that the sight of the means, and the opportunity of committing suicide by hanging himself, had suggested itself to him from seeing the cord there?—It is a question which I can hardly answer. Of course there are plenty of cords in the infirmary.

1379. Could he have had equal opportunities in any other part of the building, so far as you know its arrangements?—There are cords attached to some of the windows in the wards for opening them, and, of course, there would be cords to all the windows in the infirmary, as they contain the ventilators, but, so far as I know, that would have been about the most convenient one for him to have used. There were, however, many other cords in the room.

1380. Is there any other part of the building which he could have gone to for that purpose without incurring a much greater chance of being seen?—He could not get anywhere else, he was locked up, and he could not get out of the ward.

1381. Supposing he had been in his own ward, No. 4, would he have had the same opportunities there?—No, because there would always be somebody on the look out; it could not, I think, have been done in the ward.

1382. Was there any other part of the building than the place where he was confined, where he would have had equal facilities, if he was so minded, for committing suicide?—I think not.

1383. (*Mr Forster.*) How long have you been doctor to the Hospital?—Seven years.

1384. Have you ever heard of any attempt at suicide before?—There was an attempt about six months ago, which I wish to explain so far as I can, because it has been mentioned in the newspapers as being a similar case to this, which it really was not.

1385. (*The Chairman.*) Was that the case of a Grecian?—Yes; it was the case of a Grecian who had been in ill health some time previously. He had been taking tonics, and was under medical care; and it was just before he was going up to the University. He came up to the infirmary in the middle of the day, telling the nurse that he had a pain in his stomach. She questioned him well, and he said he had taken something. She instantly sent for me. I happened to be at home at the moment, and with my assistant, Mr. Taunton went over instantly. He told me that he had taken some phosphorus paste, as well as about forty heads of lucifer matches. I used the stomach pump and other means, and although he was in great danger for two or three days, he ultimately completely recovered. On searching his study, I found a lot of lucifer matches with the heads cut off, and also a pot in which phosphor paste had been; and there was a letter found in his room, stating why he was going to commit suicide, which letter was copied by the ward matron, and Mr. Lee, the Head Master, has the copy. His reasons had nothing to do with the school, but were of a personal character.

1386. (*Mr Forster.*) Is he alive still?—He is alive still. There is a letter in one of the papers to-day, saying that he is alive and well, thanks to the treatment in the infirmary. In the "Daily News" there is a letter about it.

1387. (*The Dean of Christchurch*). Did he go up to the University?—No; we advised the father to withdraw him at once from the school, which he did, and he did not go to the University.

1388. (*The Chairman.*) Was he in a state of great depression?—He had a lot of acne spots on his face for one thing (those spots that you see young men have about the face), and he was in a rather low state, but nothing to lead me to suspect that he was going to commit suicide, or anything of that kind?—That is the only attempt that there has been within my knowledge, or that I have ever heard of.

1389. (*Mr. Forster.*) Have you ever had any boy brought to you in consequence of the punishment that he has received in flogging?—Not in flogging.

1390. Or in caning?—In caning I have.

1391. Would you tell us the particulars of such cases?—During the last seven years now and then the matrons have brought boys, or they have come themselves to me, complaining of marks on their hands through caning, and I have invariably reported it either to the Head Master or to the Warden. My duty would cease there.

1392. Will you tell us the case of the most severe caning that you have heard of?—The most severe that I have ever seen was two blood marks on one hand. I cannot remember exactly when it was, but about two or three years ago. They were simply blisters not broken. I once saw a boy with a broken one, but whether he had broken it or not, I do not know. He said that the end of the cane had just caught it and broken it. But I have seen nothing that would not be cured in a few days, nothing brutal, I mean. I must say this, that some hands would raise a blood blister which the same amount of caning on another would not. Some boys naturally very easily bleed.

1394. (*Mr. Walter.*) Is it the same sort of blister that a man gets in rowing?—No, the cane would break a blood vessel underneath the scarf skin, and the scarf skin would be raised by a little bleeding between the true skin and the scarf skin.

1395. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) In the course of seven years what number of cases of that sort have been brought before you?—I cannot say, because I never kept any record of them. I should not think there would be more than two or three a year.

1396. (*Mr. Forster.*) The way in which they have been brought before you has been by the boy or by the matron?—Yes, by the matron or boy, or Major Brackenbury sending the case down. If the ward matron reported it first to Major Brackenbury, as has been done in some cases, Major Brackenbury would send the case down for me to see, and then I should report it to the Head Master.

1397. That would rather look as if the matrons took the side of the boys?—I certainly believe, that if they saw the slightest mark on a boy, from a master particularly, they would bring it down to me at once.

1398. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Then the Head Master would have a report of all the cases that you have reported?—Or the Warden. It depends upon whether the boys were caned in school or out of school. If it was a master, it would be reported to the Head Master, or if it was a boy that did it, it would be reported to the Warden, unless it was a Grecian, and then it would be reported to the Head Master.

1399. (*Mr. Forster.*) Have any cases been brought before you of the beadles knocking the boys about?—I cannot remember any case. I will not be certain that there have not been any, but I cannot remember one. There was a case where the cook of the Hospital, during the last six months, hit a boy on the head with a key, and I reported it to the Treasurer; it did not hurt him very much, it slightly cut him. I suppose it must have been a large key. I reported it immediately to the Treasurer.

1400. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) You said that you had not had a single case of injury from flogging?—I have never seen, since I have been here, any material marks from flogging. I firmly believe that if there had been any bruise or cuts, the matrons or the boys themselves would have come to me, and I should certainly instantly have reported it. I saw two boys flogged some few years ago. I was asked to see them flogged, as one had a rupture; and I remember, at the time, thinking that the flogging was very slight, and remarked to Major Brackenbury that I thought so. On that occasion there were simply slight red marks on the breech.

1401. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Do you remember how many stripes were given?—I cannot remember that, but not many, I am positive.

1402. (*Mr. Forster.*) Should you say that there

Dr. Alder Smith.

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were not more than six or eight?—Not more than six or eight.

1403. Do all the boys come to you when they have anything the matter with them?—Yes, they do. They are encouraged to come for the slightest thing, they can come in the morning before they go to school. I am always at the infirmary from a quarter to nine till I have seen all the boys that want to see me.

1404. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) What is the general health of the boys?—Taking into consideration their health when they come into the school, I think it is very fair.

1405. Do a large number come here who are suffering as though they had not been thoroughly well fed?—Certainly, some of them come in strumous; we often get strumous or scrofulous boys here.

1406. Do you see the boys when they first come, I mean those that go to Hertford?—Yes, every boy that is admitted into the school has to pass me. I have to examine them all before they go to Hertford.

1407. You see that there is nothing infectious about them, I suppose?—Yes, we stop them for anything infectious; ringworm is what we chiefly stop them for, or if I found a boy advanced in consumption or with heart disease, we should not admit him; but we do not stop boys simply because they are delicate.

1408. Do they improve generally?—I believe they do; I believe that if you were to take 100 boys admitted into the school, and 100 boys going out of the school, the latter would be found to be the stronger set.

1409. What number do you ordinarily have in the infirmary?—I should think ten or twelve, on the average, out of 674.

1410. Out of those ten who are in the infirmary, how many are there for anything at all serious?—Probably not more than one or two, perhaps one half of them would be up for some slight accident, or a broken arm, or something of that kind.

1411. Broken arms come every now and then, do they not?—We have had more this half than usual; we have had very little sickness this term till just lately, but I think we have had three or four broken arms.

1412. Have you had any cases where it has arisen from any cruelty or careless treatment on the part of the boys themselves; I mean on the part of their fellow boys?—No, I have not. They have been always due to boys falling whilst playing at football, or something of that kind, falling on the arm. We now and then have a case of a boy stabbing another; one lately.

1413. How lately have you had such a case as that?—There was one, only the day before yesterday, that annoyed us very much indeed. A boy stabbed another with a knife, knowing that he would not be punished, but I hope he will be expelled. At the present state of affairs he thought he would not be birched, and he did other things which were punishable. He first of all threw a wet mop at a monitor's feet a few days ago, and then he stabbed a little boy on the knuckle with a knife the day before yesterday.

1414. What was done with him?—I cannot tell you exactly what was done, but I hope from what I have heard that the boy will be expelled as a punishment for it. He would have been birched certainly in the olden times.

1415. You think there is a little weakness of discipline just now?—It is only this one case that has occurred.

Mrs. Eliza Fox, *recalled and further examined.*

Mrs. Eliza Fox.

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1416. (*Mr. Forster.*) We find that Doctor Smith did not see the boy Gibbs before he was cut down, and we want you to tell us exactly in what position his body was when you found him; were his feet touching the ground?—Yes.

1417. When you say his feet, do you mean that his toes were just touching the ground?—Partly crouched on to the ground.

1418. Was there anything except his toes touching the ground?—Yes, his feet entirely, I should say, from the position of the body.

1419. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) The legs were bent, were they?—Yes.

1420. (*Mr. Forster.*) When you first saw him, if he had been alive, he would have been able to stand up upon the ground?—I lifted him up directly. I did not know whether life was in him or not, and so I immediately raised him. That is all I can tell you. The nurse came and fetched me and I raised him immediately.

1421. Do you think it possible that the rope might have fallen or stretched after he had died?—No, I think that when he put it round his neck he must have stretched himself down. He could not in any way have fallen unless there was a strain upon the rope.

1422. Do you think the rope was stretched and pulled out, or do you think that while he was hanging his feet might not have been able to touch the ground, but that after he died the rope might have stretched sufficiently so that you found him with his feet touching the ground?—No, when the rope was round his neck if he stood upright his feet would be perfectly on the ground.

1423. (*To Dr. Smith.*) Supposing that to be the case, do you think that he must have been exercising his own will to prevent his saving himself?—I certainly think so. If the rope had stretched so with the boy it ought to spring back again. Now we could measure the exact distance that that rope would come down.

1424. (*Mr. Russell Gurney, to Mrs. Fox*). Was not there a table just by?—Yes.

1425. Might he not have been on the table and thrown himself from the table?—If he had done that and he had thrown himself off, he was so tall that I do not see how that would be unless he had thrown himself right away from the table, and then he could not have got back again. He was standing crouched perfectly in one position, and leaning against the side table, so that I do not see how that could have been. His head was against the wainscoting, and he was leaning at the end of the table.

1426. Do you remember what the height of the boy was?—I cannot tell.

(*Doctor Smith.*) He was certainly not a very short boy or a very tall boy.

(*Mrs. Fox.*) He was rather tall for his age, certainly not a small boy.

(*Mrs. Fox withdrew.*)

Dr. Smith, *at the request of the Committee, went into the Infirmary to measure the ends of the rope that had been left, and on his return to the room,*

1427. (*The Chairman.*) What is the result of your measurement?—I have been upstairs with Major Brackenbury, and I find that when the two ends of rope are joined it comes within two feet four inches of the ground. I then added the loop to that and made my calculations, and also found that the boy's height was exactly four feet six inches. We have got it on our books, and allowing for that, I calculate that there must have been three inches on the ground for his feet, and then the rope would evidently stretch two inches more. We have tried the stretching, and it would give nearly six inches, but certainly without any stretching at all he would get three inches to spare on the ground after the noose was made.

1428. (*Mr Forster.*) Is it possible that the first effect of the rope being round his neck might have

made him so far lose consciousness, and might have given him a sort of convulsion, that all this might have happened entirely without any exercise of will on his part?—He must have had the will first to throw himself off. I think if he threw himself off the table, which is one of my suppositions, that the shock might have been sufficient to have paralysed him so that he could not then save himself. I am sure if he had stood up he could have done so.

1429. You think it possible that after having first determined to put the rope round his neck, he might have been in such a position that he could not save himself?—I do not say that he could not save himself, but that he did not think how to do it, or was too flurried to be able to save himself. But the three chief points I take are, the looseness of the noose round the neck, the hands being free, and the feet on the ground.

1430. But you go upon the supposition that after the first exercise of will in putting the rope round his neck and throwing himself off, he went on, being determined to kill himself?—Without he was suddenly insensible, which is not usual for a minute, I think the boy could have saved himself; but that is only my opinion. It is a thing of which one cannot be certain.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

K. L., *examined.*

K. L.
19 July, 1877.

1431. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) How old are you?—Twelve years.

1432. How long have you been in the school in London?—Since a year.

1433. In whose class have you been?—Mr. Mackie, junior's.

1434. What is it he teaches particularly?—Latin.

1435. Do you often get into trouble there?—Not very often.

1436. What do you mean by very often?—I have only been in trouble once.

1437. All the year, only in trouble once?—I think so, I have only been caned once.

1438. Was that quite sufficient to deter you from wanting it again?—Yes.

1439. Was it a severe caning?—No, not very.

1440. Was it on your hand?—No, on my back.

1441. What was it for?—I did not know my work.

1442. How many strokes do you think you had?—I only had one.

1443. Do you often see boys caned?—Yes.

1444. Most days was there somebody caned?—Yes.

1445. On the hand, or on the back?—On the back.

1446. And one stroke generally?—Sometimes they have more.

1447. There was generally somebody caned every day, was there?—Yes, nearly every day.

1448. Did you feel it afterwards at all?—Yes.

1449. How long did you feel it for?—For about a quarter of an hour.

1450. Have you ever been flogged?—Yes, but not up here.

1451. Since you have been in the school?—Yes, at Hertford.

1452. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Flogged with the birch, do you mean?—Yes.

1453. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) That was worse than the caning, was it not?—Yes.

1454. Was it only once there?—Only once.

1455. What was that for?—For rudeness.

1456. (*Mr. Forster.*) Do your monitors ever knock you about?—No.

1457. Your monitor never boxed your ears, did he?—He sometimes did.

1458. You did not think much of it?—No.

1459. (*Mr Russell Gurney.*) Which ward are you in?—No. 5.

1460. (*Mr Walter.*) What was it for, for being untidy?—For talking after the knock. There is a knock after which no one is to talk; that is, after every meal.

1461. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) When you were in the hall did you do that?—Yes.

1462. (*Mr Forster.*) Do you mean at dinner?—He said, "Come to me to-night."

1463. Was it something you had done at dinner?—Yes.

1464. You were told, then, to come to him at night. What did he do to you then?—Boxed my ears.

1465. Did he hurt you much?—No.

1466. Did your Grecian ever knock you about?—No.

1467. (*Mr Walter.*) Do you like school?—Yes, thank you.

1468. Are you quite happy?—Yes.

1469. (*Mr. Forster.*) Which do you like best, London or Hertford?—London.

1470. Do your parents live in London?—No, Bedford.

1471. You would be sorry to be sent away from school?—Yes.

1472. You would not like your father to take you from the school?—No.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

M. N., *examined.*

M. N.
19 July, 1877.

1473. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) How old are you?—12 years and 8 months.

1474. How long have you been at school in London?—A year last Easter.

1475. You came from Hertford, did you?—Yes.

1476. What ward are you in?—No 13.

1477. What master are you under?—Mr. Mackie, junior.

1478. Do you often get into trouble there?—No.

1479. Are you caned sometimes?—No.

1480. Are you never caned?—Not this term.

1481. How often have you been caned at all?—About, I think, four times; when I was first put under him.

1482. In what way are you caned; is it on the hand?—No; on the back.

1483. Whilst you are sitting down?—Yes, when I am sitting.

1484. What has it been for?—For not knowing my lessons.

1485. How many strokes with the cane do you generally have?—One, and sometimes two.

1486. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Never more than two?—Yes, more than two sometimes.

1487. Have you had more than two?—No; I have never been caned more than two.

1488. (*Mr Russell Gurney.*) Are most of the boys caned at times?—Yes.

1489. How often is anybody caned there?—Some boys are caned nearly every day.

1490. Do you mean more that one boy caned generally?—Yes.

1491. Do you mean that sometimes a boy is caned nearly every day?—Yes, he canes some boys if they are not on the first form; he canes them every day unless they get up.

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1492. The same boys, do you mean?—Yes.
1493. (*Mr. Forster.*) Do you know any boy who gets caned almost every day?—Yes; he has 11 boys, and he says he takes them in hand, and he canes them every day until they get up.
1494. How many boys has he got in his class altogether?—42.
1495. And you are not one of those 11 boys that get caned every day?—No.
1496. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) What are those 11 boys?—They are supposed to be the lazy boys.
1497. And there is some particular form in which they are?—Yes, they are always at the bottom of the class.
1498. (*Mr. Walter.*) And unless they move on and take places, they get caned?—Yes.
1499. (*Mr Russell Gurney.*) Have you ever been flogged?—No.
1500. Neither here nor at Hertford?—No.
1501. You would mind that a great deal more than being caned, would you not?—Yes.
1502. Do you feel the caning afterwards—does it hurt you afterwards?—It does for a time—not long.
1503. For how long?—For about ten minutes.
1504. (*Mr. Forster.*) Has the monitor in your ward ever had to punish you?—Yes.
1505. What has he done to you?—He has hit me on the face—boxed my ears.
1506. Did he hurt you much?—No.
1507. Why has he done that?—Sometimes for not having my hair brushed.
1508. Do the monitors get any boys to wait upon them?—Yes.
1509. Do you wait upon him?—No, I do not.
1510. Why not?—They have a general boy to wait upon them.
1511. What do you mean by a general boy?—In my ward they pay him so much a week.
1512. What do they pay him?—Threepence a week.
1513. What does the boy who is paid threepence a week do?—He gets their tea, and makes their bed, and cleans their shoes.
1514. You clean your own shoes, do you not?—Yes.
1515. I suppose you hope to be a monitor yourself some day?—Yes.
1516. Would you like to be a monitor?—Not much.
1517. (*Mr. Walter.*) Why should you not like to be a monitor?—I should not like it because of having to keep the boys quiet.
1518. (*Mr. Forster.*) Do the beadles ever hit you?—No.
1519. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Do you like the beadles generally?—Yes.
1520. Are they kind to you?—Yes.
1521. (*Mr. Walter.*) You are quite happy at school then?—Yes.
1522. (*Mr. Forster.*) Which do you like best London or Hertford?—London.
1523. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Why do you like London better?—We get out more.
1524. (*Mr Walter.*) Did you know the boy named Gibbs at Hertford?—Yes.
1525. You were there with him?—Yes, for about two months.
1526. Did he ever hit you? No.
1527. Did you know him at school after he came up here? Did you see anything of him after he came to London?—Not much of him.
1528. (*The Chairman.*) He was in the same class with you, was he not?—He was in the same class, but he was not in the same division as I am.
1529. (*Mr. Forster.*) Was he one of those eleven boys that you speak of?—I do not know.
1530. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) He was under Mr. Mackie was he?—Yes.
1531. (*Mr. Foster.*) Was he often caned?—I do not know.
1532. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) The two divisions were not heard their lessons in the same room, I suppose?—No.
1533. (*The Chairman.*) Do you think the boys like to become monitors generally?—Yes, I think so.
1534. Do they reckon it a distinction?—No, not all of them like to be so.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

O. P., *examined.*

O. P.
19 July, 1877.

1535. (*Mr Russell Gurney.*) How old are you?—13 years and 7 months.
1536. How long have you been here in London at school?—I came up here at Easter, 1876.
1537. What ward are you in?—No. 14.
1538. Are you in Mr. Mackie's class?—Yes.
1539. Do you get into trouble sometimes?—Sometimes.
1540. What for?—For not knowing my work.
1541. (*Mr. Walter.*) What happens to you then?—I get turned over the form.
1542. What do you mean by that?—Caned.
1543. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) How often do you get caned?—Not very often.
1544. How often have you got caned this term?—Four times, I think.
1545. Since Easter?—Yes, I think so.
1546. Do other boys get caned too?—Yes.
1547. Are you at the bottom of the class, or pretty high up?—About halfway up.
1548. There are some ten or eleven boys, are there down at the bottom generally?—Yes.
1549. Do they get caned often?—Yes.
1550. Most days some one of them?—Yes.
1551. Is there generally every day somebody caned?—Yes.
1552. Are they caned on the hand at all?—Sometimes.
1553. Those four times have you been caned on the hand?—No.
1554. Which is worse, being caned on the hand or on the back?—On the hand.
1555. Is your hand bad afterwards?—Yes.
1556. How long?—Sometimes for more than a month.
1557. (*Mr. Forster.*) There is nothing the matter with your hand now, is there?—No.
1558. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) When were you caned last on the hand?—I have never been caned on my hand from the grammar school.
1559. Where have you been caned on the hand?—In the writing school.
1560. Not in Mr. Mackie's class?—No.
1561. It interferes with your writing rather, does it not?—Yes.
1562. Who is the master there?—Mr. Cheadle.
1563. You say that almost every day somebody is caned in Mr. Mackie's class?—Yes.
1564. Are many caned except those that are quite at the bottom of the class?—No.
1565. (*Mr. Forster.*) Were you in the same room with Gibbs for your lessons?—Yes.
1566. Did he get caned often?—Yes.
1567. Was he one of those boys at the bottom of the class?—Yes.
1568. Did he get caned about every day or so?—Yes.
1569. Did he seem to mind it much?—Sometimes he did.
1570. Did he cry?—Yes.
1571. Do the boys generally cry when they are caned?—Yes.
1572. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Do you mean that Gibbs was caned almost every day?—Yes.
1573. Do you quite remember that?—Yes.
1574. (*The Chairman.*) Do you think he was

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caned oftener than other boys in your division?—I do not think so.

1575. (*Mr. Forster.*) He was caned as often as the other boys at the bottom of the class, was he?—Yes.

1576. Was he quite at the bottom of the class?—No.

1577. How many boys would be below him, do you think?—Four or five.

1578. And all those four or five boys got caned very often?—Yes.

1579. Did you know him well?—No.

1580. You did not have much talk with him, did you?—No.

1581. (*Mr. Walter.*) Did you know him at Hertford?—No.

1582. (*Mr. Forster.*) Did he talk to you about being caned much?—No.

1583. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Was there often any caning on the hand in Mr. Mackie's class?—Not very often.

1584. (*Mr. Walter.*) What was the boy caned on the hand for?—The last one was for scribbling on some paper that he was given to write out, a boy of the name of A.

1585. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Was Gibbs ever caned on the hand?—No.

1586. Do you like the school?—Yes.

1587. You are glad when the holidays come, I suppose?—Yes.

1588. You have never been flogged?—No.

1589. (*Mr. Walter.*) Either here or at Hertford?—No.

1590. (*Mr. Forster.*) Does the monitor in your ward punish you?—Not very often.

1591. When he does it, how does he do it?—He gives us one or two boxes on the ear, and then sends us away.

1592. Does he hurt you much?—No.

1593. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) What does he do it for?—When we get larking about.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Q. R., *examined.*

Q. R.
19 July, 1876.

1594. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) How old are you?—I am 11 years and 6 months.

1595. How long have you been in London at school here?—Since Christmas.

1596. In whose class are you?—Mr. Mackie, junior's.

1597. In which ward are you?—No. 12.

1598. Do you get into trouble when you are in school?—No.

1599. Sometimes, I suppose, do you not?—Yes.

1600. How often?—Only twice since Christmas.

1601. What was done to you then?—I had to turn over the desk.

1602. That is to say you were caned?—Yes.

1603. Did it hurt you much?—No.

1604. You felt it afterwards, did you not?—Yes, a little.

1605. For how long?—Ten minutes.

1606. Is that all?—Yes.

1607. You never had it on the hand?—No.

1608. Were there some other boys caned oftener than you were?—Yes.

1609. How many had the cane generally each day?—Gibbs was one that was caned nearly every day

1610. Were there others who were caned nearly every day?—No.

1611. Nobody else?—No.

1612. He was more often caned than anybody else?—Yes.

1613. What was he caned for?—Mr. Mackie said he was a bully at Hertford, and so he went on at him.

1614. Did he ever bully any of you?—No.

1615. Were you with him in playtime at all?—No.

1616. (*Mr. Walter.*) Were you with him at Hertford?—Yes.

1617. Was he a bully there?—Yes.

1618. Did he bully you at all there?—No.

1619. (*Mr. Forster.*) You were older than he was, were you?—No.

1620. (*Mr. Walter.*) Do you know that he bullied others?—Yes.

1621. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) What makes you think he was a bully there?—Lots of boys said so; they all said so just after the last lot came up to London.

1622. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) You mean the boys who came up with him from Hertford?—Yes.

1623. Was he bigger than you?—Yes.

1624. (*Mr. Walter.*) You do not get bullied here at all?—No.

1625. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Does the monitor ever do anything to you?—No.

1626. Do you get larking sometimes in your ward?—No, I keep quiet.

1627. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Has he ever struck you or cuffed you?—No, he has never cuffed me.

1628. Has he ever made you stand on the settle?—Yes.

1629. (*Mr. Forster.*) Have you ever been flogged?—No.

1630. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Used Gibbs to get laughed at at all about being caned so often; did you ever hear anybody talking to him or laughing at him about it?—No.

1631. (*Mr. Forster.*) Did he generally cry when he was caned?—Sometimes he did, not always.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

[Adjourned to Saturday at 11 o'clock.]

SATURDAY, 21st JULY, 1877.

PRESENT:

The Right Hon. SPENCER H. WALPOLE, M.P., in the Chair.
The Very Rev. The DEAN OF CHRISTCHURCH.
The Right Hon. WILLIAM EDWARD FORSTER, M.P.
The Right Hon. RUSSELL GURNEY, M.P.
JOHN WALTERS, Esq., M.P.

WILLIAM J. GERNON, Esq., Secretary.

Mrs. LAURA CREWE, *examined.*

Mrs. Laura Crewe. 21 July, 1877.

1632. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Are you one of the nurses or one of the matrons in this institution?—One of the matrons.

1633. Which ward is under you?—No. 13.

1634. In the beginning of this year was there an unfortunate case of a boy who was supposed to have attempted suicide?—Yes, by a Grecian.

1635. That was quite at the beginning of this year, was it not?—Yes, it was in January.

1636. Did you see a letter of his?—Yes, I did. At least, it was not a letter, it was a few lines left in his pocket.

1637. Did you take a copy of it?—I did.

1638. Have you that copy?—I have it upstairs; I have not it here.

1639. Can you let us have that copy?—I can get it myself; I think there is no one that could get it now but myself.

1640. What did you do with it?—His sister took it.

1641. You having first taken a copy?—Yes; I was with her when it was found. I asked her if she would like to go into his study and examine it, and we went together and found it. She, of course, claimed it, and I asked to be allowed to make a copy, and I made it exact.

1642. Will you have the goodness to bring us the copy?—Yes. (*Mrs. Crewe left the room, and after a few minutes interval, returned with the document, which was as follows:*—)"All my books at home are *mine*. I hope who takes them will take care of them. If anyone be accused, 'tis false, because I did it myself, and those to whom it most concerns will see the reason. I've acted a farce now for over eight years, and cannot bear up any longer. My going can be no loss to any. At school I shall soon be forgotten. My home was hardly a home to *me*, the reason, perhaps, is that I was brought up out of place, above my station. I blame none but myself."

1643. What was the date of that?—There was no name or date, but it was his own handwriting; his sister took the original.

1644. Had you observed anything strange about the boy before?—No; he was rather depressed on leaving, because he thought he had to leave the school.

1645. (*Mr. Forster.*) Do you mean that he was depressed before you found that note?—Yes, before the holidays. He left very much depressed in spirits. He thought he had to leave the school. I advised him to write to the Treasurer, which he did, and saw the Treasurer, and then it was decided that he should remain, and consequently he returned after the holidays.

1646. (*Mr. Walter.*) What did he think he was to leave the school for?—I think the master considered that he had not done sufficient work. There was some little difference between himself and the master, I cannot tell you what, and that is why I persuaded him to write to the Treasurer, because it is such an unusual thing for a Grecian to be sent away before his time, and his time was not up. In all probability he would have been first Grecian in the school if he had remained until now.

1647. (*Mr. Forster.*) How long after he came back did he take those matches?—On the Monday morning, having returned on the Saturday night.

1648. Did you observe his manner when he came back?—He appeared all right when he came back. He did not return until half past eleven at night.

1649. How long had he been away?—A month.

1650. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Was the word "me" underscored in that paper?—Yes, I think I made every mark exactly as he had it. He was a very good boy all the time he was with me, and he was with me seven and a half years, so that I knew him well.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Major HENRY BRACKENBURY, *recalled and further examined.*

Major Henry Brackenbury. 21 July, 1877.

1651. (*The Chairman.*) Were you present when the flogging of Gibbs took place?—Yes, I was.

1652. What was the character of the flogging?—A slight flogging, eight strokes.

1653. Did the boy seem to mind it at the time?—Not very much.

1654. Not more than ordinarily?—No, rather less than ordinarily, I should say.

1655. Were the marks severe?—No, there was redness, but no marks at all, I believe, or rather I should say I noticed no marks whatever. I have scarcely ever seen any marking.

1656. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Can you tell us what the meaning of "chef" is?—"Chef" means to sell or buy, or to traffic in. I think it is the word the boys use for "chaffer."

1657. Have you observed any considerable change in the school between the time you left in 1847 and the time you came back in your present capacity?—I think the tone was improved, and I think it has more improved in the last few years even than it had then. The manners of the boys generally are not nearly so rough as they were, and there is not so much of that rough kind of play that used to prevail; it was hardly play, but bullying play, by boys knocking about little boys, and playing at games in which the bigger boys would have the best of it, and the little boy had all the knocks, which was very much the style of play thirty years ago. That is not the case at all now, we have taken a great deal of pains about regulating the games. In fact, the boys play football and cricket to a great extent, which does away with the necessity of anything of the kind.

1658. You are constantly about, I suppose, during the play hours?—Constantly, and my windows look out on to the playground. I am constantly running in and out. If I hear any noise, I run out and see what it is; and I also look over two playgrounds.

1659. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Where is your cricket ground?—At Herne Hill.

1660. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) How long have you had it?—For one year. I have hired a cricket ground with great difficulty, first in one place, and then in another, but it became so difficult to get one near London, that about two years ago, I failed entirely; and then the Treasurer came forward, and

out of his own pocket provided the funds for obtaining our present field, and he pays 25*l.* a year rent for it.

1661. (*Mr. Walter.*) How do the boys get there?—I have entered into arrangements with the London Chatham and Dover Railway, by which any boy can go for threepence. Any boys that are well conducted can go there and stop from half past four o'clock till eight o'clock, and I have arranged that they shall have a special supper when they come home. A man always goes in charge of them, the only condition is that they go together and return together, and it is a fault if a boy straggles away from the party.

1662. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) How many avail themselves of it?—I should think at the very least they have taken 4,000 or 5,000 journeys. I think I could tell the exact number, as the man who takes them down keeps a record of the journeys. They start from Holborn Viaduct Station, and get down in about twenty minutes; it is just beyond Camberwell, just by Dulwich, I think it is somewhere near Champion Hill. I have been very particular since I have been here; I have but a small staff, but I have been very particular as to their position, so that every part of the playground is overlooked. I have so arranged that one man stands in the cloister, which divides two of the playgrounds; there is a beadle at the gate round the corner who commands that corner, there is another in the hall playground, where almost invariably the boys are playing.

1663. Is it their duty to report to you any impropriety?—Yes, mere rough play they would not report, but any violence they invariably report.

1664. Anything like the bullying of a small boy by a big boy I suppose they would report?—Invariably.

1665. Do you often have reports of that kind?—No, not very often; I do not suppose I have one in a week hardly. I cannot really tell at the moment.

1666. What is the punishment for?—Bullying, as you will see by my books, is most frequently punished, although there really are very few corporal punishments.

1667. What is the punishment for bullying?—That would depend very much upon the nature of the offence. You will see that when a boy has bullied, he generally got four strokes, or six if he was a big boy, with the cane; of course every case is adjudicated on its own merits.

1668. Is there any caning on the hand?—Always on the palm of the hand. No boy has ever had a stroke by my order except on the palm of the hand since I have been here.

1669. Is not that a little more painful than on the back?—I think not; besides, I think it is less likely to do him injury. You know what you are doing when you hit a boy on his hand, and you do not when you hit him on the back. I have never actually seen it, but I have heard of caning about the back making weals and marks.

Major Henry Brackenbury.

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1670. We had one case of a hand disabled for a month from caning?—It is quite impossible that such a thing could have happened in my department, whenever it happened. Of course I am utterly unable to speak for other departments.

1671. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) You do not think you could dispense with caning?—I think we ought to have corporal punishment in reserve.

1672. Caning especially?—I think caning, administered properly, is a very mild and fair punishment. I do not remember, since I have been here, a boy carrying any serious mark from a caning that has been given by my orders, I cannot say positively.

1673. Or a blister?—I cannot say a black blister, I never heard of such a thing, and I do not believe it has happened.

1674. (*Mr. Walter.*) Do you ever go down to Hertford?—I have nothing to do with Hertford, I am simply a visitor if I go there.

1675. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Had Copeland ever reported Gibbs to you?—I do not remember that he did. If he did it was for some trivial matter. I do not think that Gibbs had ever been punished by me for any ward offence. I could not tax my memory with a trifling report which did not get any punishment. Every punishment is entered, even if it is an imposition or a detention.

1676. Did Gibbs ever come to you and complain of the monitor?—Copeland said he did so once, but I do not remember it. He said that when Gibbs first came up he complained of him (Copeland). After I had given my evidence the other day, Copeland told me himself that the boy had complained to me of him, and that I had censured him (Copeland) for it. It was a very trifling case. It was a back-handed knock, not a very serious case; that is what Copeland told me about it. I did not remember the case.

1677. Copeland said that he hit him in that way, and that it accidentally made his nose bleed?—I had quite forgotten it.

1678. When he ran away the first time, we understand that he represented at home that he had had a half holiday given him?—He did.

1679. Had he had a half holiday given him?—He had not, and he also represented the same a second time to them.

1680. And he had not it then either?—No, nor that time either.

1681. (*The Chairman.*) The second time was not a day for a half holiday?—The second time was on a Monday, which is never a day for a half holiday.

1682. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) How do you know that he made those representations?—Simply that the father told me so when he brought him back on both occasions; that could be proved with regard to the second case by the man Plucknett, who was sent to fetch him.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

WALTER ROBINSON, *examined.*

1683. (*The Chairman.*) You are one of the beadles belonging to this Institution?—Yes.

1684. How many beadles are there?—Eight.

1685. What are your duties?—I am called the bread beadle (I cut up all the bread for the boys), and the hall beadle, and I am the beadle that am called upon to "brush" or cane the boys.

1686. Are you the beadle who birched the poor boy whose death has recently taken place?—I am.

1687. How many stripes did you give him?—Eight, I believe.

1688. Do you think that a severe punishment?—No, that is about the quantity we give all of them now. We do not exceed that often.

1689. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) What is the largest number that you have ever given?—I think twelve is the largest number ever I gave. I have only had this duty to perform about three years.

1690. (*The Chairman.*) Have you ever given as many as twelve, or not?—Yes.

Walter Robinson.

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1691. (*Mr. Forster.*) How long ago was that?—I should say about eight months ago.

1692. (*The Chairman.*) For what offence was that?—I could not tell you. I was called upon by the Head Master.

1693. Who regulates the number of lashes?—Whoever orders the punishment, that is to say, if the Warden orders it or the Head Master orders it, or what not.

1694. (*Mr. Walter.*) As regards the degree of power that you use, does it depend upon your own judgment or what the master tells you?—The punishment is supposed to depend upon me, but Major Brackenbury, I have noticed frequently, whenever I have been called upon, and particularly in Gibbs' case, he leaned over to me and he said, "Robinson, he is

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very young, do not be too heavy with him," or something of that sort.

1695. (*The Chairman.*) He said that in the last case?—Yes, he said that to me.

1696. As the result of that flogging were the marks pretty smart upon him?—I could not see any marks at all?—This is the brush that he was brushed with (*producing the birch*).

1697. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) It is not altered in any way, is it?—No, that is just as it came from him; that is just as it was used. We hit from the points.

1698. (*The Chairman.*) Have you used that birch more than once for a boy?—Never more than once.

1699. You do not use one a second time?—Never, and that is one. We put it aside after the brushing is over, so that we could always call for it if necessary.

1700. (*Mr. Forster.*) No boy has been flogged since?—No.

1701. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Is the boy hoisted upon the shoulders of another boy?—Yes, with his arms crossed over.

1702. Are his trousers taken down?—Yes.

1703. Is he flogged on his back or on the breech?—On the breech.

1704. Always?—Not always, but this boy was. If it occurs that a boy is getting too big for that sort of punishment, it is inflicted on the shoulders.

1705. Have you flogged on the back in the course of the last three years?—Yes, across the shoulders I have.

1706. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) You say that you are sometimes sent for to cane also?—Yes, by Major Brackenbury generally.

1707. How do you cane?—They hold out their hand, and I stand at a distance and strike them with the cane.

1708. On the fingers, or on the palm of the hand?—I never hit them across the palm of the hand, always on the fingers.

1709. Are not the fingers the worse for it afterwards?—I have never seen them particularly the worse; I do not say that I have ever seen blood when I have caned.

1710. Have you never seen a blister?—No.

1711. You only see them at the time?—No, only at the time.

1712. A blister would rise afterwards, if there were one?—Very likely.

1713. (*Mr. Forster.*) Do you remember whether Gibbs cried much when he was being flogged?—Very little.

1714. Less than boys usually do?—A great deal less than they usually do.

1715. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Had you ever caned him?—Never.

1716. You never punished him, but only that time?—Yes, only at that time.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Mr. John Edward Hogan, *examined.*

Mr. John Edward Hogan.

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1717. (*The Chairman.*) You are the master of a school near here, are you not?—Yes.

1718. What is the name of the school?—The School of Commerce, 32, New North Road, Hoxton.

1719. Was a boy named Gibbs under you?—Yes.

1720. How long ago?—In November, 1873.

1721. How long was he with you?—I cannot exactly state, but it was under three months.

1722. Is he the same boy as the poor boy whose death we are enquiring into here?—Yes, William Arthur Gibbs, of the same addresses in Kingsland Road and Old Street.

1723. What sort of a boy was he when he was in your school?—He was not by any means a boy that one would single out for either being good or bad. Personally I had no particular complaint to make. We expect young children of his age to conduct themselves with perhaps rather less circumspection than if they were older, but otherwise I had nothing to find fault with.

1724. Is yours a boarding school?—No, a day school.

1725. Was he pretty regular in his attendance?—No; the reason of that, I was given to understand, was because he was so extremely tiresome and troublesome at home. His mother requested me to detain him at school, because if he was not brought from school home by someone connected with the family, he never would go home.

1726. Did his mother tell you that —Yes, Mrs. Gibbs, and his aunt also. I do not mean to say that he would perhaps, like some boys will, take a circuitous route, but he would not go home at all.

1727. Do you mean that he would remain playing with other boys?—Not simply that, or it would not have remained on my memory; but he would not go home at night, he would remain out. They often had trouble with him of that kind. I did not like detaining the child after school hours, because I thought he was oppressively treated at home from the perpetual complaints that I received. There was nothing the poor child could do that they could give him a good word for. They told me besides the way that they treated him in chaining him to the fireplace, and feeding him upon bread and water.

1728. (*Mr. Walter.*) Do you mean that the parents told you that?—Mrs. Gibbs did. She said that he took a spoon that they gave him to eat this bread with and sharpened it on the hearthstone, and undid the screw of the padlock, and set himself at liberty, and he took an iron bedstead that was in the room to pieces, and broke the door open with the pieces of the bedstead; she came and requested me to punish him for doing this, but I told her that I could not interfere in such a matter as that, considering that the child was treated in such a way I could hardly blame the boy, but at any rate they must settle it amongst themselves.

1729. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) You would only punish him for offences at school?—Certainly, more particularly from such a statement as that. I could see that there was something wrong somewhere else.

1730. (*Mr. Walter.*) Had the boy himself ever complained to you of the treatment that he received at home?—No, he would not do that.

1731. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) How did you know that he had been ill-treated at home?—His mother told me.

1732. His mother told you of the trouble the child was?—Yes.

1733. (*Mr. Walter.*) Was that to prevent him from running away, or for what?—As a punishment.

1734. (*The Chairman.*) When did he leave your school?—I cannot give the exact date, but I can tell you the circumstances. The mother and son had had some disagreement down here in Old Street, and she had him taken up on a man's back and carried over the man's shoulder. I do not wish to be sensational and charge my memory too far, but I believe that his legs were tied at the time. I believe it must have been so from what I saw afterwards. The child was brought up on a man's shoulders through the streets from Old Street, with literally a crowd following through the streets to the hall door. Seeing the crowd I went to the window, being very much afraid that one of the children belonging to the school had perhaps been run over, and that he would be brought to me as his nearest friend. When I went to the door I found it was Mrs. Gibbs, and she wanted me to take the child in, but I told her

that I could not. I refused at once. The whole of the New North Road was full with a mob collected from St. Luke's and all about, seeing this sight of a man coming through the streets with a child on his shoulders. I told her I would not take him in at all.

1735. Then you dismissed him from the school?—I shut the door, and then some passer-by, I do not know whether it was a friend of the family or not, with a light trap, stopped and asked Mrs. Gibbs what was the matter, and they took the child and threw him into the trap and drove away.

1736. Did he come back to your school after that?—No; but I received a letter some time after from Mr. Gibbs threatening me with an action for breach of contract. That was all that I had to do with it.

1737. (*Mr. Walter.*) Did you take any notice of the letter, or was there any action brought?—No, I did not take any notice of it, because if I broke my contract in not taking the child in, he broke his in not presenting him in a gentlemanly way at the school.

1738. (*The Chairman.*) Who was it that caused him to be carried in that way to your school?—His mother. She came with him and requested me to take him in, and at that time the child was lying on the stones.

1739. (*Mr. Walter.*) Did you ever speak to the child about his staying out at night and not going home?—Yes, I represented to him that it was not a right line of conduct to pursue, and so on, as well as I could, but he would not say anything. I cannot remember that he made any excuse, or that he made any remark, indeed.

1740. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Did he give no account of how he had spent the night?—No, he was very reticent indeed. To illustrate the boy's desperate character, I might tell you that one evening when he was waiting at the school for his aunt to come and fetch him, he tried to blow the room up with gas. He turned the gas on in the stove, and he knew it was wrong evidently, because he remained with his head out of the window himself. Another thing, his mother's principal complaints about him were that he threatened to resort to violence with her, that he would stab her.

1741. Then I understand they were in the habit of coming, to take him home?—Yes.

1742. And the request to you to keep him was till they came to fetch him?—Yes, I used to let him stay, because I thought that any house was better than being in the streets.

1743. (*Mr. Forster.*) What was his age when he was with you, do you remember?—That I cannot say, but I should think, speaking from memory, between 10 and 11.

1744. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Do you remember how soon after he left you he came to Christ's Hospital?—I have no notion.

1745. (*Mr. Forster.*) When was he with you?—In November, 1873.

1746. Was he a strong boy of his age when he was with you?—Strong and sturdy, not particularly tall, but stout, and strongly made.

1747. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) One does not see how a man carrying a boy of that age on his shoulder is likely to create a crowd; did the boy struggle, or what caused the crowd?—The boy was not sitting on the man's shoulders, as a man would carry a child, he was carrying him across his shoulders, as a butcher would carry a sheep.

1748. You saw that?—Yes. I thought, from the child's attitude, that he must have been unconscious, that he must have met with some accident in the street, that rendered him unconscious.

1749. (*Mr Forster.*) What sort of man brought him up?—Some sort of common man; I did not see him for half a minute.

1750. (*Mr. Walter.*) Which way was his head turned, over the man's back, front or back; was he thrown with his legs behind the man's back, or turned the other way with his head behind the man's back?—I cannot tell you. At any rate his head was hanging down in a very uncomfortable sort of way.

1751. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) On the man's back or on his breast?—That I cannot say.

1752. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Did he hold him by his arms?—He had got him over his shoulder. I should think the head must have been over his back, but I cannot remember, in fact, I could hardly see him at first for the crowd.

1753. (*Mr. Walter.*) How was he with regard to learning, was he backward or stupid or the average?—He was with me so short a time that I cannot particularly say.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Mr. George William Mackie, *examined.*

1754. (*The Chairman.*) You are one of the masters in Christ's Hospital?—Yes.

1755. How long have you been here?—Six years.

1756. Were you a bluecoat boy?—I was not in the school, but I was educated here as a private pupil.

1757. By your father?—By my father and other masters.

1758. Then you were well acquainted with the school before you came here as a master?—Yes.

1759. What is the class that you take in the school?—It is called the first Form, or the lowest form. It consists of boys who are not quite sharp enough to go on to the upper class. There are two lower forms, the First Form and the Second Form; they are boys who have shown no great promise down at Hertford. The very backward boys are put upon those two forms. The First Form is the lower form; then there is a second form for boys of a rather more promising type.

1760. How many boys are there in the form?—It is divided into two classes; this last half there were forty-two in one class, and forty in the other.

1761. Which class do you take?—I take both. The class is divided into two, one half would come to me in the morning, and the other half in the afternoon.

1762. Was Gibbs in your class?—Yes, he came at Easter; he was in the lower class.

1763. Was he near the bottom of the school?—He was near the bottom of the school, certainly. That class of mine is the lowest class up here.

1764. I observed you said before the coroner that "Learning was not a trouble to him, but he did not do much work." What did you mean by that phrase?—I should think he was rather an idle boy. I teach Classics and French in both classes, and out of forty boys he came out thirty-ninth.

1765. Did he want for ability?—I think he wanted for ability for book-learning. I do not know what he was out of school. I have noticed that many boys who are not clever in school are sharp enough out of school.

1766. When boys do not do their lessons properly we are told it is the custom of the masters now and then to cane them; is that so?—Yes.

1767. We have had a report of the canings given in the lower class. We do not notice Gibbs's name in that book?—No.

1768. How is that?—We put down canings on the hand. I never caned him on the hand. I have no distinct recollection of ever caning him at all, but it is quite possible that I may have struck him across the back with the cane once or twice; it would not

Mr. George William Mackie.

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be a shower of blows, but simply one or two cuts.

1769. Then, as I understand, you report caning on the hand, which is the usual mode, perhaps, of caning, but you do not report caning when it is blows struck across the shoulder?—No.

1770. Have you not such a thing as throwing a boy over the form when he is caned?—It is done sometimes; I do it occasionally.

1771. We have been told that Gibbs was occasionally caned in that way, "turning up" they call it?—I could not say for certain, I could not recollect. There was nothing special about the boy. There was no reason before this why I should take any particular notice of him, and consequently I have not much recollection of him. He was simply one out of eighty boys whom I saw every day.

1772. Was he near the bottom of the class?—Yes, the thirty-ninth.

1773. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) He was within three of the bottom of the school?—He was last but one according to this examination. There are forty in one division, and forty-two in the other, and he was thirty-ninth in both French and Classics. There are two separate classes taken, as I say, at the same time, and we have separate places for them.

1774. (*The Chairman.*) I ought to tell you that we have had it stated before us that Gibbs, and about eight or ten other boys at the bottom of your class, were caned, not in the sense of hitting the hand, but were caned constantly with a blow struck across the shoulders?—I do not think so. I really do not see very much good in caning a boy like that. The best thing you can do is to let him go on. Of course, I have no doubt, in fact I am quite sure that occasionally I have given him the cane; it is impossible always to pass it over, but still I should not make a practice of it, because I find that it is no good at all. You see that the only way we have of stimulating them, is either by punishing them with the cane or impositions, or by detention school. With little boys impositions are a very great trouble, they deprive them of their playtime, and they have a reflex action upon their other work. If they are engaged doing impositions, they cannot do their work for the next day. If they are detained, it is rather a cruel punishment, robbing them of two hours in the afternoon, and I know, from questions which I frequently ask, that a boy would much sooner be caned than have two hours detention, because I have given the boys their option of the two.

1775. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Stopping in is a very severe punishment?—Yes, it is a very severe punishment, especially if a boy is going out. It requires him to stay in with four hours' school work, writing impositions, besides depriving him from going out the whole of the day.

1776. (*The Chairman.*) I will read you the questions that were put, and the answers that were given before us upon this point. "*Q.* Were there some other boys caned oftener than you were? *A.* Yes. *Q.* How many had the cane generally each day? *A.* Gibbs was one that was caned nearly every day? *Q.* Were there others who were caned nearly every day? *A.* No. *Q.* Nobody else? *A.* No. *Q.* He was more often caned than anybody else? *A.* Yes. *Q.* What was he caned for? *A.* Mr. Mackie said he was a bully at Hertford, and so he went on at him. *Q.* Did he ever bully any of you? *A.* No. *Q.* Were you with him in play time at all? *A.* No. *Q.* Were you with him at Hertford? *A.* Yes. *Q.* Was he a bully there? *A.* Yes. *Q.* Did he bully you at all there? *A.* No. *Q.* You were older than he was, were you? *A.* No. *Q.* Do you know that he bullied others? *A.* Yes. *Q.* What makes you think he was a bully there? *A.* Lots of boys said so; they all said so just after the last lot came up to London." I put these questions to you, reading them exactly as the questions were put here, and the answers as they were given, for two purposes. First of all, I want to know whether it is an accurate or an inaccurate statement as to the caning, used in the sense in which the boy used it, not caning on the hand, whether for negligence or idleness, or misbehaviour in school, or anything of that kind, it is a fact that he was struck with the cane nearly every day?—No, I should say decidedly not. I could not fail to recollect that had it been so. Besides he would have had impositions and detention school if he had gone on like that. If he had required caning every day I should soon have got tired of that. It is no pleasure to cane a boy at all. I should have taken that which was less trouble and less degrading to my own feelings, and given him impositions or detention school. There is no record of my ever having given him detention school even. I thought that I had given him detention school, but the Head Master was kind enough to look over the list, and he found that I had never detained him at all.

1777. Your answer as to the caning is that you do not think it an accurate representation?—I do not think it is at all accurate or fair.

1778. With regard to the other question as to the bullying, had you heard of his being a bully at Hertford?—I had heard of his being a bully at Hertford, when he first came into my room at Easter. My boys were rather anxious to see who were coming, and directly he got into my room there was a general cry of "Oh, here comes Gibbs;" that was the first I had heard of him. I asked them what they had pointed him out for, when I was told about his bullying down at Hertford. Then I used occasionally to upbraid him with it. I used to say, "If you had spent a little more time out of school in learning lessons, and a little less in bullying, you might do better." Of course it would not be for me to punish him for what he had done at Hertford, or what he did here out of school.

1779. Did you ever see him bullying yourself?—No, the only case that came to my knowledge that was at all like bullying (it was not in my class) was in the case of a boy who came up from Hertford with him. He and Gibbs, who were then in another master's class, had an imposition given to them of half a sheet of paper; this other boy did his imposition, and Gibbs did not do his, but he took his half sheet from the other boy, and scratched off the other boy's name and put his own on, and gave it up to his master as his own.

1780. Who was the master?—It was to another master in the writing school, Mr. Marks.

1781. Was he punished for that?—He was punished for it; he was reported by Mr. Marks and punished by my father, who was the head of the commercial school. He had six stripes of the cane on the hand.

1782. Was the caning in that case inflicted by the writing master or by the beadle?—By the writing master. It is only floggings that are inflicted by the beadles, I think. No caning is inflicted by the beadles except by order of the Warden.

1783. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) I see there is an entry in Mr. Mackie, senior's book, "31st May, Gibbs, dishonesty and lying, six stripes of the cane"?—I should think that would be it. I believe that was the only time that he was caned by any master on the hand.

1784. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Do you say that was the only caning that he had on the hand?—The only caning that came to my knowledge, or that I heard of.

1785. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Are you quite sure it was this William Gibbs?—I am quite sure that it was that one.

1786. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) I understand you to say that you do not report any canings except those onthe hand?—Yes, that is all.

1787. I think one or two of them spoke of there having been caning nearly every day of the lower boys, and that they were caned if they did not get on?—I said just now that I did occasionally stir them up, but certainly not very often, because it is useless. I daresay that little boys very often take

notice of it more, perhaps, than the master does, because more or less they suffer from it; but I assure you, gentlemen, that I should not cane more than I could help. I always try to make friends of my boys, and I am sure, in spite of all this, and in spite of all the boys knowing what is going on, they seemed to be more than usually friendly with me when they went away, and seemed anxious to show what sympathy they could with me. I am quite sure that my boys, take them all the way round, would not give me a bad character as an unkind master. I have no doubt there are some whom I have punished more than others, and of course they do not like it at the time. My own recollections of the three masters whom I was under are that two of them, the first and the third whom I was under, were very easy-going sort of gentlemen, and very kind to us. The middle one whom I was under was a great deal stricter, and used to punish us if we did not do our work; but I know that my own feeling, now that I am grown up and can understand things better than I could as a boy, is that I feel far more respect and liking for the master who made me work than for the masters who allowed me to be idle. I feel that the masters who allowed me to be idle did me a very great injustice.

1788. As you understand, according to the rules, have you not to report all the corporal punishments which you inflict?—I never had any rules distinctly stated to me. I simply came in possession of a black book when I came here six years ago, and I followed what I believed then, and what I believe now, is the general custom, to report only canings on the hand. I think, when you look at the books, you will see that no canings are reported except those.

1789. You consider that the most severe?—Yes, much the most severe; and it is also considered by the boys a greater disgrace to get them down on the black book; and a master, unless it was for a serious offence, partly out of consideration for the boy, would not enter his name very often. The punishment books have been looked upon rather as an additional punishment to the boys than as a check upon the master. I think that that was always my idea. They were instituted before I came here. I had no instructions, and no charge given to me. I was supposed to know all about it from my having been educated here, I suppose; but still those books were not in use when I was educated here.

1790. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) You have been a master six years, may I ask you what your age is?—23; I came here as a boy of 17.

1791. (*The Chairman*). Did you notice any difference in the boy Gibbs, either in his behaviour or in his progress, between the time when he first came and the time of his death?—Towards the end he certainly began to do much better, I think. Instead of being down at the bottom of the class, he would be eight or nine places from the bottom. I told him on one occasion, "Gibbs, you are getting quite clever," and he laughed, and looked rather pleased.

1792. In the latter part of his time, say the last fortnight before his death, do you think there was anything in his manner which showed an alteration?—No, I think not. The only thing I noticed about him, so far as my memory would serve, is that, towards the end of the time, he began to try to do his work a little better; that is the only thing I know.

1793. Did that continue down to the time of his death?—Yes, that continued down to the time of his death. At the time he ran away from school, he was last but about eight or nine; his average place was certainly lower than that, as is shown by the average numbers, which bring him out thirty-nine.

1794. Was he jeered at all by the boys when he had his flogging, after coming back the first time?—No, not at all; he was flogged, I believe, on Monday morning, and, strangely enough to say, I think one day, certainly not more than a fortnight before that, I had said, "If you do not mind, I expect you will get a flogging for something before you go home for your holidays;" and when he came in that morning, the boys were very anxious to tell me, "Oh, please sir, Gibbs has been flogged;" I said, "Have you, Gibbs?" and he said, "Yes, sir." Then a boy, I think, named Elliot said, "Please sir, he said he did not care for it;" so I said, "Do not you care for it, Gibbs?" and he said, "No, sir," just like that; of course, it might have been bravado.

1795. Do you know what he was flogged for on that occasion, did you know that he had run away, and that he was flogged for that?—I cannot recollect; I knew, of course, when the boys told me that he had run away, and been flogged for it, but I do not think I knew that he had run away, until he came into the school. He went out on the Saturday afternoon, and he had not been with me since the Friday.

1796. (*Mr. Forster.*) In your evidence at the inquest, the coroner's note says you stated about Gibbs, that he "occasionally had a cut across his shoulder, but never formal caning." When you give a cut across the shoulder, do you give more than one?—One or two. I never inflict a shower of blows, but one or two deliberate cuts. If a master gives a shower of blows I think he is likely to lose his temper over it, and in order to avoid that I think it is better to do it deliberately.

1797. Do you feel confident that you never gave more than two cuts?—I would not say that I never gave three, but not a shower of blows, certainly.

1798. And it is on the shoulder that you give them?—On the shoulder sometimes, and sometimes lower down. If they were turned across the form I should think that it was lower down. (*Mr. Mackie left the room, and after an interval returned with two canes.*)

1799. (*Mr. Russell Gurney*). Is there anything you wish to add to what you have stated?—No, I think not.

1800. (*Mr. Forster*). One of the boys in answer to this question, "How many had the cane generally each day?" said, "Gibbs was one that was caned nearly every day. *Q.* Were there others who were caned nearly every day? *A.* No. *Q.* Nobody else? *A.* No. *Q.* He was more often caned than anybody else? *A.* Yes. *Q.* What was he caned for? *A.* Mr. Mackie said he was a bully at Hertford, and so he went on at him."—"Went on at him," I should think, means my upbraiding him. As I said just now, I used to say that if he had spent a little less time in bullying, and more in learning his work, it would have been better for him; I suppose what the boy means by going on at him means my talking to him in that way.

1801. With regard to the statement that he was caned nearly every day, what do you say to that?—I should say it was an exaggeration on the part of the boy. It is rarely I have done it, and I have always done it with a desire to do my duty. I think if you will be kind enough to refer to the Minutes of the Hospital, you will find, at any rate, that I have never got into any trouble.

1802. (*Mr. Russell Gurney*). Since we saw you a letter has been placed in my hand from a boy who is still at school, and he makes this statement, "Mr. Mackie junior, the master of his form" (Gibb's form) "several times placed him across the form, getting two boys to hold his breeches tight whilst he beat him severely with the cane; this has also been done to other boys by Mr. Mackie, senior, his father, but not so severely. Gibbs said he would rather have ten strokes with the birch than five of Mr. Mackie's strokes." Were you so much in the habit of doing that as not to remember doing it to a particular boy?—I certainly have no recollection. I would not like to contradict it, because it may be true. Sometimes the seat of a boy's trowsers is very loose, and sometimes I have got a couple of boys to hold them; but I certainly have no recollection of it. I should not state an untruth to save myself from anything.

1803. It seems as if the caning was something severe, inasmuch as Gibbs said he would prefer twice

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the number of strokes with the birch?—It sounds as if it was very bad, but I have no consciousness of ever beating him severely.

1804. You have the boy Gibbs in your mind, as you remember having spoken to him about his bullying?—Yes.

1805. Still you cannot call to mind anything about caning him?—No, not on any definite occasion. I have heard so much about it that I have vague ideas, but I have no positive idea. I had an idea that I had detained him, and if I had been asked I should have said—Yes, I certainly had detained him; but as I have said before, the Head Master has taken the trouble to ascertain from the detention list, and he finds that I had not detained him; so that I cannot altogether trust to my memory. I have no recollection of having given him a severe caning.

1806. If you had given him such a caning as this, is not that a punishment which ought to be reported in some way as well as the operation of caning on the hand?—It would have been much better if it had been reported, and I wish that it had been reported, but still I followed what I believed was the general custom.

1807. (*Mr. Walter.*) You have done such a thing, as I understand, as to have two boys to tighten a boy's breeches, so as to make him feel it more?—Yes, I have occasionally.

1808. (*Dean of Christchurch.*) What you do not recollect is that you did not do it to Gibbs?—I do not recollect punishing him at all. There is nothing very wonderful in my not recollecting it, when you consider there was no reason why I should notice him more than anyone else.

1809. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Except that you had noticed him?—I recollect that occurrence about a fortnight afterwards that you mentioned, about speaking to him and saying that he was improved.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

A. B., *examined.*

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1810. (*Chairman.*) I think you were a Grecian in this school?—Yes.

1811. You left in February last, did you not?—Yes.

1812. There was a circumstance connected with your leaving which I do not wish more particularly to allude to than that you took some phosphorus, did you not?—Yes.

1813. The question which the Committee here present would like to know from you is, whether you took that in consequence of any treatment that you had received at the school, or any complaint that you had to make against the school?—It was the result of a quarrel between myself and the Head Master at the end of the term of 1876, just before the vacation.

1814. What did that quarrel arise from?—From the work of the school.

1815. Did he complain of the way in which you were doing the work?—Yes; I failed to do the examination in a proper manner, and he threatened to turn me out of the school. The words which he said were, that he should do his best to get me out of the school.

1816. What did you understand by that?—I thought it meant a certain amount of malice towards me.

1817. Did you think he meant by that that he would have you expelled from the school, or would require your parents to take you away?—That he would have me expelled.

1818. That was the impression upon your mind?—Yes.

1819. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Then did you appeal to the Treasurer?—I wrote a letter to the Treasurer at the suggestion of Mrs. Crew.

1820. What passed with the Treasurer?—The treasurer spoke to Mr. Lee, and he said the expulsion question would be put aside, that is to say, I should not be expelled.

1821. Then you went for the holidays?—Yes, I went away for the holidays.

1822. How long were the holidays?—A month at Christmas.

1823. How soon after you came back was it that this happened?—Within two days.

1824. Had you any difference with, or did anything pass between, you and the Head Master then?—No, I had hardly seen him. The first day was Sunday, the next day was Monday.

1825. Do you remember that you left a letter behind?—Yes.

1826. Have you looked at that since?—No; I think I know the contents of it.

1827. In it you say, "My going can be no loss to anyone. At school I shall soon be forgotten. My home was hardly a home to *me*. The reason perhaps is, that I was brought up out of place—above my station. I blame none but myself"?—That is correct. I wrote that simply because I did not wish to blame anyone after I was gone.

1828. I do not quite understand how the affair with the head master could have led to this, if what he had said had been rescinded by the Treasurer, and if you came back?—I believed he still bore his ill-will against me, and in coming back to school I thought that I should still be regarded in the same light that I was the term before, and that there would be a similar quarrel between myself and the head master as I had the last time.

1829. But you were very glad to come back, were you not?—No.

1830. Do you mean that you wished your father to keep you away?—The fact is, I was not very happy at home, but I was at school, and the result of this quarrel at school upset me altogether.

1831. You had been home for a month?—Yes; but coming back brought it up again.

1832. (*Mr. Forster.*) Then, with the exception of this difference that you had with the Head Master, you were quite happy at school, were you?—Perfectly.

1833. And what was preying on your mind was the fear that, in consequence of the Head Master's feelings to you, you would be obliged to leave the school?—Yes; I was threatened at Christmas with being expelled from the school if I did not please the masters.

1834. Who threatened you?—It was the head master, with the agreement of the other masters as well; and it was given out before the class generally.

1835. Was it given out publicly?—Yes; before the Grecians' class, that if I did not please the masters I should be expelled on the following midsummer.

1836. (*Mr. Forster.*) Upon what ground did the master put that?—It was in consequence of what I had done in the previous half-year.

1837. What was it that he said you had done?—I failed to do my work properly.

1838. What sort of work?—The school work generally.

1839. Your classical work?—Yes.

1840. He thought you were not working hard enough?—Yes.

1841. (*Mr. Walter.*) Have boys ever been expelled from that part of the school for not doing their work quite satisfactorily?—I think not; not in the first department, the Grecians' class.

1842. (*Mr. Forster.*) The word "expelled" is not the right word to use; I suppose it meant that your father would be told that you had been here as long as they thought it was well for you to stay?—I do not think it was put like that.

1843. Did you tell your father, or your family at home, what the head master had said to you?—Yes.

1844. (*Dean of Christchurch.*) Had you any com-

munication whatever with the head master between the time you left and the time you returned?—No.

1845. Nor had you seen the head master after you did return?—I saw him on the Sunday morning with the rest of the class.

1846. Did you speak to him?—No.

1847. Or he to you?—No.

1848. (*Mr. Walter.*) Was there any other complaint against you for anything except this failure?—That was all.

1849. (*The Chairman.*) Was it neglect of work?—Yes.

1850. (*Mr. Walter.*) Had you consciously given any cause for it?—The reason why I had failed to do my work was through ill health for two or three months before. I told the head master of it once, and I think the head Grecian told him of it during the examination, but it seems to have been disregarded.

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1851. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Had you had any medical advice; had you been to the doctor at all?—No. They would not have kept me in the infirmary. I had been depressed for the last two or three months by general ill health. I wanted some fresh air, and I could not do my work.

1852. Did you speak to Dr. Smith about it?—No.

1853. (*Chairman.*) Were you unhappy with any of your fellow Grecians?—No, perfectly happy.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Mr. George Ludlow, *examined.*

1854. (*The Chairman.*) Are you the steward of the preparatory school at Hertford?—I am.

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1855. How long have you been the steward?—I have been the steward for 36½ years, and previous to being steward I was master 17½ years, and previous to that I was usher 9 years, so that I have been very nearly 63 years in the service of Christ's Hospital.

1856. (*Mr. Foster.*) Were you a master at Hertford or here?—I was master at Hertford, and assistant master in London, and usher at Hertford.

1857. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Were you chief master at Hertford?—I was chief master of the reading and writing school for 17½ years.

1858. (*The Chairman*). Did you know the boy Gibbs, the subject of this inquiry?—Very well.

1859. Do you recollect his coming to Hertford?—Very well indeed.

1860. He was there about two years in the school we are told?—He came in September, 1875, and left in April, 1877; so that he was one year and eight months a boy at Hertford.

1861. What sort of a character did Gibbs bear for learning, his character at his studies, and so on?—That would not come under my cognizance, I should hardly be able to give an answer to that.

1862. What would be the character of Gibbs in his behaviour and conduct (irrespective of his education) which came under your cognizance?—The thing that would come under my cognizance would be his moral conduct, and his general behaviour; that I should say was very indifferent, as I have said all along.

1863. Were you the person who drew up the report for the 40 boys who came up to Christ's Hospital last Easter?—I was.

1864. Amongst those boys there was one of the name of Gibbs?—Yes, there was.

1865. Did you write against that boy's name "very indifferent"?—I did.

1866. There were only three boys in that list, I think, with "indifferent" against their names?—That was so, and only one with "V. indifferent," and that was Gibbs.

1867. When you put that word "V. indifferent" in, can you give us a notion what you meant by that phrase?—Perhaps I may go longer into the description than will be right, and if so you will be kind enough to stop me—but when the boy first came into the school, he struck me as being a very unruly kind of boy. As he went on, I found that that was continually the case; that he was conducting himself very indifferently in his ward and in his bedroom especially, turning other boys out of bed if he could, and that sort of thing, which was excessively unruly, and he was obliged to be very frequently punished. As he went on he began to display still more objectionable practices.

1868. We have been told that he came up here with a report of his being a bully in school?—That was so.

1869. Did that report come from you?—It did not come from me, but a report of his being a bully was frequently made to me. It is a word that I do not allow to be used, I do not think it is a proper word to be used amongst boys; but he was constantly punished by me by tasks and a variety of other modes and punishment, except corporal punishment, for ill-using boys less than himself.

1870. Is that what you would mean by the word "bully"?—It is; and I have no doubt it is what is understood by it.

1871. Was that frequent?—When I say frequent, I should say it was very often. I do not know that I could say how frequent.

1872. Did he improve in that respect or not before he left the Hertford school?—He decidedly improved, because he was really afraid of the treatment which he would receive if our attention was drawn to it, knowing that we did not suffer it on any occasion whatever.

1873. In that respect was he better when he left the school than he had been before?—So far as the boys were concerned I do not think that he was much better, because I heard also a complaint made to me that the boys wrote to their brothers in the London school, and said that Gibbs had bullied them, and they threatened when he came up to London to pay him off for doing so.

1874. You said that you gave him punishments; what are the sort of punishments that are inflicted at the Hertford school?—Chiefly tasks, not very often corporal punishment. I am speaking merely of my department, the steward's department, which is the charge of the boys out of school.

1875. Irrespective of punishments for lessons, you are speaking of punishments that are given in the Hertford school?—Yes.

1876. Amongst those punishments you say there was corporal punishment?—Yes.

1877. Was it frequent?—No.

1878. In what did the corporal punishment consist?—The corporal punishment consisted in a cane being used by the porter to cane them on the back, or give them four smacks upon the hand.

1879. Was the birch used?—Very rarely indeed.

1880. I ask you generally, because we have been told that the birch is used here in Christ's Hospital for indecency and misbehaviour of a disgraceful kind?—That is precisely my practice.

1881. Then is it limited in the Hertford school to cases of that kind?—Falsehood and dishonesty would certainly be included.

1882. With respect to caning, do the masters there use the cane when they please?—The masters in the schools do.

1883. Do they report it?—They report it to the head-master, I believe, but of that I am not certain.

1884. When you speak of caning do you include caning on the hand, or on the back, or both?—Both.

1885. The masters in that school, all of them, you say, have liberty to use the cane?—Yes.

1886. Are any of your masters very young?—No.

1887. Have you had any complaints of the cane being used severely?—In the course of a very long experience I have had a few instances, but not many. I have uniformly represented such complaints to the

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person complained of and it has been very properly received and attended to.

1888. Have you at the Hertford school anything of the monitorial system of management like they have it here?—Entirely the monitorial system; but of course the boys are very young, and sometimes very little, and therefore they have not much power as monitors, because, when they come up here, they are at the bottom of a large school, and therefore, of course, they have not much power.

1889. But you have got monitors at the Hertford school?—Yes; we always have two monitors to each ward, or, if it is a large ward, three monitors.

1890. How many wards have you got at Hertford?—We have only eight.

1891. How many boys are there in a ward?—From 40 to 45 in each ward.

1892. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Are the wards principally managed by those monitors?—Oh, dear no, not at all; they are scarcely managed at all by the monitors; they are managed by the nurse, and by myself and my assistant constantly visiting the rooms, both the dormitories and the day rooms.

1893. Who is your assistant?—My assistant is Mr. Wagner.

1894. Is he a master?—He is a master also, a junior master.

1895. Are the monitors at liberty to strike the boys?—Certainly not. Not only so, but we go so far as to dismiss a boy from being a monitor if he is complained of for striking others.

1896. Then if any boy is disorderly in the ward, I suppose the monitor's duty is to report it?—His duty is to report it.

1897. To you?—To me or to his nurse, and his nurse would report it to me.

1898. Then the nurse has charge of the ward?—Yes, the nurse has charge of the ward under the assistance and management of the Steward and his assistant. We constantly visit them.

1899. (*Mr. Walter.*) Are the boys drilled?—Yes.

1900. By a drill sergeant?—Yes.

1901. Is he a military man?—Yes.

1902. Have you ever observed anything like an habitual boxing of the boys' ears if they are not attentive to their drill by the drill sergeant?—No, I have not. I do not mean to say that there may not have been one or two occasions of it, but I have not noticed it, and my attention has not been drawn to it.

1903. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Would he be authorised to do that?—No.

1904. (*Mr. Walter.*) Do you know a boy of the name of M.?—Yes, I do.

1905. Do you recollect his father paying a visit to the school in September last?—I do.

1906. Did he call your attention to the fact of his having been struck by the sergeant boxing the ears of the boys as he went round the place?—I do not think I saw him, but certainly he did not call my attention to that. I knew from his nurse that he had been there, and had made some complaints, but I do not think that that was one. I think the complaint that he made was of the non-suitability of his food. That is my impression.

1907. (*The Chairman.*) Are your duties and your authority in the school at Hertford similar to those of Major Brackenbury here?—Quite so.

1908. (*Mr. Walter.*) Is the present drill master an old serjeant or corporal, or what?—An old serjeant-major of the Hertfordshire Militia. He has been our drill master, I think, for about twenty years.

1909. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Is he a sober man?—Quite so; a perfectly sober and well-conducted man.

1910. I do not quite understand what the monitors have to do from your account of the matter. What is their office?—The monitors have to see that the various boys are all in their wards at the proper time, that they conduct themselves quietly and orderly up in their bedrooms, and to report to the nurse if they do not, or report to me if they do not, or to my assistant.

1911. Have the matrons a window looking from their rooms into the wards?—Not a window, but their doors open into them.

1912. But not a window at all?—No window opening into the ward. The rooms are very small, so that they can hear from one end of the room to the other very nearly what is going on.

1913. Do they sleep there?—The nurse sleeps in a chamber over the basement, and her servant above in the attic. Each ward at Hertford has *two* "dormitories," viz., on the first floor and on the attic.

1914. Does she sleep in this little room that opens into the dormitories?—Yes, she does, that is, she sleeps on the *first* floor; her sitting-room being on the ground floor.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Mr. Francis Sykes, *examined.*

Mr. Francis Sykes. 21 July, 1877.

1915. (*The Chairman.*) Are you the writing master at the Hertford School?—Yes.

1916. Have you been there long?—I have been at Hertford eight years this next August.

1917. You knew the boy Gibbs, did you not?—Yes, well.

1918. You have, I think, written a letter since the poor boy's death to his father or his mother?—To his father; I wrote it privately, never expecting that it would be published; I do not retract one word of what I wrote, although I did not expect it to be published.

1919. Is that letter a correct account, so far as it goes, of your opinion of the character of the boy?—Yes, of my individual opinion.

1920. You spoke there, I think, of his progress at Hertford, did you not?—Yes.

1921. I think you used the phrase "whilst *under me*," did you not?—Yes.

1922. Did you in that letter intend to give any opinion of his character or conduct other than when he was under you?—Only when he was with me and under my own observation.

1923. What was your opinion of his general character?—He appeared to me a good-natured boy, but one who, if he thought he was improperly treated, would turn very sulky. He never did so with me; I found I could get on better by a little encouragement, which he very much appreciated.

1924. And have you reason to think that it was his habitual character, that if he was opposed in any way or thwarted or provoked he would be what you would call sulky?—I think so, what we term "rusty."

1925. You use the term "sulky," but you would prefer the term "rusty"?—Yes, I should prefer that, I think.

1926. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) What are your duties as writing master?—Every portion of the education except the Latin and the English grammar. That is to say, writing is about the least part of what I have to teach.

1927. What besides writing?—Arithmetic, geography, reading, and spelling.

1928. How long was he with you each day?—Half of the day; one week in the morning from ¼ past 9 till about ¼ to 12, and in the following week in the afternoon from ¼ to 3 to 5 o'clock. He was with me 15 months.

1929. You did not know anything of him in the play time, I suppose?—I saw very little of him indeed, and less of him perhaps than of the majority of the others.

1930. How was that?—I mixed up myself a good

deal with their games, chiefly cricket, and he was a boy who never took to cricket at all.

1931. You had not any control over them in the play hours, had you?—I have a sort of general control, I have no authority to do that, but I do exercise control over them simply in this way, that if I see a boy misbehaving himself I should speak to him about it.

1932. From the little that you saw of him you did not see anything remarkable about him either one way or the other?—No, except that he seemed to be a boy very fond of rough sport.

1933. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Do the masters there live in the precincts of the school?—Only the Head Master, Mr. Newnum, and myself, the others live somewhere in the town.

1934. Have you any control over the wards?—No, I go there; Mr. Ludlow has sometimes asked me if I would go there of an evening, and I frequently do go up, not with the idea of exercising any authority, but I like to mix with the boys and to see them at all times; it is voluntary on my part.

1935. (*Mr. Forster.*) Had you ever occasion to punish him?—Yes, when he first came to me.

1936. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) In what way?—By the use of the cane.

1937. On the hand?—Yes.

1938. How did he bear it?—He, what we call, took it very well indeed. I never had any what I may call trouble with the boy, it was simply that he was an inattentive boy in certain subjects. After a question had been asked, perhaps a dozen boys, if I asked him what the question was and what the answer was, he simply knew nothing about it, in certain subjects such as geography and that sort of subject.

1939. What was he attentive in?—In arithmetic. It was in figures that he distinguished himself. Nearly from the commencement he was one of the first boys in the class in figures, and afterwards he wonderfully improved in geography, after he had been punished for his inattention, and when he found that he must do it.

1940. (*The Chairman.*) Did you ever notice his conduct with other boys?—In school times he was what I call an exceedingly good-natured boy. He liked to play his tricks as well as other boys, and had buoyant spirits.

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1941. (*Mr. Forster.*) With other boys?—Yes. I should think if he met with anybody who could not control him he would give a great deal of trouble.

1942. You use this phrase in a second letter of yours: "I wrote to the father a letter which was published, expressing my deep sympathy with him and his family, as the boy had conducted himself well *with me*, though his character was none of the brightest elsewhere." What is the meaning of that latter phrase?—That is apart from myself; I only wrote him that letter looking at the boy from my own point of view.

1943. It is rather more than that, because you there expressed an opinion that his character was none of the brightest elsewhere; could you give an opinion of his character elsewhere than when he was with you?—That is from what I heard

1944. What do you mean by "none of the brightest"?—I mean that he was a boy who gave a great deal of trouble. If you were asked what sort of a boy he was you would say he was a very troublesome boy.

1945. You have used the words "rusty" and "sulky;" his father used the words "obstinate" and "sullen"?—I think "rusty" expresses my sense better than anything else. I got on very well with the boy latterly, the last two months before he came to London.

1946. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Did you see him with little boys?—Yes, I think he was generally the leader of those with whom he was, in his games I mean, what little I saw of him there, but of course in school time he was so much under one's observation that he could not do anything wrong very well.

1947. (*The Chairman.*) It has been said to us that at Hertford he was a bullying boy, and came up with that character here?—I cannot speak on that point at all. I merely speak from what I saw in the schoolroom, I saw so little of the boy outside.

1948. (*Mr. Forster.*) Copeland was at Hertford with you also, was he not?—Yes.

1949. What was your opinion of him?—A most amiable little boy.

1950. Was he a monitor with you?—I do not think so. A most amiable, good-tempered child he was; all of us remember him as that.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Mr. Orlando Henry Wagner, *examined.*

1951. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) We understand that you are assistant to Mr. Ludlow at Hertford?—Yes.

1952. How long have you been so?—Fourteen years.

1953. What character had the boy Gibbs while he was there with you?—A very unfavourable character.

1954. Were there particular acts relating to his moral character which induced you to form that opinion?—He was decidedly a bully.

1955. Did you have frequent complaints of him?—Many.

1956. What sort of complaints? Were they specific acts, or merely generally?—Of specific acts. The boys would tell me that they had had such and such things taken away; or I would come across articles or money in his possession, and I said, "Where did you get it from?" And perhaps it would go through two or three boys' hands, and I could trace it back to a little boy; but this boy was the prime mover in it all, it was got for him by the other boys. He was what they call a "swell," which means the "cock of the walk" (if I may use the expression) in his ward; and, in fact, in the school.

1957. Were there any cases where little boys complained of his having taken things from them?—Several cases.

1958. He himself?—Yes.

1959. Did he beat them, or plague them in any way, or merely compel them to give up this money by threatening to do so?—He beat them; I have known him to strike several.

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1960. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) In what manner?—By punching them on the head.

1961. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Did you find any large sum of money on him at one time?—Yes, a comparatively large sum; that is, a large sum of money for a boy in his position in our school.

1962. What sort of a sum did you find?—15*s.* or 16*s.*

1963. Did you ascertain from him how he had obtained it?—Yes.

1964. What did he say?—That different boys had given it to him.

1965. Did you let him go away with that money?—No.

1966. Was it restored to those boys?—Yes, it was restored to them.

1967. Did you ascertain from the boys how he had got it from them?—I made him bring me a list of the boys who had given him money. Some said that he asked for it, some said that they owed it to him for little articles, but those little articles he had obtained from other boys.

1968. Had you to interfere on any occasion between him and the general body of the boys?—On more than one occasion.

1969. How was that?—On coming out of the hall I should find a lot of boys hooting at Gibbs in the

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ward, and, on asking what he had been doing, they would say he had been bullying. and they were going to "poll" him, that means set on to him.

1970. Was he defending himself from them?—No, he would go into his ward and keep out of their way; and of course a word from me would disperse them.

1971. (*Mr. Walter.*) The practice is, as I understand, to employ a drill sergeant to drill the boys?—Yes.

1972. Have you ever been present at a drilling?—Yes, it is my duty to look in, and see that it is going on.

1973. Are you acquainted with a boy of the name of M.?—Yes.

1974. Do you remember his father paying a visit to the school in September last?—Yes, on a Wednesday afternoon.

1975. On that occasion did his father make any complaint to you about the sergeant boxing the boys' ears?—He did. He said that he was satisfied with everything about the place except one thing, that he had seen the drill sergeant strike the boys. I remember the circumstance perfectly well.

1976. What did he say of it? Did he express himself with any feeling upon it?—He did strongly.

1977. He thought it a mischievous thing for the boys, and likely to injure them?—Yes.

1978. Did you speak to the drill sergeant about it?—Not directly, but indirectly.

1979. Is it against the rules for the drill sergeants to touch the boys?—Yes.

1980. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Did you report it to Mr. Ludlow?—No, I did not. I spoke to the beadle who assisted the drill sergeant, and who is the drill sergeant's superior, to tell him that such a thing must never occur again, or I should report it. I told Mr. M. I would do so.

1981. (*Mr. Walter.*) Did you ever hear of any similar complaints before?—I did once.

1982. Do you recollect when?—No, I cannot recollect when.

1983. Was it from a parent?—No.

1984. From whom?—One of the boys.

1985 A boy who had been struck, or who had witnessed it?—Who had been struck; and then I told the beadle to tell the drill sergeant never to take his stick to drill.

1986. He had struck him with his stick, had he?—With a little cane that he held in his hand.

1987. Was it a complaint of striking him across the shoulders or on the head?—I forget which, but it was in the morning gossip with the boys that it was mentioned to me, and I spoke in order to stop such a thing.

1988. (*Mr Russell Gurney.*) You did not report him then?—No.

1989. You have the same person still, have you?—Yes.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Mrs. Jane Thomasine Oliver, *examined.*

Mrs. Jane Thomasine Oliver.

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1990. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) We understand that you are the head matron here?—Yes.

1991. How long have you been here?—Nearly 28 years; on the 7th of August I shall have been that time.

1992. What is your general business?—My general business is to overlook all the matrons and all the female servants in the Institution.

1993. Do you come into communication with the boys at all?—Very little, scarcely any except with regard to their apparel, and to see that they are clean and orderly.

1994. Did you happen to know anything of this poor boy, Gibbs?—Nothing at all; I never recollect seeing him.

1995. You, of course, would have a general knowledge of the way in which the different wards were conducted?—Yes, of course I visit the wards.

1996. What should you say as to No. 4 ward?—No. 4 ward perhaps I might consider one of the weakest wards, simply because I think that Miss Lacey's health is not quite good; she is matron of No. 4.

1997. Do you know anything of the monitors there at all?—No, not at all, excepting after this occurrence; they do not come under my notice. If they are very brilliant boys I know them, and if they are very delicate boys I know them by their being in the infirmary, but with that exception I really have nothing whatever to do with them; but I see them generally when I go into the hall at dinner that they are in good order, that they are clean and neat, and that their clothes are kept in repair.

1998. Are you always in the hall at dinner?—Yes, and then I make my observations and make it known to the ward matrons if there is anything that I notice.

1999. I do not think you are likely to be able to give us any information?—No, not at all of any particular circumstance; I only know them as a body of boys.

2000. I believe nothing has drawn your attention particularly to this ward?—Not at all.

2001. If it were an ill managed ward, your attention would be drawn to it?—As a general rule, I go into the wards and inquire how the matrons themselves are and their servants. Then I always enquire how the boys are, and how they are behaving. I generally hear that the boys are very well, or one of them has gone down to the infirmary, or they are behaving all tolerably, or not quite so good as they usually are, or something of that kind. But mine is a kind of friendly visit to the matrons. Of course I have to see that all the linen is in repair.

2002. (*The Chairman.*) Are you supposed to have any authority over the other matrons?—Yes, over all the matrons. I am supposed to have the oversight of all the female officers and their servants, and there are altogether about 47, 40 superior officers and 27 servants.

2003. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Were you a matron of one of the wards yourself before you became chief matron?—No, I came here as chief matron.

2004. What are the qualifications for a matron on being chosen; have you anything to do with the choosing of them?—I always see them, and I see their testimonials, and the Treasurer generally confers with me before appointing, to consider whether I think they would be adapted or not. Then they are here on probation for as long as I think necessary, and at the end of three months or six months, as the case may be, I then give a report to the Treasurer that I think they are adapted, or they are not adapted for the appointment.

2005. Do you advertise for them?—No.

2006. Is there any limitation of the age?—Yes, from 35 to 45.

2007. Is there anything about their having been widows or spinsters?—They used always to be widows; but we have of late years found it a very difficult thing to get matrons without children, and children are not desirable here at all; because it is not only when they are young, but when they are grown up, they come with their grandchildren as well; that is the reason why it was considered advisable to have spinsters.

2008. From what position in life are they generally?—The middle class, the lower-middle class perhaps; but some of them, I dare say, come from the upper-middle, and I know they did when I first came; they were always citizens' widows when I came here, but there were not sufficient of that class when vacancies occurred; citizens' widows were not to be had, and therefore they took matrons generally. We have some very nice women indeed; indeed I could not

complain of any of them. Of course amongst sixteen there is a great variety of character; but they have very varied and onerous duties to perform, and I have great pleasure in saying that it is their desire to do their very best, and I think the boys feel very much at home with them. They will rush in from school as boys will to their mothers, and tell them all their little grievances.

2009. Do you think that the government of the wards by matrons a good plan?—No, I do not know that it is so good as it might be, but at the same time I think that our boys are very happy with them. Of course there are disadvantages for and against. I think the boys like feeling that they have kind women to speak to and to talk to. I think that there might be many advantages in another plan.

2010. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) In what other plan?—It has been considered whether it might not be desirable for them entirely to be under the management of the masters, and in that there would be arguments for and against.

2011. A master for each ward?—I have never heard of a master for each ward, but I have heard it was probable that when the school was removed (and we have always looked to that, I think) it would be under different management.

2012. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Not here?—No, not here, that could not be, because there is no space. We make the very best we can of the accommodation for the boys, but they have really outgrown it.

Mrs. Jane Thomasine Oliver.

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2013. There used to be a great many more than there are now?—There were a great many more than there are now, but then, still, there are many things to consider. Of course we have been obliged to have different arrangements in the wards to fill up space, and all that kind of thing.

2014. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) And improved lavatories?—Yes.

2015. Are the nurses now from much the same position in life as a great number of the boys?—I think they are middle class people.

2016. Would you so describe the boys themselves?—Yes, I think so. As a rule, I think they are of the middle class, but every class is represented. I think there are some that come from lower grades than others, and then there are some the sons of professional men, and a great many sons of men in the army and navy, and of doctors and clergymen.

2017. But there is generally information, is there not, as to the condition of those whose children are admitted, it is always carefully inquired into?—Always carefully inquired into, because it is considered that a professional man may have great difficulty; he may be poor, and therefore he may be required to be relieved of the expense of their education.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

[Adjourned to Monday next at 11 o'clock.]

MONDAY, 23RD JULY, 1877.

PRESENT:

The Right Hon. SPENCER H. WALPOLE, M.P., in the Chair.
The Very Rev. the DEAN OF CHRISTCHURCH.
The Right Hon. RUSSELL GURNEY, M.P.
JOHN WALTER, Esq., P.M.

WILLIAM J. GERNON, Esq., Secretary.

The Rev. WILLIAM HAIG-BROWN, LL.D., *examined.*

2018. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) You, I believe, were educated at Christ's Hospital?—Yes.

2019. When did you leave?—I came in 1833, and left in 1842.

2020. Were you here at the same time as Mr. Drew?—No, at least I think not. I do not remember exactly the dates, but from what I can remember of Mr. Drew's dates I think that probably I was not here with him.

2021. Have you seen his letter?—Yes, I have.

2022. Do you agree with it?—No, I characterised it when I read it, as hysterical nonsense, and I do not see any reason to alter my opinion.

2023. Had you any connection with the school from the time you left until you became one of the Governors?—Yes, I had some connection; for some years I was examiner at Hertford and in London. I was examiner for about three or four years once a year, somewhere about the month of June the examination took up one or two days. It was a *vivâ voce* affair; that was only a very slight connection, but I became a Governor in January, 1864.

2024. That was when you became Head Master of the Charterhouse in London, I suppose?—Yes. Perhaps it may be right to say that my impression of the enormous advantages I received from this school, my gratitude to the foundation, and my regard for the manner in which it was administered then, were the reasons which induced me to become, as early as I possibly could, a Governor. You are aware that in order to become a Governor here it is necessary to pay a certain sum, 500*l.*

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2025. And that sum you contributed?—Yes, I contributed that for the purpose of connecting myself with an institution to which I felt a very great debt of gratitude. That was my only object in becoming a Governor here.

2026. From that time you took an active part in it, did you not?—I was asked to become a member of the Committee of Almoners, and I was a member of the Committee of Almoners so long as I was in London, and then I saw something of the working of the school. The Committee of Almoners is the Committee of Management in point of fact.

2027. What is the number of that Committee?—Thirty-two, as well as I remember.

2028. At what date did you become a member of the Committee of Almoners?—It must have been in 1864.

2029. Then there is an Educational Sub-Committee of that Committee, is there not?—Yes, and I was a member of that also for some time.

2030. Therefore, you have an intimate acquaintance with the working ot the school, so far as the management by the two Committees goes?—Yes.

2031. I believe that you made a motion in the Court of Governors for removal of the school?—I did.

2032. What date was that?—I think it must have been about the year 1870 or 1871.

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2033. But you were not successful?—No, I was not successful.

2034. Can you give the Committee the terms of your motion?—No, I cannot quote them now, but of course, whatever they were, they are on the books of the Hospital. It was a motion which brought together nearly 140 or 150 Governors to discuss it, and the opposition was hotly promoted. The motion was very strongly opposed by the President, the Duke of Cambridge, whose opinion, of course, was very powerful, and also by the Treasurer of that time, Mr. Foster White, and I think I may add by the Corporation Governors.

2035. Do you remember what the numbers were on division?—I do not exactly remember, but I was altogether agreeably surprised by the result of the discussion, for I rather think there were something like 54 to 72.

2036. Have you seen any occasion to alter the opinion which you then entertained of the expediency of removing the school?—None whatever.

2037. You still are strongly of that opinion?—Yes, I am.

2038. Can you give the Committee the principal grounds for that opinion?—The reason is that there is not sufficient room here for the proper development of the boys in a physical point of view. Also I have seen very great evils resulting from the overcrowding of boys, that is to say, from keeping the boys closely together, where one boy could not, if I may use such an expression, escape from another, because although, of course, it would be absurd to say that there were no cases of bullying, for, I presume, it would be absurd to say that there was any place in the world entirely without it, where a number of boys were collected together, yet there were no facilities whatever for a boy to escape from anybody to whom he might become disagreeable, and who might have an opportunity of oppressing him. Then, again, I thought also, and I think still, that a certain amount of immorality, in which I speak of personal impurity, is fostered very much by the crowding of boys together in this way. There are a number of boys, as you know, in every school, who are not of an active turn of body, and who will not do much, but who loiter about, and hang about in all sorts of corners; they do not join in any games, and they do not care about any of the games, and those boys, having nothing whatever to do, and by the circumstances of the school being herded together very closely, have temptations here in the way of immorality which, perhaps, do not exist elsewhere.

2039. Do you think that these evils might be met by diminishing the numbers in this school here, and increasing them elsewhere, say at Hertford?—No, I do not, because I think the area here is altogether insufficient for anything like a considerable number of boys. I felt myself, as Head Master of Charterhouse, very greatly oppressed by the same *sort* of conditions, but there we had actually five acres of playground for 120 boys, whereas here the whole place, playground, buildings, and everything else, do not occupy five acres, and there are 750 boys. There is the Compter Prison space, which has been added to the playground since I was here. I know the thing was discussed very considerably when this proposal of removal was before us, and certainly, to the best of my recollection, it was said that there was not quite five acres. However, you can easily get the accurate figure. Since my time the improvements that have taken place in the condition of the boys in that respect are very remarkable indeed.

2040. One reason given us for the importance of the removal of the school is the necessity or expediency of placing the wards more directly under the control of the assistant masters?—That is a very important consideration indeed. At present, to my mind, the government of the school in respect of the control of the boys out of school is very unsatisfactory, and I do not hesitate to say that that was one consideration which increased very much my desire to see the school removed. I do not think it is possible for fifty boys placed in a ward under the superintendence of a matron, or nurse, as she used to be called in years gone by, can be reasonably managed with a proper regard to the boys' moral culture. I do not think that a person in that position can have any due authority over them. I know perfectly well there are certain exceptional cases where the matron or nurse does exercise a good deal of authority, but those cases are quite exceptional, they are not at all part of the system, and where any moral culture is promoted by the matron it is rather, I think, an exception to the rule than a a part of the rule itself.

2041. The matron, we understand, is, as a rule, assisted by the monitors in each ward?—Yes.

2042. You have had lately the arrangement of the Charterhouse in your present situation; what system of management of the bedrooms have you proposed there?—There we have a system of long dormitories, each of them divided into a certain number of cubicles with tolerably high partitions, so that every boy has practically a sleeping-room to himself. It was a point which was laid great stress upon by myself with the Governors at the time of our removal, that every boy should have his own window, and every boy should have his own door which he could close. As a matter of discipline, which I enforce very strongly indeed, there is absolute privacy in the cubicles, and I hold it to be an offence, much beyond its absolute value, for one boy to go into another's cubicle on any pretence whatever.

2043. (*Mr. Walter.*) By day or by night?—By day they are not accessible.

2044. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) What power of visitation have the masters in those bedrooms, and of superintending the bedrooms?—Every power, because they are arranged so that he may have the power. It was part of the architectural design, that they should be attached immediately to the master's house, and the master has an access to them on every floor, and by simply opening a door, which leads out of his own private house, he can look down the whole room and see exactly whatever is going on there; and the doors are made so that they will not remain shut if a boy is out of his cubicle.

2045. What number has each master under his control, on an average?—They vary, but the large houses may be generally said to contain fifty; my own is the largest, which has sixty, but that is the only one which has so many.

2046. How are the gown boys managed now?—The gown boys do not exist now, as a separate institution. They are scattered through the school, they are elected scholars by examination, and appointed by the Head Master, to any of the houses where there may be available vacancies.

2047. Have you monitors?—Yes.

2048. What authority have your monitors?—They have authority over the boys, I should think I may say at all times; they can fag them and order them to do anything within reason.

2049. I mean chiefly what authority have they in the bedrooms?—They have the authority of supervision there; that is to say, they would check anything that they saw to be wrong, and they would insist upon their orders being carried out.

2050. Supposing they found one boy in another boy's cubicle contrary to orders, what would they do?—They would cane him.

2051. Have they authority to cane?—Yes.

2052. Is that authority given them by the Head Master?—Yes.

2053. Have they to report?—No, they have not to report; but there are a great many restrictions; no boy may be caned by a monitor without the consent, if it is a house offence, of all the monitors in the house, and if it is a school offence, without the consent of all the school monitors, who are six. They are bound

to be present, and they are bound also to give a boy who is going to be caned, an opportunity of appealing to the Head Master, if he thinks he is wronged, that is to say, to ask him at the time whether he chooses to appeal.

2054. Is that power of appeal exercised?—I think I could quote now two or three cases where a boy thought he was wronged and has appealed.

2055. Do you think that any ill-will against the boy appealing results in consequence?—No, I am no aware of any.

2056. How are the monitors appointed?—The monitors are appointed by the Head Master.

2057. What is the principle of appointment?—A boy is chosen primarily for his position in the school, and secondly, for his influence with the other boys, and if it is found that a boy occupying a certain position in the school is for any reason not suitable to be a monitor, he is not appointed. But I must tell you that we have the principle of "uppers." The "uppers" have what they call their privileges given them. Their general duty is to set a good example and to discourage what is wrong, and they have a number of privileges, one of which is that they can fag boys that lie below the upper fourth form.

2058. Do they appoint fags?—Yes, they appoint themselves fags out of the number.

2059. Those monitors are in a position to have special fags at their disposal?—Yes. The uppers are not monitors. The monitors are appointed from the uppers, as a rule.

2060. Then "upper" merely refers to their position in the school?—Yes.

2061. (*The Chairman.*) Are they what we should call the Sixth Form at Eton?—Something like that. They extend a little lower than the Sixth Form; but you understand that no boy gets his privileges simply because of his position in the school; he is regularly appointed to exercise them, and if he is thought an unfit boy he does not have his privileges.

2062. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) What proportion of the school are uppers?—They vary a little. In my own house I have five monitors and two uppers, total, seven, and sixty boys. There are a number of boys that are between, that is to say, they are neither uppers nor lower boys, and those are exempt from fagging, but they have no power to fag others.

2063. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) How many sleeping rooms are those sixty boys distributed into?—Five.

2064. Is there one monitor to each room?—No.

2065. Have you some rooms without a monitor?—Yes.

2066. Who is responsible for the good order there?—The master of the house, and the monitors themselves, so far as they are about the house. The younger boys go to bed at half past nine, but the monitors do not go to bed until half past ten o'clock, and the light is put out at a quarter to eleven. They are about the house the whole time, but the master of the house also takes a very active part in that affair.

2067. Mr. Fearon gives, in his report, a very dismal account of the way in which Sunday is passed here; is that your opinion?—It was a wretched day when I was here, a perfectly miserable day. I have the dreariest recollection of the Sundays. It is the only dark spot, I was going to say, that I can look back upon in my school time, for I was happy here, and liked school very much indeed

2068. Was there any instruction at all given on the Sundays?—Yes, but of a very poor sort. We had three sermons, which were sometimes of a most dismal character, and very distressing.

2069. Had you three sermons and three sets of prayers?—Three sermons, and then we had what are called "sides," that is to say, after dinner the boys were divided into certain classes, which were under the control of the monitors, superintended by the Grecians, and also by the masters, who would take a part in them sometimes. But I was instrumental myself in getting an alteration about the Sunday in the Committee here. I think that now they have only two sermons.

2070. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Do not they go to church at all?—Yes, they used to go to church morning and afternoon, and they had a sermon in the evening.

2071. What was the change that was made?—They do not go in the afternoon, I think; they walk up and down the cloisters, and so forth. I fancy that is the way the time is spent.

2072. (*The Chairman.*) Would you favour us with an explanation of what you exactly mean by a wretched day?—I can best express my meaning by giving you a description of a day. We got up in the morning at something like half past seven or eight, and after a certain time, say about an hour, we went into hall to breakfast. Then we had nothing particular to do but to loaf about the cloisters and places here till eleven. We were then marshalled in the cloisters, and put into church. Then we went through the service. The seats were of the most painful character, and the kneeling, which was, of course, a necessity, was in some cases, very distressing. The most excellent Vicar of this parish was the clergyman who was here then, but he used to preach extempore sermons, and he did not seem ever to know when to end, and the consequence was that we used to have sermons which to us upper boys were of no sort of use whatever; they were utter vexation of spirit. At this distance of time I might confess perhaps, that I read Milton's Paradise Lost twice through in Christchurch, Newgate Street. Then we came out about one, and went into hall. As soon as dinner was over, there was a summons to "sides," and sides were continued till the church bell rang again in the afternoon. The boys were divided in their wards into certain classes, and they repeated the Catechism and certain psalms, and various other things of that kind. At three o'clock we went into church again, and we had afternoon service, and another very long sermon, and then we came out and went into hall at about six o'clock, and then we had supper, and after supper a sermon again, from the Head Master, who did not have much time to prepare sermons for the boys. He was a man of whom I wish to speak with the deepest respect and affection, but I remember he used to preach to us the sermons which he had written for the Chapel of the Philanthropic Society, in a sort of open chapel near the Surrey Theatre. I do not know whether it exists now, but it was a society called the Philanthropic Society. As I say, he used to give us the sermons which he had preached there to a mixed congregation, and which, as a rule, had nothing whatever to do with us. Then, after that was over, we went to our wards, and we had a short evening prayer, and by way of a cheerful ending to the day, we sang the burial anthem; why, I do not know, and I never could understand why the burial anthem was put in, but there it was, and it used to come every Sunday evening. I think you will agree with me that that was rather a dismal day.

2073. (*Mr. Walter.*) Were the boys never allowed to go home on Sundays?—No.

2074. (*The Chairman.*) Will you let me read this passage from the report of Mr. Fearon on Christ's Hospital, in which he says, "On Sundays all leave out, and all amusements inside the Hospital are stopped; and it is, I believe, difficult for anyone who has not been a bluecoat boy fully to realise the dreariness of that day. Sunday, it is well known, is a day which all great public schools find it more or less difficult to get through happily. The boys have less schooling, more spare time, and yet are not permitted to occupy themselves with any game. Under these circumstances, bullying and idle conversation are always more likely to arise, and the safety-valve of most of our great public schools is the walk into the country." Do you agree with that?

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—With every word of it; it is absolutely true, there is no question about it.

2075. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) It is impossible, you think, that the assistant masters could be brought into residence in sufficient numbers while the school remains in this situation?—I remember urging that matter a good deal with the Committee when I was here, but I do not think that they could see their way at all towards doing it. I also took an active part once in trying to get up a school chapel here, but I do not know for what reason it failed. I think the Vicar of the parish opposed it, but I am not quite sure that is so. My impression is that that was the reason why the proposal was dropped.

2076. Besides the peculiar position here, there is the double management of the school by the Warden and the Head Master; it is altered since your time, no doubt, but still the two powers remain, as we understand, independent and co-ordinate; have you any opinion upon that subject?—Years ago the Head Master was not even called the Head Master. We used to know him as Head Master, but to my surprise, I discovered some time after I left school that he was not the Head Master, for on writing to the counting house when I was a candidate for the Head Mastership myself, I was told that I had used a wrong term, that the official title was not "Head Master," but it was the "Upper Grammar Master." When I came on the Committee myself, Mr. Hammond and I proposed an alteration in that matter, and we got it altered. First of all we got the title altered, and then we got the status altered a good deal, and I think the position of the Head Master now is something very different from what it used to be. With reference to the double government I must confess that I am an enemy to all double governments. I do not see how they can work well; if the government of the school is to work well the Head Master must be responsible, but I think if you have a man here to manage this place as I should suppose it ought to be managed, he should be under the same degree of responsibility as the Head Masters of ordinary schools, who are responsible to their governing bodies for the good management of the schools, and for the way in which they conduct them.

2077. You propose that the Head Master should be made supreme under the Governors?—I do not think that you will ever establish a proper system of working unless you do something of that kind. I speak as a schoolmaster, having my own prejudices, and my own feelings on the subject, and also from my own experience, and I do not think it is possible that a large place like this can be properly managed, with due regard to the moral culture of the boys, unless some such arrangement as that is made, so as to secure the supremacy of the Head Master.

2078. May I ask to whom, at Charterhouse, is entrusted the management of all the details of serving tables, as one may call it, the material circumstances of the school, looking after all that the Warden does here; how is that managed?—We are divided into houses, and each house has its own provision.

2079. In your own house, have you any person to assist you in managing all these matters?—We have a matron and a boys' butler, who have servants under them, quite an establishment on what may be called the boys' side, as distinguished from the private side of the house.

2080. But you have to manage all that yourself personally?—Yes, that is my own choice. You can easily imagine, that when we were going to remove into the country, we had, in fact, a *tabula rasa* so far as regards the school management. The Governors asked me at the time what I would prefer to do. I thought a good deal over the matter, and I determined ultimately to have boarders in my own house. My reason for doing so was this, that we were going into a new place: I knew the dangers and difficulties which would necessarily beset a school that would be flooded from quarter to quarter, as I supposed Charterhouse would be, with new boys, and I thought it was almost necessary for the good of the school that the Head Master should have a boarding-house of his own, so that he might set an example for the other houses. It would have been very different, when he had to say to the other masters, "You must do this and you must do that for the comfort of your boys," if he himself stood outside the circle, as it were; and that is the reason which prevailed upon me to take boarders in my own house, otherwise I think I should have preferred not to have them.

2081. You have no officer answering to the Warden here, have you?—Nothing whatever.

2082. And you do not find any necessity for it?—I do not in the least.

2083. You think, if this school is moved into the country, and sufficient space provided, the school would be best administered in separate houses, each subject to a resident master?—With regard to that I must tell you that in respect of the Charterhouse we were not guided altogether by considerations of economy, which must very largely enter into the management of a school like this. On the contrary, I admitted to the Governors that I thought that the placing of the boys in separate houses was a more expensive plan than placing them on the hostel system, but at the same time I thought separate houses much better for their general comfort and for their general good, and that as we were not tied down to considerations of economy, it was a matter of consideration as to how we could do the best for the boys without too close regard to the charges.

2084. Surely a great deal of your time must be taken up that you might bestow in teaching the boys and superintending school work, and much of the details of the house management might be done by assistants, might it not?—My work has certainly very largely increased since we moved, there is no question about it; I mean the work of supervision, because, for instance, in any case of a gas pipe going wrong, or water supply being out of order, and that sort of thing, at present I am always called upon to say what is to be done. Of course that very largely extends the area of my work, but I daresay that in time to come, and when I see my way towards any proper recommendation to the Governors, they will appoint a person to control such things, if I wish it.

2085. To superintend the Head Master's house?—No, not to superintend the Head Master's house, but to superintend all the details of the work and labour about the place.

2086. In fact, to do what the Warden does here, subject to the Head Master?—Yes, but the Warden here has a very large amount of moral control.

2087. I am speaking of the financial details, and so on. I conclude, by your saying that the Head Master is supreme, he has the control out of school as well as in school, over all the morale of the school?—That, I think, is very important.

2088. The beadles take a part in the administration of the school here; have you any opinion upon that subject; do you think it works ill or well?—I think it works very ill.

2089. Could you state the points in which it works ill?—Those men are very good, respectable men, but they are not men in the position of life, I think, to exercise a good moral influence over the boys. A man comes here at 30 to be a beadle. If he can say he was educated in the school it is a strong recommendation; but I think that a person who has had an education such as this school can offer, and at 30 is seeking for a place as beadle at a sum of 25*s.* a week, is not worth much.

2090. Have you any opinion as to the flogging being administered by beadles?—No, I cannot say much about that. I think the whole process of flogging is rather a disagreeable one and a degrading one, and I should like to minimise it as much as possible; but, at the same time, I could not see my way towards doing away with it altogether. I should certainly leave it in reserve.

2091. Expulsion or removal is extremely difficult here, we know; is that an argument for retaining flogging here more than in other schools?—As expulsion and removal are very difficult, and can only be carried out in extreme cases, you must have some substitute.

2092. Do you know of any substitute except flogging?—Not as the school is arranged here. Of course, if the boys were in the country or had some larger area, you could vary the punishments, such as curtailing their liberties and so forth, which would act upon them.

2093. You retain flogging in the Charterhouse, do you not?—Yes.

2094. You find it necessary?—Yes, though we have very few cases.

2095. You have no strong opinion as to the beadle administering the flogging?—No, I have not; but I, as Head Master, always administer the flogging, and I should be very glad, on personal grounds, if I could delegate it to some official, although I do not think it would be right to do so.

2096. (*Mr. Walter.*) Is there any age below which boys could be appointed monitors, whatever their position in school in the Charterhouse?—No, I do not think there is any age; but, as a matter of fact, I should think a boy is never appointed monitor under 16. We have been through very trying circumstances since our removal. I have referred to them before. The sudden increase of the school, the large influx, and so forth, of course created special difficulties which do not belong to our system when it is in proper working; but I should say that if the school was in proper working a boy would never be appointed monitor under 16.

2097. We have been informed that the age at which boys leave Christ's Hospital, except the Grecians, who are a small number, is about 16. I presume that at the Charterhouse you have a much larger number between 16 and 18 than there are here?—Yes.

2098. And therefore the monitors would usually be older boys than in Christ's Hospital?—Yes, very much older. And then, again, the monitors are mainly in the Sixth Form and the Under Sixth, an aggregate of 40 boys, who are constantly in communication every day of their lives with the Head Master, and if any case occurs which bears on the general discipline of the school, I talk to the Sixth Form about it.

2099. They are treated with confidence by the Head Master?—Yes, I always talk to the Sixth Form about points of general discipline.

2100. Are you of opinion that it gives them self-respect?—It exercises a most admirable influence, I think.

2101. Is it any part of your duty to prevent little boys being bullied by bigger ones?—A very important part of our duty, indeed. I was once Head Master of a school which rose from 110 to 170 during the period of six years I was there, but there was no system of monitors there, and there was bullying to an extent which was horrible, and I knew of it, but it was only now and then that I could get at instances; but as to putting it down as a system it was absolutely impossible. I was amazed at the difference, when I went to Charterhouse, to find how little bullying there was in comparison. The reason is simply this, that bullying is exercised as a rule by strong boys between about 14 and 16, and our system controls them. They cannot do anything extravagant, because if they attempt to exercise any authority over the other boys, they are not only doing what is wrong, but they are doing what is perhaps much more serious in its immediate effect, that is, they are encroaching on the power of the boys above them, and that encroachment is not allowed.

2102. Have there been any recent cases of serious bullying at the Charterhouse?—I should say no. One or two complaints I have had. When we first went there we had a very large influx of boys, some of whom never ought to have been in a public school at all, and who did not get on well, and they were said by their friends to have been bullied; but on going most carefully into the facts in two or three cases that occurred, I think there might have been, perhaps, in the course of five years, five or six; and I should put them down to three years, because, in the last two years, I have not heard of any case at all, for we have grown into our proper state. As to those boys who were said by their friends to have been bullied, I should say, from a careful and most accurate investigation of the matter, there was really no bullying at all. I do not mean to say, of course, that a boy might not have got cuffed, or something of that kind, when he ought not to have been, but systematic bullying has had no existence. I am not merely giving my own opinion; it is a matter on which I have anxiously inquired of parents. When I have met parents I have inquired most carefully what they knew about the status of their boy, and what they thought his condition was in the school, without saying that I meant to inquire, but I have got at the opinion of a great many people with a view to ascertaining what was the condition of the school, which I consider it is my business to do.

2103. With regard to the system of placing a great number of boys in wards for sleeping, is it your opinion that that has any injurious effect upon the morality of the school here?—A great deal would depend, of course, on the manner in which the wards are managed. There is no doubt that it did offer facilities for bad influence, because here there is not sufficient room for the boys, in my opinion. In the sleeping wards the beds are so close that you can just get between two beds; I think there is room only for a boy, they are so close as that. I am speaking now from recollection, perhaps I may be wrong in this, there may have been an alteration.

2104. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Does not the publicity of a large number in a ward tend to check immorality?—Yes, a great deal, but when the moral tone gets absolutely low, the publicity is a very little check.

2105. Then there must be a great defect on the part of the monitors?—Yes. But remember what those monitors are. They are boys, all of them under 16.

2106. (*Mr. Walter.*) Should you say that they were old enough, as a rule, to be entrusted with the powers usually delegated to monitors?—No, I should say not. In my time the Grecians used to exercise a very considerable amount of authority over the school, more than was done in later times. But then came Mr. Brooks, who is now Steward here; his title at the time was Head Steward and not Warden, and he had control of the school then as the Warden has now; and for some reason or other, I do not know why, he took it into his head to abolish the power of the Grecians, and I consider that in doing so he inflicted a very serious injury upon the school. He discouraged them in every way, he would not uphold their authority in any way. He liked degrading them and making speeches to them. Once or twice, I remember, to our great indignation, he made speeches to us in the hall before the boys.

2107. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) When was this?—Years ago now, when Mr. Brooks was Steward, about the year 1840. I am only mentioning that by way of stating that in former times the Grecians did exercise a considerable amount of authority in the school, and took notice of a great many things, and the monitors reported things to the Grecians, and there was a sort of *rapport* between them, but in later times I think that was abolished. I do not know that it exists now at all.

2108. Do not you think it would be a great advantage, if the present system is continued at all, that the monitors should be under the Grecians?—Yes, that is what they used to be. They used to regard the Grecians as their natural chiefs, in point of fact, and I thought it was a very good system, but it is entirely changed.

2109. (*The Chairman.*) You said that you thought

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the practice was abolished. I suppose you should rather have said that it had fallen into disuse for some reason or other?—Yes, perhaps that is more correct.

2110. Can you account for it falling into disuse?—Yes, I was accounting for it by Mr. Brooks's management, he did not like it. I do not know why, whether he thought the Grecians had too much power, or for what other reason, but he undertook to put them down in point of fact.

2111. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Without being brought before the Governors or Almoners at all, the system dropped?—No, it had nothing to do with them at all.

2112. (*Mr. Walter.*) Was Mr. Brooks the Warden?—He was the Steward, and he was called the Steward, and the Warden represents an office which was created in order to correct the dreadful mess that the school got into by the management of Mr. Brooks, to speak the plain truth.

2113. It has effected very considerable improvements, has it not?—Very great indeed.

2115. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Do you think that here a Head Master could perform all the duties which at present fall upon the Head Master and the Warden, without the assistance of house masters?—I do not think so, there is such an immense quantity of detail here.

2116. Do you think that the evils arising from the double system would be entirely corrected, if the office of Warden were continued, but if he were under the authority of the Head Master?—Yes, I do not see why the Head Master should not have a very useful assistant in the Warden.

2117. It would be impossible, would it not, for the Head Master to take all that he has in the way of education, and at the same time be himself superintending the boys in their play hours?—Yes.

2118. Do you suppose that it would very much add to the expense of the management to adopt the plan which you suggest, of house masters with boarders?—I cannot tell; it would not add, I think, greatly to the expense of management, it would add greatly to the expense of the provisions that you have to make in the way of building, and such like, I mean the permanent charges.

2119. The masters would require a much larger remuneration, would they not?—Yes, they would require a larger remuneration, certainly.

2120. Would not the boys boarding in separate houses be much more expensive?—Yes, I think that plan is more expensive.

2121. So that it would diminish very much the extent of the charity?—Yes; I do not think that for a school placed as this is there would be any use in drawing a comparison between Charterhouse and Christ's Hospital in that respect, for I did not allow the question of economy to enter into the proposals which I brought before the Governors of the Charterhouse; but in dealing with Christ's Hospital I should consider that I ought to use quite different language, for the question of economy in a school like this is a very important one.

2122. They are a different class of boys altogether, are they not, from those which you would expect in a school like the Charterhouse?—Yes, very. They occupy a different social position altogether, and that must be so.

2123. Even although the boys must be under separate masters, would there be any objection to their having their meals in common in the way they do here?—None whatever; that is the way in which they do it at Wellington College, and also at Haileybury. I think they have their meals altogether.

2124. (*Mr. Walter.*) The boys in Wellington College are not in the masters' houses, are they?—The system there did not take into account masters' houses at all. The college was founded in the first instance on the hostel system, and there is no doubt to my mind that the house system which has been proved by experience to be most comfortable, is also generally the best for the management of the school, because, as I told our Governors, I have been through a great many schools, and have found that in all cases where they have got the hostel system they have partially adopted the house system, and engrafted it, but in no case where they have got the separate house system have they shown a disposition to go to the hostel system. That has weighed very much with me.

2125. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) That is with reference to a school like the Charterhouse?—Yes, I am speaking of a school like the Charterhouse, but I think that at Christ's Hospital there should be a common table and that a great many things should be done in common.

2126. The boys waiting upon each other, as we saw them in the hall, under that system might be continued?—Yes, I see no objection whatever to that in a school such as this is. I do not see that anybody could make a fair objection to it; in fact, I think you would be doing rather a wrong to the boys who come here under the circumstances in which boys come here, very many of them from very poor homes (and by the nature of the case they must do so), if you put them into a condition of comparative luxury, such as prevails in some of our schools. This would hardly be a kindness to them, or to their parents, but would do much towards unfitting them for their future career in life. A boy may struggle through hardships in his early life and get into something better, and it is very well that he should do so, but that he should begin by being softened in his habits I think would be a misfortune for him.

2127. Was there any separation of classes here, say of those boys who came from a somewhat better situation in life than others, do you think?—No, I think not. There was a certain set of boys here who were known as Reading boys, who were not thought so well of as others.

2128. Who were sent up by the parishes?—Yes, who were sent up by the parishes; but it was not because of their social position, of which we knew nothing, but rather because the boys themselves were not so agreeable, not so fit to associate with, in fact, as others.

2129. In those cases the parish select, do they not, the children of persons who are most likely to be burthensome to the parish?—Sometimes that was done, indeed, very often that was done.

2130. Were those on West's charity?—Yes; they came from Twickenham, Newbury, and Reading, and some other places. We used to know them under the name of Reading boys, but that name they had established for themselves; we should not have called them Reading boys, or anything else, if they had not constituted themselves, as it were, into a sort of separate class.

2131. Still they were all treated alike?—Yes.

2132. They all had equal advantages?—Yes, everything.

2133. Have the monitors of the Charterhouse any authority over the boys out of the dormitories, or out of their own houses?—Yes, an upper is an upper for the whole school, that is to say, he is an upper not only for his own house, but for the whole school.

2134. Are you acquainted with the position of the Sixth Form at Eton?—Yes.

2135. Does their position answer to that?—Yes, something of the same kind.

2136. They have authority over all those whom we call the lower boys?—Yes.

2137. Are there any boys in the school over whom they have no authority?—Yes, a large number.

2138. I mean those who answer to the fifth form?—Yes, those who answer to the fifth form and those, generally speaking, are boys between 17 and 15. Those are boys who have no power of fagging others, and are not liable themselves to be fagged.

2139. Are those intermediate class of boys under the monitors in any way; I mean as regards school discipline?—Yes; that is to say in the houses. The monitor has a great deal to do in the way of general order.

2140. For instance, would a monitor of the age of 16 be allowed to cane a boy of 17 who was not a monitor?—No. All the boys on the fifth form are excluded from the monitorial operation of caning. That is all in print. No boy may be punished by a monitor who is in the fifth form or above it. Cases of that kind, however, have occurred.

2141. So that there would be no risk of collision between a bigger boy who was not equal to the position of a monitor and a monitor himself?—No.

2142. That, I presume, is very desirable?—Very indeed.

2143. (*The Chairman.*) Did I understand you rightly to say that a single monitor, without the concurrence of all the monitors, could not cane?—That is so; a single monitor without the concurrence of the other monitors is not allowed to cane.

2144. Did I also understand you rightly to say that a single master, without the concurrence of the other masters, could not cane?—We do not use the cane at all in school; no master ever strikes a boy in school, it is an absolute rule with us. I think I may safely say that no master ever strikes a boy. That was not the case when I first went to the Charterhouse, but it was very much the habit of the masters there to resort to an abominable practice which was known by the name of "swinger," but however, I insisted upon that being put down, I would not have it. It is now the rule, and the practice too, that no master ever strikes a boy.

2145. How does a single monitor enforce his authority, if he cannot cane, as I understand you, without the concurrence of the others?—If he is resisted he would refer the case to his fellow monitors. There is another condition and provision also in our rules about that, that is to say, if the offence is a personal one, the monitor to whom the offence has been done is not allowed to administer the punishment.

2146. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Does that apply to anything like a cuff?—No, certainly not; one could hardly take notice of that kind of thing. That might, or it might not, happen, but I do not think it happens often.

2147. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) That is not authorised?—It is not authorised at any rate, and the monitor would be liable to be called in question if he did it, because he has no authority at all to exercise punishment except in the regular way.

2148. (*The Chairman.*) When you were here, could a monitor cuff another boy if he thought he was doing wrong?—Whether he could or not I do not quite know, but he did it certainly if he thought fit. I do not remember any tyrannical use of the power. I suppose every now and then, as I said before, there might be cases where people would not behave properly, and there were abuses of power and privileges, and such like things, but I do not think they were excessive. I cannot remember anything excessive at all.

2149. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Supposing the school to be transferred to the country, the *hostel* system, as you call it, might be still maintained, and yet placed under the authority of resident masters?—Yes, that is done at the Wellington College.

2150. And without going to the expense of separate boarding houses?—Yes.

2151. Supposing that the expense of removal altogether would be too great, could you upon the area here get the advantage of resident masters to superintend the classes or wards out of school?—If you could it would be a very good thing in itself, but I do not think that you could possibly get all that I should like to see in the school on this area. The fact is plain that there is not room enough.

2152. (*Mr. Russell Gurney,*) Even if they were to get a large space of ground within a reasonable distance, as we understand now there is a cricket ground taken at Herne Hill?—No, so far that is valueable, but the great value of a play-ground is that it should be close at hand. When a boy steps out of school he should be able to step into the play-ground.

2153. Of course ground would be a great deal too valuable in the immediate neighbourhood of Christ's Hospital, would it not, to be purchased for that purpose?—Yes. When the question of removal was mooted and discussed here, there were two opposite opinions, those who were against the removal depreciated the property as much as they could; and those who were in favour of removal took as favourable a view as they could of the matter; but I remember we were advised by Sir Benjamin Phillips at the time, that the site would undoubtedly yield quite enough money to build us all we wanted elsewhere and buy the ground. I do not know that Christ's Hospital would want to buy ground, because there is one estate at Abbey Wood belonging to the Hospital, which would be an excellent site for the school. It is on some high ground beyond Woolwich, on the North Kent line.

2154. Sir Benjamin Phillips was a strong advocate for removal, was he not?—Yes; I believe he was a very strong advocate for removal.

2155. And he is very well acquainted with the value of land in this neighbourhood?—No man better, I should think. He differed in that respect from his brethren in the Corporation; and Mr. George Moore was one who went very strongly also for removal; he seconded the motion.

2156. (*The Chairman.*) Is there anything that occurs to you which you would like to add to your evidence?—I am not aware of anything further.

(*The Witness withdrew*).

C. D.—*examined.*

2157. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) What age are you?—14 years and 8 months.

2158. What ward are you in?—No. 4.

2159. How long have you been in No. 4?—Two years and three months.

2160. Whereabouts did you sleep?—Near the Grecian's bed—next to the Grecian.

2161. Were you comfortable there?—Yes.

2162. Was there any bullying going on in that ward at all?—I do not think so.

2163. You never suffered from it?—No.

2164. You have been there with different monitors, have you not?—Yes.

2165. How many different monitors have you known?—About eight in that time. I am not quite sure how many.

2166. Have they been careful to keep order in the ward?—Yes.

2167. Have they been at all cruel to the boys?—No; I do not think so.

2168. Not any of them?—I do not think so.

2169. Tell us exactly what you know. Do you mean that you have never seen anything like severity?—Not actual cruelty, I have not.

2170. What have you seen there?—If the monitors have told boys not to do anything, and they have done it, they have been punished for it.

2171. In what way punished?—Sometimes they would stand on their settles, and sometimes they would be hit.

2172. Have you seen them seriously hurt?—No.

2173. With the fist, or with the palm of the hand was it?—With the palm of the hand.

2174. Have you ever seen them made to bleed?—No.

2175. Copeland and Freeman are the present monitors, are they not?—They were last half; they have left now.

2176. Do you mean that they have ceased to be monitors?—They have left the school.

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2177. Have both Copeland and Freeman left the school?—Yes, at the end of the half, last Thursday.

2178. Do you know where they have gone?—Copeland has gone to Walworth.

2179. Gone into some situation?—I do not know whether he has gone into some situation; that is where he lives.

2180. How long has Copeland been monitor?—Since Easter. He was put there a few days before Easter.

2181. Have you seen him severely hit boys?—No.

2182. Or Freeman?—No.

2183. You have seen Copeland hit other boys sometimes, have you not?—I have seen him hit them just on the arm a little, but never saw him hit them across the face.

2184. Or Freeman?—No, I have never seen him touch anybody.

2185. Have you seen him place boys on the settle?—Yes.

2186. Did you know this boy Gibbs?—Yes.

2187. Did you see him struck?—No.

2188. Never?—I do not think I have ever seen him struck.

2189. You do not remember it?—No.

2190. You are sure he was not frequently struck?—I am sure he was not.

2191. You were in the ward constantly with both of them, Copeland and he?—Not often; not during the daytime.

2192. Do not you sit in the wards?—I am generally playing in the playground.

2193. Are you not in the ward in the course of the day a good deal?—No, I come up when the bells ring for brushing your hair or washing your hands, but I am generally in the bath, or the gymnasium, or the playground.

2194. Are none of the boys very much in the ward?—Not many, I do not think.

2195. Some more than others, I suppose?—Yes.

2196. You do not know whether Gibbs was much in the ward?—I do not think he was much.

2197. Have the monitors anything to do with you except in the ward?—No, not in the playground.

2198. Have you ever seen anybody resisting the orders of the monitors?—Yes.

2199. Whom have you seen do that?—A boy named X.

2200. What was done to him?—He was detained by the Warden, I think.

2201. He was reported to the Warden, was he?—Yes.

2202. (*The Chairman.*) Was he a big boy?—Yes, about as tall as I am, only he is broader.

2203. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Was Gibbs a big boy?—No.

2204. Was he a strong boy?—He was very fat and stout.

2205. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Was he a friend of yours?—No. I was with him occasionally; I used to sit opposite to him at meal tables, when we were having meals.

2206. Do you know any boy that was a friend of his?—No; I do not think he had any particular friend.

2207. (*The Chairman.*) Do you recollect Gibbs being flogged for running away?—Yes.

2208. Did he show his marks in the ward where you sleep?—Yes; he showed them to some fellows.

2209. Did he complain much of the flogging?—No; he said he did not mind it at all.

2210. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Do you remember to whom he showed them?—Yes, to W.

2211. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Did he complain of the caning that he had?—Yes; he complained of the caning that he had from the master.

2212. Were you in the same class with him?—No; only what I heard him say at the meal-table when we were having meals.

2213. What did he say about it?—He said he was always getting caned by his master.

2214. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Which master?—I think he meant Mr. Mackie.

2215. (*The Chairman.*) Did he say that soon after he came to the school, or in the latter part of the time when he was at school here?—The latter part.

2216. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Before he ran away?—Yes.

2217. Before he ran away the first time?—I think it was, and after it, both.

2218. (*Mr. Walter.*) Did you ever hear him complain of Copeland cuffing him?—No, I do not think so; I do not remember it.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

E. F., *examined.*

E. F.
23 July, 1877.

2219. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) How old are you?—14 years and 9 months.

2220. How long have you been in the London school?—Three years.

2221. What ward are you in?—No. 4.

2222. Have you seen a good many monitors during that time?—Yes.

2223. Do you like the monitors generally, or not, or are you a little afraid of them?—Sometimes I am afraid of them.

2224. When you are doing anything wrong, perhaps you are afraid of them, are you not?—Yes.

2225. Are there any monitors in particular that you have thought more severe than others?—Yes.

2226. What do they do when they are severe?—They hit you.

2227. Do they report you often?—No, they hit you most.

2228. Have you been reported ever to the Warden?—No.

2229. Have you been often hit?—Yes.

2230. By whom?—By Y.

2231. When was that?—Sometime back now.

2232. When was the last time that you were hit?—At the beginning of this half-year.

2233. By whom was it?—Copeland.

2234. What was it that he hit you for?—For making a noise up in the hall.

2235. Had you been making a noise?—Yes.

2236. Do you think you deserved it?—Yes.

2237. Did he hit you much?—Yes, he scratched my ear when he was hitting me.

2238. He was boxing your ears?—Yes.

2239. Did he hurt you much?—Not very.

2240. Have you seen him often strike boys?—Yes.

2241. Do you think he struck boys more than other monitors did?—Yes.

2242. Was he liked in the ward?—Some of the boys liked him.

2243. Has he hit you more than that one time?—No.

2244. Did the boys resist him, or were they more disorderly with him than they were with the other monitors?—No, I do not think they were.

2245. Did you know Gibbs well?—Yes.

2246. Did you sleep near him?—No.

2247. Did you ever see Copeland hit him?—Yes.

2248. Often?—No, only once.

2249. What was that for?—I think for being disorderly in the Scripture class.

2250. That was just before he left, was it not?—Yes.

2251. Was that on the Sunday before he ran away the second time?—Yes, I think it was.

2252. What had been his disorder in the Scripture class?—I do not know, I was on the other side of the ward, I only heard of it.

2253. Did he hit him much then?—Yes.

2254. How many times do you think he hit him?—I do not know.

2255. Did Gibbs seem to mind it much?—Yes.
2256. Did he cry?—Yes.
2257. Did he at the same time as he hit him also say that he would be reported to the Head Master?—I did not hear that.
2258. And you think it was from the blows that he cried?—Yes.
2259. How did he hit him?—With his open hand on the face.
2260. More than once on the face?—Yes.
2261. The other monitor, Freeman, have you ever seen him hit anyone?—Yes.
2262. What was that for?—I do not know.
2263. Are you sure you have seen him hit as well as put on the settle?—Yes.
2264. You do not remember what it was about?—No.
2265. Or who the boy was?—A boy of the name of D.
2266. You do not know who was the other boy who was disorderly at the same time at this Scripture class?—No.
2267. Was he punished in any way?—I do not know.
2268. Was he a boy of that ward?—Yes.
2269. You do not know who it was?—No.

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2270. (*Mr. Walter.*) When a monitor cuffs a boy in that way, does he make the boy stand still to receive the blows?—Yes.
2271. The boy cannot put up his hand to defend himself?—No.
2472. He does not attempt to do so?—Sometimes they do.
2273. He is required by the monitor to stand still and to receive the blows?—Yes.
2274. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Was Copeland much bigger than Gibbs?—Rather taller, I think.
2275. (*The Chairman.*) Did Gibbs ever complain to the boys of the blows that he got from Copeland?—I do not think that he did.
2276. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Were you in the class with him?—No.
2277. (*The Chairman.*) Did he ever complain about the caning?—I did not hear anything.
2278. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Did you sit near him at hall?—No.
2279. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Did Copeland, before he punished the boy, speak to him, and warn him to leave off making a row, and so on?—Yes.
2280. It was not until after he had warned him that he punished him?—Yes, that was it.
2281. You are sure of that always?—Yes.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

G. H., *examined.*

2282. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) How old are you?—14 years and 5 months.
2283. Were you in Number 4 Ward?—Yes.
2284. How long have you been in Number 4 Ward?—About 2½ years.
2285. Have you been comfortable there?—Yes, quite.
2286. Have you ever been ill-treated there?—No, not at all.
2287. Not by any of the monitors?—No.
2288. They have to punish boys sometimes, have they not?—Yes.
2289. Have some of the monitors punished some boys more than others?—Yes, I think so.
2290. Has Copeland punished the boys much?—Not very much; he has a little.
2291. Comparing Copeland with the other monitors, do you think he has been more strict?—Rather more than the other monitors in No. 4 Ward.
2292. Had the monitors before him been very easy with you, then?—Yes.
2293. Then you had got a little out of order while they were there?—Yes, I think so.
2294. You think it was a little more difficult for him when first he began?—Yes.
2295. Was he very strict to see that your clothes were all right, and that you were not making any disturbance?—Yes.
2296. Have you often seen him punish the boys?—Yes.
2297. Have you seen him punish Gibbs?—Yes.
2298. How often?—I have seen him pretty often hit him, but not much.
2299. What has it been for?—For being untidy, mostly.
2300. Was he apt to be at all disorderly?—Yes.
2301. Did you ever see him hurt Gibbs much?—Yes.
2302. When was that?—It was in the lavatory once, about two weeks and a half before we broke up, in the lavatory.
2303. Was that before Gibbs ran away?—Yes, before he ran away the second time.
2304. Was it the night before the Sunday?—Yes, it was on a Sunday.
2305. Did he seem to hurt him much then?—Yes, I think so.
2306. That was for being disorderly at the Scripture lesson, was it?—Yes.

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2307. Did you hear him say that he should report him to the Head Master next day?—No, I did not.
2308. Did it make Gibbs cry?—Yes.
2309. Did Gibbs complain to the other boys of Copeland's treatment?—I do not know; he did not complain to me.
2310. Were you in the same class with him?—No.
2311. Did you hear him complain of the caning in the class?—No; I was told so.
2312. Did you sleep near him?—No.
2313. Did you stand near him in the hall?—No.
2314. Was Copeland disliked in the ward in consequence of his being more severe than others had been?—I think he was a little at first, but they got all right afterwards.
2315. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Were you a friend of Gibbs?—No, not particularly.
2316. Do you know anyone that was?—No.
2317. Who should you pick out as the boy who was most friendly, who went about with him mostly?—I think it was B.
2318. (*The Chairman.*) What sort of a boy is B.?—He is a little boy, with white hair.
2319. Is he a quiet boy?—No, not so very quiet.
2320. Did Gibbs and Copeland ever quarrel?—Yes, they did sometimes.
2321. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) In what way did they quarrel?—I think he used to hate Copeland himself; he did not obey him at all.
2322. (*The Chairman.*) Was Gibbs what you would call an unruly boy?—Yes, very.
2323. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) What made you think that he hated him; did he say so; did you ever hear him talk about him?—No, I did not.
2324. What made you think he hated him?—He never seemed to take any notice of him.
2325. No notice of what he said to him?—No.
2326. (*Mr. Walter.*) He did not speak to him, if he could help it?—No, never.
2327. Was Copeland looked upon as a boy who tried to do his duty as a monitor?—Yes.
2328. And respected, was he?—Yes, he was respected.
2329. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Did you like the ward better after he came than you did before?—I liked it before better.
2330. You had had your own way more?—Yes.
2331. Is that the reason you liked it better?—Yes, I think so.

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2332. You were at Hertford, of course?—Yes.
2333. Which do you like best, Hertford or Londo ?—London.
2334. Were you kept more strictly at Hertford than in London?—No, I do not think so.
2335. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Are your friends in London?—Yes.
2336. Are you able to go and see them in London?—Yes.
2337. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Was there any difference in the management at Hertford and here that made you prefer London?—No.
2338. Was it very much the same?—Just the same.
2339. (*The Chairman.*) Do you prefer London because you can get more about?—Yes, I like it.
2340. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) You are allowed to go out here?—Yes.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

I. J., *examined.*

I. J.
23 July, 1877.

2341. (*Mr Russell Gurney.*) How old are you?—Twelve years this month.
2342. Are you in Ward No. 4?—Yes.
2343. How long have you been there?—I only came up last Christmas.
2344. You have been there all that time?—Yes.
2345. Who were the monitors when you first went there?—H. and B.
2346. Did you like them?—Yes, pretty well.
2347. Did they keep order in the ward?—Yes; they had to be complained of once.
2348. Why had they to be complained of, because the ward was not in good order?—I think they hit a boy for something.
2349. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Who complained of them?—I forget who it was.
2350. Was it the Matron?—No; one of the boys.
2351. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Whom did he complain to?—To the Warden.
2352. Since Easter, Copeland and Freeman have been the monitors, have they not?—Yes.
2353. Was either of them at all severe?—No; not to me.
2354. Were they liked in the ward, do you think? I think Copeland hit Gibbs once for telling lies.
2355. When was that?—I think it was on a Sunday.
2356. Was it just before he ran away, do you mean, or another day?—Just before he ran away.
2357. Was not that for a disturbance at a Scripture lesson?—It was in the evening at supper-time.
2358. Do you remember there being something at the Scripture lesson on a Sunday?—Yes; I think he was behaving himself very badly on the Sunday.
2359. Was that the day before he ran away the second time?—He ran away after that.
2360. Was it the next day that he ran away?—I am not certain.
2361. When was it that he struck him for telling lies?—Sunday evening, before supper.
2362. Was that the same evening there was that disturbance in the Scripture lesson?—Yes, he told some of the boys about running away, and then when Copeland came to hear of it Gibbs said he did not say so.
2363. Then did Copeland strike him?—Yes, on the face.
2364. More than once?—Yes.
2365. Did he seem to hurt him much?—I do not know whether it was he who hurt him, but there was some bruises on his face.
2366. Were there any other boys who hurt him?—No, I do not think so.
2367. What marks on his face were there; was his nose hurt, was it made to bleed at all?—No, the marks of the blood came out.
2368. Where did the blood seem to come from?—On the cheek.
2369. Was it merely a slap that made it bleed?—He kept on hitting him with his hand as hard as he could.
2370. Did you see Copeland hit others besides him?—Not without a cause.
2371. But rather more than other monitors did before, do you think?—No, I do not think so.
2372. Then was the ward got into rather a bad way with other monitors, do you think?—No.
2373. Were you in the same class with Gibbs?—No, a class higher.
2374. Did you ever have much talk with Gibbs?—No.
2375. Did he complain of the conduct of Copeland to some of the other boys?—I think he did once.
2376. When was that?—At breakfast time one morning about making his nose bleed, I think.
2377. Did you ever hear him complain of his being caned in his class?—I think so. I think he got caned once on the face.
2378. Did you see any mark of it?—I saw some marks.
2379. When was that?—That was before he ran away the second time.
2380. What sort of mark did you see on his face?—One like what Copeland made.
2381. Were both about the same time?—I think it was a little before.
2382. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) You mean that the mark with the cane was like the mark which Copeland made with his hand?—Yes.
2383. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Was Copeland liked in the ward? Are you glad he has left, or should you like him to stop there?—I am not very glad he has left; I liked him pretty well.
2384. He never hurt you at all?—No.
2385. Do you think he was pretty well liked in the ward?—Yes.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

The Rev. John Henry Newnum, *examined.*

Rev. John H. Newnum.
23 July, 1877.

2386. (*The Chairman.*) You are the Head Master of the Hertford School?—I am.
2387. Gibbs was in your school for about two years, was he not?—He was at Hertford one year and seven months.
2388. What sort of a boy was he whilst he was in your school?—I have only an impression from the report of my colleagues there. I did not know him personally, except by sight, but he was described as an unruly boy, and not very successful in the school, except in arithmetic.
2389. You gave him a testimonial of progress and diligence, I think, which we have seen here?—I signed one that was awarded to him by the arithmetic master, Mr. Sykes (he was successful in arithmetic), for progress and diligence in arithmetic. It was not awarded by me, but countersigned by me.
2390. Then the testimonial which we have seen here, in which, I think, the words are, "For progress and diligence," was awarded by Mr. Sykes, who is the writing master, I think?—Yes.
2391. Gibbs was up to Mr. Sykes, was he not?—Yes.
2392. Mr. Sykes taught other things, did he not, besides writing in his class?—Yes, he taught geography, arithmetic, spelling, reading, and writing.
2393. Should you say that Gibbs had any turn for learning at all?—He showed some aptitude for arithmetic, but that was the only thing that he showed any aptitude for.

2394. Arithmetic was his strongest point?—Yes, by far.

2395. Is Hertford School conducted, with regard to management and discipline, much in the same way as this school is?—Very much in the same way.

2396. Have you a Warden there, as they have here?—He is called the Steward, but he holds a similar position.

2397. Is the Head Master at Hertford supreme over the Steward or not?—By no means.

2398. Then it is the educational part of the school which is entirely entrusted to the Head Master?—The education only.

2399. Does the Steward at Hertford correspond to the Warden here with reference to the moral superintendence that he exercises over the boys?—Yes.

2400. If anything goes wrong in the school, with regard to the moral character or conduct of the boys, the Steward is the person to whom it would be reported?—Yes.

2401. Is the Steward the person who would punish for that?—Yes.

2402. Would he communicate that to the Head Master?—No.

2403. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Have you no means of knowing?—No.

2404. (*The Chairman.*) Not even at the end of the school term?—No; I hope you will understand that during school hours I am supreme in the schools, but it is when the boys are out of school that the Steward has the control over them.

2405. The Steward does not report to you at the time any cases of misconduct?—No.

2406. Supposing the Steward has a boy flogged, would he report that to you?—No, I very often hear of it, but not in the way of an official report.

2407. Does he communicate with you generally upon it or not?—I should say generally speaking I hear of it, but certainly not in the way of an official report. The Steward in no way considers himself my subordinate.

2408. Is there any person in the school at Hertford who corresponds to the Treasurer here?—The Treasurer here is the Treasurer there. I hold the same relation to him as the Head Master here does.

2409. You would be subordinate to the Treasurer then?—Entirely.

2410. And the Steward would be subordinate to him also?—Yes.

2411. Have you got wards at Hertford?—Yes.

2412. How many boys have you got at Hertford altogether?—385.

2413. How many wards are there?—Eight.

2414. Does Hertford correspond, with regard to management, with this school here?—Yes.

2415. I mean in respect of the wards more particularly?—Yes.

2416. Are the wards there under a matron?—Yes.

2417. And are there monitors?—Yes.

2418. Have you anything which corresponds to a Grecian?—No.

2419. Then it is the matron who superintends the wards, with the assistance of the monitors, who would be charged with keeping order in the wards if anything went wrong?—Exactly.

2420. Your monitors are smaller boys, of course, than the monitors here?—Of course; they are very young boys, younger than the youngest in London.

2421. What power do you give them for keeping order?—They have no power beyond that of reporting disorderly boys to the Steward, or his assistant, or to the nurse.

2422. Not to you?—No, not to me.

2423. How are the monitors selected?—They are selected from the senior boys by the Steward.

2424. Do the monitors in Hertford ever punish the boys by a slap in the face, or anything of that kind, if they are unruly?—No.

2425. You give them no opportunities of punishment of any sort or kind?—None is recognised, certainly.

2426. Have you ever heard of its being done?—No.

2427. Do you know whether there is much bullying going on in your school?—I have every reason to believe that there is very little indeed.

2428. We have been told that Gibbs came up with the report of his being a bullying boy?—That, I believe, is true, but it is very petty bullying indeed, I think.

2429. With regard to the bullying, is it teasing more than anything else?—Yes, it is of that nature.

2430. Whatever bullying there may have been was out of school hours?—Entirely.

2431. How did you hear of the bullying?—From Mr. Wagner, and from the Steward himself. I must say that I had a general knowledge of the boy's character while he was there, but not officially.

2432. Mr. Ludlow is the Steward, is he not?—Yes

2433. Mr. Ludlow has been a very long time at your school?—Yes, for more than 60 years. I believe.

2434. We may rely, may we not, upon the report which he gave us of the state of the school?—Entirely, I think.

2435. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) I do not know whether you object to answer, but are you on good terms with the Steward?—The very best terms.

2436. Still punishment may be inflicted by him without your knowing of it?—Altogether.

2437. A boy might be ordered to be flogged by you, and ordered to be flogged by him, at the same time, I suppose, and receive two floggings?—Yes; but as a matter of fact I have never had a boy flogged during the last seven years; we never flog for school work, but it might happen that a boy is flogged without my hearing of it.

2438. Is there any alteration which you would suggest in that relation?—I would rather not.

2439. Mr. Sykes, then, gave his report of this boy without specifying that it was only in arithmetic that the report was good?—Yes.

2440. But you signed a general report as to his diligence?—Yes.

2441. Do not you think that that is rather misleading as a report?—I believe that it was given to him for his aggregate work in that class, for arithmetic preponderates there, and because he did well in arithmetic he did well altogether in the class. It does not refer to his diligence in the whole school but to his diligence with Mr. Sykes.

2442. I understood you to say before that he only showed really proficiency in arithmetic?—That is the fact.

2443. So that there is no distinction made between his proficiency in arithmetic and writing and geography?—There are only three of those cards given, and they are given for the aggregate marks, and arithmetic preponderates, so that if a boy does well in arithmetic he is sure to stand well in the class. I believe he was third or fourth in the work of the half year, and so it was awarded to him.

2444. How many of those testimonials were there?—Three, I think.

2445. Were all three awarded?—Yes.

2446. And he was one of the three?—Yes.

2447. Do you enquire into the boys' character when they come to school, or is anything known about them?—Nothing whatever is known of their moral character.

2448. Did you observe any change in the character of Gibbs after he came to the school?—I had no opportunity myself, personally, of observing him.

2449. Do you think that the monitorial system is worth anything with such little boys as you have?—It is of very little value, I think.

2450. Should you suggest any alteration in the management of the wards; do you think that the nurses are sufficient?—I should think so; it seems

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to work very well. It must be recollected that the boys are very young, that they are, in fact, children, and treated as children.

2451. Do they make friends with the nurses?—Yes.

2452. And you think that they have confidence in them?—Yes, it requires a dexterous sort of woman to manage them, but, as a rule, we are served by very good nurses indeed.

2453. (*The Chairman.*) All your masters are dispersed now, are they not?—I think they are all dispersed.

2454. How many assistant masters have you got at Hertford?—Seven.

2455. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) I think there was another class that he was in half the day, was there not, besides Mr. Sykes's?—Yes.

2456. Was there a certificate from the other master?—No, none whatever; his progress in the Latin school was extremely slow and unsatisfactory; in the writing school, under Mr. Sykes, it was rather good, and in arithmetic especially so.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

The Rev. George Bennett, *examined.*

Rev. George Bennett.

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2457. (*The Chairman.*) We hear that you are an assistant master in Christ's Hospital?—Yes.

2458. We are told that you are the assistant master who visits Ward No. 4?—Yes.

2459. Is each ward visited by some one master?—One master takes two or three wards as a rule, I take Nos. 4 and 5.

2460. They are probably two contiguous wards?—Yes.

2461. What do you consider are your duties in visiting the wards?—They are various, but I told the boys when I undertook it some time ago, that I intended to go there as a friend to the boys themselves. I try as much as I can to cultivate their confidence, and I often go and sit with them and talk with them. I never pay a visit to the matron, but she usually tells me, in fact, I always ask her if there is anything wrong or improper going on in the ward, and at the same time I speak to the monitors, and if I hear of any boy that seems disorderly, I ask them to keep an eye over him. Sometimes I am there at prayer-times, and I go on a Sunday afternoon and ask them questions on their Scripture lesson.

2462. Those are the general duties which you discharge?—Yes, I think my duties are to be ears and eyes as much as possible for the Head Master; we never punish them at all. If there is any serious case we report it to the Head Master, but I have never been obliged to do that since I have been a visitor, for two or three years.

2463. Is there a matron to each ward?—Yes.

2464. When you come in, does the matron report to you what is going on in the ward?—Yes, she is supposed to report to the Warden any breaches of discipline in the ward. Ours is more an influence upon the moral tone of the ward than anything else. If we hear of a boy doing anything wrong in the ward, she reports it to me, and I generally speak to the boy himself in quite a friendly way. I often ask him to come and see me and talk the matter over.

2465. Did she ever report to you anything about Gibbs?—I have been trying to remember, but I do not remember that she ever did, anything more than a general statement. I think she said that a few weeks ago she reported to me.

2466. (*Mr Russell Gurney.*) What was the name of the nurse of No. 4?—Miss Lacey.

2467. (*The Chairman.*) Miss Lacey, in her evidence before us was asked, "What sort of character, do you think, the boy" (that is Gibbs) "showed when he was in your ward?" and she said, "A very indifferent character, indeed, I considered him, as regards being very untruthful. *Q.* Did you notice that yourself? *A.* Yes, myself, I observed that he was very untruthful and spitefully inclined. *Q.* Did you ever mention that to the masters or anybody whom you would naturally complain to? *A.* Generally to the master who visits the ward. *Q.* Who is the master who visits the ward? *A.* Mr. Bennett is our master visiting the ward." Can you recollect that circumstance?—I think I can, but I should not like to be positive, although I am pretty certain. I knew nothing of the boy then, and therefore that is why, perhaps, it has escaped me. Of course, owing to succeeding events, I have thought more of it.

2468. I suppose there are long intervals between the times when you go to the wards?—I try to go once a fortnight to each of my wards; that is the plan which I propose to myself, and perhaps sometimes I go oftener, but lately I have been very busy, and I do not think I have been quite as much of late.

2469. Do you recollect on any occasion in this last term that you had any reason to speak either to Copeland or to Gibbs about anything in the ward?—No, the only time, I think, in which Gibbs' name at all occurred was, I am almost certain, when the matron reported him to me as being an unsatisfactory boy; and I remember going then to Copeland and saying, "The matron says that we have a very unsatisfactory boy in the ward, and I hope you will keep an eye over him, and if anything occurs, please to let me know." I remember saying that, or nearly that, to Copeland.

2470. Do you remember that you made any remark to Gibbs at that time?—No, certainly not.

2471. Gibbs was not up to you in the school, was he?—No, he was not under me.

2472. What are the rules about caning?—Each master is allowed to cane in his own class for anything improper that goes on in his class, but not for anything that goes on outside his class at all.

2473. You report the canings of your class in a book, do you not?—Yes.

2474. What does that report extend to?—It simply gives the boy's name, his age, the offence that he has committed, and the number of strokes that he receives.

2475. We have seen the book, but what I rather wanted to know was whether you report a caning, we will say on the back, as well as a caning on the hand?—I should think if it were at all severe upon the back the master would report it also.

2476. You think that it would be the practice to report it?—I think so.

2477. Is the caning ever very severe, so as to bring blood, do you think?—No; in the eight years that I have been here I do not think I can recall above one occasion; speaking of myself I do not think that in the whole of my experience I ever gave more than four strokes with the cane on the hand. I am pretty sure of that, and I think I remember once doing that.

2478. I think we have been told, or it was a rumour, that Gibbs represented in No. 4 ward that he had been caned with a blow which hit him on the face, and which brought blood there; do you think that that could have happened?—That is a very dreadful thing, but it never occurred in my experience here at all. I never heard of it.

2479. In caning do they ever hit upon the head at all?—I should think not purposely, certainly not. Sometimes, perhaps, if a boy is being struck with a cane on the back he might wriggle and accidentally get a blow on the head.

2480. We have been told, and it seems to be the case, that the mode of caning may be either on the hand or sometimes by what they call throwing a boy over a form and then caning him on the back; is that latter mode of caning usual?—No, that is a very unusual mode.

2481. Did you ever practise it yourself?—I may

have done it two or three times, perhaps, in the whole course of my time here.

2482. Would that be considered a severer mode of punishment than an ordinary caning?—No. Speaking from my own experience, when I have used it it has been as a last resort, simply to shame a boy. I certainly remember once, when I was going to do that, I told the boy to consider that he had been caned, and to consider himself disgraced, or something of that kind.

2483. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) You place him in a position of being caned, and that is morally more severe than caning on the hand?—Yes, it was more for shame. I have only used it a very few times, quite under six times, and then very slightly indeed. I considered the disgrace of such a punishment was more than the severity of the strokes.

2484. (*The Chairman.*) Would you be surprised to hear that it has been represented to us that a boy was held over the form by two boys, so as to keep his breeches tight, and was then caned on the back?—I should, indeed. I know nothing of any such thing as that having happened. It certainly has never occurred in my own experience.

2485. What was the character of the ward where Gibbs was?—The character of the ward, I should think, upon the whole, was very satisfactory. The matron takes great interest in it. She is a spinster, and she is inclined, I think, to look upon the little peccadilloes of boys as serious things. She often reports a number of very trivial matters to me, but I have never found a serious breach of discipline ever since I have been visitor.

2486. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Do you know anything about Copeland's management when he was monitor?—I never heard any complaint at all.

2487. Did you hear any rumours?—No, nothing at all. My own impression is, that the boy was a very quiet, meek, inoffensive, and well-conducted boy. In fact, when I heard of the sad event, I was very much surprised indeed to hear that he was charged with it; but I have only known him a few months, you will understand.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

The Rev. Richard Lee, *examined.*

2495. (*The Chairman.*) You are the Head Master of Christ's Hospital?—Yes.

2496. How long have you been Head Master here? Since July 19th, 1876, that is the date of my election; I began my work about the 1st of September, 1876.

2497. Were you assistant master here before that?—Yes.

2498. How many years were you assistant master here?—Five years, I think.

2499. That would carry you back to about the year 1870?—Yes, 1871 was the exact date when I was appointed master here.

2500. Have any material alterations been made in the management of the school since you have been here?—A great many changes were made under Mr. Bell, but most of them were in operation when I became master in 1871.

2501. Can you state shortly some of those changes which have been made?—There was a great change made in the Head Master's position.

2502. What was the change made in the Head Master's position?—He had control over all the departments of the school, and the discipline of the school generally.

2503. By "all the departments of the school," do you mean that beyond the educational part of the school he had the control over the moral superintendence of the boys?—Yes.

2504. When was that alteration made?—I think it was made before Mr. Bell's appointment, but it was in operation when I became a master. I think it was made when Mr. Bell became Head Master, or I believe a little before that; I think Dr. Jacob had his title changed, and became Head Master. He used to be called Upper Grammar Master.

2505. The Warden has, in point of fact, the superintendence of all the conduct of the boys out of school?—Yes, out of school he has, but subject to the Head Master.

2506. You consider that he is subject to the Head Master now?—If any question of gravity or difficulty arose he was bound to consult the Head Master.

2507. When you were appointed you had a charge given to you, had you not, as to what your duties were as Head Master?—Yes, this is it (*delivering in the same*).

2508. You have no objection to having it printed, I suppose?—Personally I have no objection.

2509. How are your duties prescribed there with regard to the general management of the school?—They go upon the lines of in school and out of school. They make the Head Master responsible solely for all the work of the school, but they give him a general superintendence over the school and over all the departments of the school, that is to say, the Warden has to resort to the Head Master under certain circumstances.

2510. Will you read the passage which refers to that?—It is in Clause 12: "The Warden having full instructions in his charge to resort to you for advice or direction in all cases of difficulty, with respect to the discipline, as well as upon the appointment of monitors, &c., further detail is unnecessary here;" that refers to the Warden's charge. Then again, the concluding words of Clause 14 are with regard to the matter of punishment generally, and corporal punishment in particular. "At the same time, the superintendence of the Head Master over the discipline is understood to include the regulation of all corporal punishment whatever, whether in or out of school time."

2511. With regard to that, if corporal punishment is ordered by the Warden, would he report that corporal punishment to you?—That depends upon the nature of the case, and the nature of the punishment. If it were an ordinary case that was dealt with in a moment, he probably would not, but if it was a case where the rod had been used, I think he most certainly would.

2512. Take the case which has just happened, of the boy Gibbs running away, was that reported to you?—On the first occasion I happened to be at Hertford with the Governors, on a visitation. I knew when I came back on the Monday night that a boy had run away; I met the Warden the next morning, and then he mentioned it.

2513. On the second running away, was it reported to you the moment it took place?—Yes, I knew it before the Warden did.

2514. Who brought the information to you?—The librarian. He did not bring it, he gave me the information just casually.

2515. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) The librarian is the assistant to the Warden, is he not?—Yes. Perhaps I might just explain this with regard to the first case. I meet the Warden regularly on Monday mornings, but this Monday I happened to be at Hertford, and consequently there was not an opportunity for an official report as to the first running away.

2516. (*The Chairman.*) You being absent, he was flogged under the orders of the Warden when he came back, was he?—Yes; that would be usually done, I think. I do not think that in the case of a first running away the Warden would think it necessary to come to me.

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2517. If it became a second offence, you think he would generally come to you?—Yes.

2518. Personally, do you know anything about this boy?—Personally, I know nothing of him.

2519. All you knew of Gibbs was, in point of fact, by information from others?—Just hearsay since this event. I do not know that I ever saw him in London till I saw him dead.

2520. The reports of the monitors would go to the Warden, would they not, as to the conduct of the boys in the wards?—Yes.

2521. And would he act upon those reports without consulting you?—Unless the case were difficult I think he would. If a certain ward had a great many irregularities and little breaches of discipline, he would probably mention that particular ward, that it is generally unsatisfactory, but I do not think that he would mention all the little cases.

2522. Has the Treasurer any authority over you, directly or indirectly?—Very great.

2523. Is that authority an authority arising from the circumstance that he is the representative of the Governors?—Yes.

2524. But, supposing any question arises in the discipline of the school, either with regard to education, or to moral misbehaviour, or to misconduct, would the Treasurer at all interfere in it with either you or the Warden?—Not unless it were referred to him.

2525. Would it be referred to him?—Not unless it were unusually grave, only, I think, if the case was such that one considered the matter of expulsion.

2526. But the ordinary faults found with the boys in school would not necessarily come to the ears of the Treasurer?—No, certainly.

2527. I suppose, representing the Governors of a school where there was a direct interest in the parents that their boys should continue here, except in cases of grave misconduct, when they could not expect the boys to continue, the Treasurer would not interfere?—No, I think not. I do not know that it is not open to him to interfere, but speaking of the present Treasurer, and my relations with him during my year of office, I should say he would not.

2528. Then are we to gather that neither the Warden, nor the Head Master, nor both together, could expel a boy, or order him to be removed, without consulting the Treasurer?—Certainly.

2529. Expulsion very rarely takes place?—Very rarely indeed.

2530. Is not the absence of the power of expulsion in cases of either immorality, or running away, or total breach of discipline, so that a boy ought not to remain at the school, very much circumscribed by the fact of this being a very valuable foundation, and even the Governors would not like to have recourse to it?—That is so. In fact, expulsion is the last word ever mentioned here. I should never think of mentioning it unless I felt certain that the continuance of any particular boy would be morally bad for the other boys.

2531. Has that case ever occurred in your time?—I remember a case in my time as a boy here, I remember it distinctly, but not as a master; when I was a boy in the school, in the year 1856, I remember a boy being publicly expelled.

2532. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) You remember no case while you were an assistant master?—Not of actual expulsion.

2533. But of removal?—Yes, there have been cases of removal; but the case is very different with boys over fifteen years of age. Fifteen years of age is a very ordinary time for a boy's leaving; but boys, when they get to a certain class, are recommended to be kept until the vacation next before they become sixteen. Those boys, being kept under special circumstances, are under special conditions of good behaviour, and very ordinary misconduct on their part would perhaps induce us to recommend the parents to remove them.

2534. Do you remember cases of removal under 15?—No, I cannot say that I do.

2535. Neither of expulsion, nor of simple removal?—No, not under 15.

2536. (*The Chairman.*) It necessitates a different kind of discipline in a school from that which you would have if there was the power of expulsion?—Undoubtedly.

2537. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) It is felt most as a punishment upon the father rather than upon the boy?—Yes, exactly; it is a pecuniary fine to the family of some £60 or £70 a-year.

2538. (*The Chairman.*) Were you a bluecoat boy yourself?—Yes.

2539. You thoroughly understand the working of the monitorial system, I suppose, in the wards?—Yes, I think I do.

2540. Do you think that the system works well as it is here?—I think it works fairly well under all circumstances, I must say.

2541. Do you mean by that in your limited space?—Under the general circumstances of their living in London, and the general arrangements of the school, I think that it works very fairly well.

2542. Do you think it advisable that monitors should be boys of about the same age in many cases as those over whom they are to exercise authority?—Of course, I should prefer that they were older, but that often means that you have to pass over boys whose intellectual fitness has put them on a higher class, and who would be very little likely I think to obey a boy simply because he was heavier and bigger.

2543. That is got over in other schools by the monitors always being taken from the upper boys?—Yes; I must say I should prefer to see our Grecians taking much more the monitors' work, and that is the direction in which I have been working during the last year.

2544. What is the authority which the Grecians now exercise practically?—I think they are a sort of authority in reserve which is seldom or never appealed to.

2545. It is an authority which is hardly ever acted upon?—I think not. They take charge of the Bible classes on Sunday under me.

2546. May I ask, do they not stand almost aloof from the other boys in the school?—Very much so.

2547. Both in their play, in their studies, and in everything else?—I am afraid it is so.

2548. In fact the authority exercised by the Grecians, as monitors, is almost *nil*?—As monitors, practically *nil*, I should say.

2549. Do they ever support the monitor in the ward if he requires support?—Yes, I think they would do that readily.

2550. Then perhaps that is almost the only case in which they would act?—I think so.

2551. As Head Master of the School, do you know anything of the character of the two boys who have been most mentioned in this enquiry as to this poor Gibbs whose case we are enquiring into, the monitors of No. 4 Ward, who are alleged to have ill-treated him?—Of Freeman, I know very little personally; of course, I have made enquiries of his master.

2552. Do you mean by that the master to whom he is up in the school?—The master under whom he is in the grammar school; Copeland was under me in the lower grammar school when I was a master there.

2553. What sort of a boy is Copeland?—I always thought him an extremely good boy.

2554. Complaints of any of those boys would not have come to you, but would have gone to the Warden, would they not?—Formal complaints would, I think, in the first instance have gone to the Warden, but not necessarily.

2555. Have any complaints come to you with regard to Gibbs?—No, I do not think I ever heard his name mentioned.

2556. Have any complaints ever come to you with regard to either of those two monitors, Copeland or Freeman?—No; neither the one nor the other.

2557. Then, in point of fact, you are entirely with-

out any information if anything was going on wrong, as to whether it was in No. 4 Ward?—Quite.

2558. Would that be ordinarily the case in any of the other wards in the school; that is to say, if anything went wrong in any of the wards, would it come to you or not, or would it go to the Warden only?—I think, in the first instance, it would be likely to go to the Warden, but I should probably have found it out myself. If there was a formal report, I think, in the first instance, it would have gone to the Warden. The Matron would have gone to him in the first instance, and so would the monitors.

2559. None of your assistant masters reside in the hospital, I believe?—Dr. Brette lives within the curtilage here; those three houses opposite are occupied by the assistant masters.

2560. But they are not residential masters, in the sense of having any superintendence over the boys?—Not necessarily.

2561. It is no part of their duty?—No part of their duty. Some of them do it as volunteers, that is to say, they take the work of visiting masters, as we call them; but that is voluntary.

2562. Do they visit the wards?—Yes.

2563. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Their real duties are over when school-hours are over?—Yes. Their hours of attendance here are over when the bell rings. Of course if they have work to do, and it is not done in those hours, they take it home.

2564. (*The Chairman.*) Their duty as regards the boys is entirely over when the school business is done?—Yes.

2565. Is there any great inconvenience arising from the absence of residential masters in the school?—I do not know that there is any great inconvenience as yet; but I should certainly greatly wish to see a great many of them here as a matter of preference.

2566. Would that not enable you to exercise over the boys the influence of the masters rather than the influence of the monitors?—Distinctly it would very much assist us.

2567. Would you not consider that it would be an advantage to the school?—A very great advantage indeed.

2568. Have you the means in this establishment of having residential masters?—No, I do not think we have. In this way, of course, we should like a master to be resident in a ward, and not to be away from the place where the boys sleep; but our present wards are utterly unsuitable for that, as far as I can judge. Then, again, the masters whom I should like as resident would be married men, and married men with children of their own, if practicable. If I may judge by my own experience, which has been a sad one, I do not think we have accommodation here for married men with children.

2569. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Do you mean that the masters could in any way take the place of the monitors?—Not take the place of the monitors; the masters would be constantly with the boys, and we should have fewer monitors I think.

2570. Still you would require monitors in each ward, would you not?—Yes, as a sort of sergeant; as a sort of voice of the master; somebody to call over their names, and to look after very little matters.

2571. (*The Chairman.*) With regard to punishment, the Warden for misconduct out of school, and the Head Master for misconduct or idleness in school, are the only authorities who can order flogging?—Yes.

2572. Flogging, we are told, is used chiefly as a punishment for disgraceful conduct?—For very grave offences.

2573. Are the floggings always reported in the book?—They are always recorded; at least all the floggings which have been given by my order are recorded, and it was so in Mr. Bell's time.

2574. Have there been many floggings in your time?—During the last year there have been four boys flogged; there have been three cases of flogging since September last year.

2575. Is that all?—Yes; in one instance you will find two boys implicated, so that two boys were flogged.

2576. And that was under the Head Master's orders?—Yes.

2577. Under the Warden's orders, have floggings been numerous?—Not to my knowledge.

2578. Would it not have come to your knowledge if they had been?—Certainly. I think the Warden reports to me every case; but I do not keep a record of his floggings, he keeps it.

2579. I presume we can have that record made out for us?—Yes; I think my book is on the table before the Committee.

2580. The only other corporal punishment is caning?—Yes.

2581. May that be administered by any body but the masters?—By the Warden.

2582. Who has the ordering of that to be done?—I think, as a matter of choice, the Warden has objected to do it, and has employed the Beadle to administer it; but in my day it was administered by the Warden or by the Steward.

2583. Would a monitor have the power of caning?—No.

2584. We have been told of two modes of caning, that is, caning on the hand, and caning on the back or some part of the body?—Caning on the hand is the only authorized form of punishment with the cane.

2585. If there is another caning on the back, would it be recorded, or ought it to be recorded?—What we call a cut on the back, generally, when the master is going round to look at the books, I do not think would be recorded, that is to say, a casual cut on the back. Supposing a master is examining a class of boys writing, and he sees that a boy has made a false stroke, or is not very careful, he may give him a casual cut across the back, and that I do not think would be recorded.

2586. We have heard of a boy being thrown over a form, and then caned on the back and on the breech with two or three strokes?—That is not a form of punishment that I have ever seen, or, until this enquiry, ever heard of in London.

2587. Would you say that it would be allowed by the rules?—No, it is forbidden; I should say it is very wrong.

2588. If that caning had taken place, ought it to have been recorded?—I think it ought.

2589. Supposing it should be the fact that a caning of that kind had been repeated constantly, would you be surprised that the master who ordered that caning had made no record of it in the book?—Yes; I should have expected to see some record of it. It ought not to have been done in the first instance.

2590. (*Mr. Walter.*) Can you, speaking from experience as an old bluecoat boy, say whether that was done in your time?—I think that what you are alluding to is what was called in my time "titching." Turning over, is a form of expression which I never heard till the other day. In my day it used to be called "titching," which I think is a corruption of "tight breeching."

2591. (*The Chairman.*) In your day that was practised?—It was at Hertford when I was a very small boy, but never in London here; it was considered for very little idle boys a satisfactory form of punishment.

2592. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Short of flogging?—It was not considered as a flogging at all; it was not considered as ignominious as what we call "caking," that is caning on the hand, if a little idle boy was turned over a form and had what we call titching.

2593. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) That would rather hurt, would it not?—The "titchings" that I speak of were not very hurtful things, they were little sharp strokes that would sting.

2594. (*Mr. Walter.*) That, you say, is not practised here?—No, not in London.

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2595. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) You remember, of course, the case of the poor boy who attempted suicide?—Yes.

2596. Can you tell us what had passed with you respecting him before he took the poison?—Very little had passed; he was one of my Grecian's class the last term, that is to say, for September and December, he was second Grecian. He had not been satisfactory during the term, and in his examination in classics, in mathematics, and I think also in French, he was last of the twenty, and the consequence was that at Christmas I had to tell him that if at midsummer the result of his examination was the same, as there could only be six exhibitioners sent to the University, he would probably have to drop out.

2597. But he was second Grecian?—Yes, he was second Grecian in the class, and therefore his being last in the examination was rather more than annoying to me.

2598. But you say that he would have to drop out; you say there were twenty altogether, and there were only six to get?—There are what we call three partings; the third parting or juniors are called "probationers;" their full complement is twelve, and then at the end of the year they are reduced to eight, whom we call full "Grecians" that year, and the second year those eight are reduced to five or six, as the case may be, whom we call "exhibitioners," who go to college with an exhibition from the hospital; this young man's age enabled him to drop out of the first number into the second, and I imagine that he was assuming that, because he dropped, therefore he would have an exhibition, and I warned him that he would take his chance in the second parting, but as there would be nine of them, only six could go.

2599. So that there were three who would not go?—Yes.

2600. He would necessarily, unless he did better, be one of the three?—Yes, he would be one of the three.

2601. Did he seem much hurt about this communication?—No, not that I observed. He went home for his holidays.

2602. Did he write to the Treasurer upon the subject?—Yes, he wrote to the Treasurer; the Treasurer told me so. The Treasurer saw me and said, "I have had this letter; can you explain it; is he going to be expelled?" I said, "No, the question of expulsion would not enter into the matter at all, and the question of his going would not arise till midsummer."

2603. Did you collect from his letter that he had fancied you had suggested that he would be expelled?—From what the Treasurer told me, I did.

2604. Did you have any communication with him after that?—Not that I recollect. I think he went home then. I think it was on the last day of term, if I recollect rightly.

2605. (*Mr. Walter.*) Would he have been superannuated if he had not come up to the mark at midsummer term?—Yes, he could not have dropped into the third parting.

2606. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) After midsummer he would have been superannuated?—At midsummer, just now, it would have been a question whether he would have had an exhibition or have gone; he would not have had an exhibition unless his work was much better.

2607. (*Mr. Walter.*) Would that have applied to either of the other men?—Yes, it applied to all the nine of that parting.

2608. Was anything said to those who were in the same position?—It was said to the whole class, to every one present.

2609. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) And then you drew his particular attention to the fact that he was very low in the examination at the time?—I read to the whole class the letter that I had received from the Examiner, in which the Examiner had spoken of him in very plain terms, which I read out publicly before everybody.

2610. Had you any feeling towards him at all?—None whatever, he had only been in my hands some three months. I considered him a promising Grecian, and I was all the more annoyed therefore at finding at Christmas that he had played me false, as I considered.

2611. When he came back after the holidays, you had no communication at all with him, had you?—Only this. They came back on the Saturday night and I saw them all at breakfast on the Sunday morning, when I went in and shook hands with them all and spoke to them all; then I saw no more of him on that day. The next day he was at school in my class. In the afternoon he did not appear. I heard he was in the infirmary. Then the doctor met me, and said So-and-so has taken poison, come up and see him at once.

2612. Did you go and see him then?—Yes, at once.

2613. Did he say anything to you upon the subject?—Not a word. I did not speak much to him then, because he was in the doctor's hands; the stomach pump was being used, and so forth; but later on the doctor came to me and said, "I think you had better see him and tell him that his case is very serious, and that I cannot answer for the consequences." I did so; and told him what the doctor had told me. But before I went any further, I asked him if he would like to see one of the other masters, or the Vicar, rather than me. I felt, of course, as I was his master, that he would not like to make certain communications to me that he might more probably make to others. He said, "No; I would sooner tell you." Then I sat down by his bedside, and I asked him why he had done this; and he gave me three reasons.

2614. What were they?—First of all he pointed to his face and said, "I am ill, and have been ill." Then he said, "I am in debt." I asked him if it was a large amount and he said, "Yes"; and then he told that he was not happy at home.

2615. Did you ascertain anything about what the amount of the debt was?—Yes; he drew up a list of his debts, and they amounted to about £5; and the Treasurer, Mr. Allcroft, paid it, and he has the receipts for it, I suppose.

2616. (*Mr. Walter.*) He made no reference to his fear of being obliged to leave the school?—Not a word. The Vicar did see him afterwards, when he was getting a little better. I asked the Vicar myself to see him, and he saw him, I think, once or twice.

2617. Do you ever go to the cricket ground at Herne Hill?—I have been there twice this year; it is just by the station at Herne Hill.

2618. Is it used by the boys at any other time of the year for football?—I think it is used for football in the winter.

2619. Had they that advantage in your time when you were a boy?—No; there was no place for games but the ground here.

2620. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) It is quite lately is it not, that you have that cricket ground?—Within the last three or four years. We used to have a ground at Tufnell Park, a piece of Page's ground there; but this at Herne Hill we have to ourselves. At Page's ground we used to play with a lot of other schools.

2621. Do you know what size the ground is at Herne Hill?—About three or four acres.

2622. (*Mr. Walter.*) Have you anything to do with the appointment of the monitors in the wards?—Yes; the warden makes out a list and consults me with regard to them individually.

2623. As I understand, the difficulty about the monitorial system here is, that there is no class of boys of the age from which monitors are usually supplied in other schools, those between 16 and 18?—There is a class of boys, but it is not utilized. I mean the Grecians.

2624. Leaving those out of the question, you have not the class of boys between 17 and 18, who would

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be the proper age for monitors?—No, we have no boy above the age of 16 but a Grecian, or one who is almost sure to be a Grecian.

2625. You said that a clever boy would very much dislike having a bigger boy, who was not so high in the school as he was, over him as a monitor?—I think so.

2626. The converse would be equally true, would it not, that a big boy who was stronger than a little clever fellow would not like to have him over him?—No, I think not.

2627. There is more respect for intellect than that?—They are rather proud of a clever boy in a ward, he wins prizes for the ward, and they would uphold him and support him.

2628. You think there is no feeling of resentment occasioned by a monitor who is not a big boy exercising his authority over a bigger fellow than himself?—I think not; I was a monitor myself.

2629. Had you any trouble of that kind?—No; you can imagine that I was particularly small, so small that when I was first appointed monitor I went and asked to be excused; but they would not hear of it, and said I must make the best of it.

2630. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Did you find it in your way, your being less than some of those you were ruling over?—Not at all.

2631. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Had you a good matron?—Very good; Mrs. Fox, the present matron of the infirmary, was matron of my ward.

2632. In fact the monitors are assistants to the matron?—Yes.

2633. If you have a good matron the monitors have not so much trouble?—That is so. If you have a good matron in the ward, the ward goes very well; but if you have a weakly matron, you do not exactly know what may happen.

2634. Are the matrons ever dismissed or got rid of because of their incompetence?—They are pensioned off at a certain age.

2635. Because they are incompetent?—I do not know of a case of dismissal for incompetence.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

[Adjourned to to-morrow at 11 o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 24TH JULY, 1877.

PRESENT:

The Right Hon. SPENCER H. WALPOLE, M.P., in the Chair.
The Very Rev. the DEAN OF CHRISTCHURCH.
The Right Hon. RUSSELL GURNEY, M.P.
JOHN WALTER, Esq., M.P.

WILLIAM J. GERNON, Esq., Secretary.

Miss SARAH ELIZABETH GIBBS, *examined.*

Miss S. E. Gibbs. 24 July, 1877.

2636. (*The Chairman.*) You are the sister of the poor boy William Arthur Gibbs, are you not?—Yes.

2637. How old are you?—I shall be 15 on the 22nd September.

2638. Do you recollect the two circumstances lately of his running away from this school?—Yes, twice.

2639. On the first time had you any conversation with him about his running away?—We asked him whether he had a half-holiday, and he told us yes.

2640. Was that the reason that he gave for his coming home on that day?—Yes.

2641. Did he complain at that time of any treatment which he had received at this school?—Yes; I was cooking him some eggs for his tea, and while I was doing this he said that Copeland had been knocking him about.

2642. Was that the first time?—Yes, that was the first time, on the Saturday.

2643. Are you quite sure that he mentioned the name of Copeland at that time?—Yes.

2644. You think you are quite sure?—Yes.

2645. He did not say the monitor; I am speaking of the first time?—I am not certain which he said. I know he said one or the other. He said if I had done the eggs would I cook two or three more, because they would knock him about perhaps if he did not take some, so he would take some and bring some to school for them.

2646. Did he say anything else on that occasion?—No.

2647. We have been told that he said this, I think, to his father, who said in his evidence, "I have heard since from his sister" (that is the time that you are speaking of, the first occasion) "that he was cruelly treated in the school, and could not stop there;" is that accurate?—Yes, he said he could not stop there, because he said he could not bear it.

2648. Now to go to the second occasion when he ran away; that was on the Monday before his death, was it not?—Yes.

2649. Do you recollect the second time that he came home?—Yes.

2650. On that occasion what did he say about his coming home?—When he came in he looked shabby and dirty, as if his band was dirty, and his coat dusty, so we said, "Oh, Willie, you have come out dirty, how is it that you have come out like that?" and he said, "Oh, it is only the band boys that have got a holiday to-day."

2651. Did anything else pass about it?—No, only he said that he had been trying to do this match for the swimming.

2652. What did he say about the swimming?—He said that he had done 100 feet under water, or something of that, and if he had tried to do it again he thought that he would win the prize.

2653. Did he say anything about any boy ill-treating him, or any master ill-treating him?—No, not on the Monday, that was on the Tuesday morning.

2654. On Tuesday morning did he say anything about his being ill-treated?—Yes.

2655. What did he say?—It was up in the summer-house that he spoke about being ill-treated, and he said that this Copeland had been beating him about so, that he was a perfect bully and a tyrant, and he could not bear it any longer. He said he knew pa could not bear it, and he could not.

2656. Did he say anything more about it than that?—We asked him if he would go back again, and he said that.

2657. Who asked him whether he would go back again?—Ma and I asked him both if he would get washed and go back tidy, and he said, "No."

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2658. But he was taken back, was he not?—Yes, he was taken back by a Frenchman, a friend of pa's.

2659. Did the Frenchman then persuade him to go back?—Yes, I think so, but I will not be certain, for I was not in the room then.

2660. As a matter of fact, you know that the Frenchman did take him back?—Yes.

2661. Do you know anything more about him after that happened?—No.

2662. Not till you heard of the poor boy's death?—No.

2663. Do you recollect the first school he went to; I am told that it was a school kept by a Mr. Hogan?—Yes, in the New North Road.

2664. Was the boy happy at that school?—I think he made one complaint about the master there.

2665. It is so long ago, that you do not recollect what he said?—I do not recollect what was said.

2666. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) When did you discover the first time that he had run away, when he said that he had got a half-holiday?—He had got a half-holiday, because it was on Saturday afternoon that he came.

2667. When did you learn that he had not got a holiday; how did you at any time learn that?—We did not know whether he had got a holiday or not.

2668. What time did he go away?—I think he came away from home from about a quarter past to half past eight.

2669. If he had a half-holiday, what was the time that he ought to have been back in school?—Eight o'clock, I think.

2670. Did he remain with you till after eight o'clock?—Yes, because he went to the baths, and then he did not come in till late, and then we gave him money to come here to school quickly.

2671. Did he go to the school that night?—He came, and then he said some boys, as he was coming along, told him that the place was on fire, and he came home again.

2672. Did he mean the school?—Yes; he came home again, and then pa said he would come himself and see, and he came and brought him with him, and then, when he got to the door, my brother ran away and gave him the slip. Pa, after he came home, was not very well, and he went to bed. My brother was walking about till he thought he would be in bed, I suppose, and then he came peeping through the corner of the door, and we opened the door quickly on him, and got him indoors; and then pa made a mistake and said that he thought he had slept in the summer-house, but that was not so; he slept on the couch, because ma and I made the bed up ourselves.

2673. And then when did he go back again?—I brought him back next morning. I went on the Sunday morning and got him back here. I think, when I was round at the telegraph office, it was seven o'clock in the morning.

2674. Then you left him here?—I left him at the door.

2675. When did you see him next?—The last time he ran away.

2676. Had he not been home once between?—Not that I know of.

2677. You did not see him again until he ran away the second time?—No.

2678. Then when he came he said he had got a half-holiday because he was one of the band?—Yes.

2679. What time was it that he came then?—He said he came out at playtime after dinner, but he did not get home early because he had been to some friends of ours.

2680. What time did he come to you?—He said he had been to meet my sister coming home from school. I suppose he got home about four, I dare say it was.

2681. How long did he stop with you that day?—He stayed to tea, and then he asked if he might go to the baths, and ma gave him 6*d.* to go, and then we never saw anything more of him till the Tuesday morning; that was the day before his death.

2682. That was the next day; it was Monday that he came?—Yes.

2683. Did you go to the school to ascertain whether he had gone back to the school?—Yes.

2684. And you found that he had not?—Yes.

2685. And then next morning he came to you; what did he tell you then as to where he had been?—I do not recollect whether he said where he had been at all. Some people told us that he went to the theatre, but I will not be sure about that, because I do not know.

2686. He did not tell you that he had been there?—Not that I know of.

2687. Then he talked to you again about the way he was treated, did he?—Yes.

2688. Did he ever speak of anybody but Copeland as having treated him ill?—No, he only made the remark about him.

2689. Did he ever say that he had been treated ill by any of the masters?—No, I do not know that he said anything about the masters, because he said he liked the school, except this Copeland.

2690. Did he say what had been done to him for having run away before?—Yes.

2691. What did he say about that?—He said that he had had a flogging, and he said he would not have another one.

2692. When was that?—That was on Tuesday.

2693. That was when you were wanting him to go back again?—Yes, that was on Tuesday morning; that was before the Frenchman brought him back on Tuesday evening.

2694. Did you ask him how he was getting on with his lessons at all?—No, I will not be sure whether I asked him or not.

2695. Did he say anything about whether he was getting on well?—No, not that I know of.

2696. (*Mr. Walter.*) Did you ask him what Copeland had knocked him about for?—No, I do not think we did, I will not be certain.

2697. Did he ever stay away from home at other times, and stay out at night?—No.

2698. He always came home?—Yes.

2699. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) But when he was at Mr. Hogan's school, do you know whether he was ever out sometimes of a night then?—No, it was only a day school.

2700. Instead of coming home, did he keep out all night sometimes?—No, he was never out all night; I do not remember that he was.

2701. However, you were very young then; you are older than he was, are you not?—Yes.

2702. (*Mr. Walter.*) Then he did not complain about anybody else at all except this one boy?—Not that I know of, it was this Copeland and Merriman, I think his name was, but he said that this Copeland had knocked him about.

2703. Did you see any marks on his face, any bruises?—His eye was black; he had a black eye.

2704. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) When was that?—He had a black eye when he came up from Hertford, and he had one when he came home while he was here. The last time he came home, if I recollect right, he had a black eye.

2705. Was it black under the skin?—Yes.

2706. (*Mr. Walter.*) Had he been fighting?—I do not know.

2707. He did not say that it was caused by Copeland, did he?—No, he did not say that; I do not remember that he did.

2708. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) When he said he would not be flogged again, did he say that it hurt him very much, or was it the disgrace of it?—He said it was the disgrace that he would get into.

2709. (*Mr. Walter.*) Did he say anything about having won some prizes?—Yes, at the athletic sports. When he came home I said to him, "Willie, it is not you that have won these prizes, is it?" so he said, "Yes, it is," and his ma says, "Well, I do not think it is, I do not believe you;" and he says,

"Nobody else will have the prizes except me, I will look after that."

2710. Did you first learn that somebody of his name had got the prizes from the paper; did you see it in the paper, or how did you hear that he had got the prizes?—We saw the name in the paper.

2711. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Was it the paper that your father brought home?—We had two or three papers, because a friend next door showed us one, and then pa has one every day, and it was in Lloyd's as well, the following Sunday.

2712. (*Mr. Walter.*) Then it was not he that began about the prizes, it was you that spoke to him; you asked him whether he had won them?—He had spoken about them before, when he had been home.

2713. Before you heard it?—No, before we told him that we did not think it was he who won them. He told us before, when he came home, that he had won them.

2714. (*The Chairman.*) There is just one thing we wish to have as accurately as we can, with regard to your brother and what he said to you. I mean with regard to what he said to you about his having had either a thrashing or a birching. I think your phrase was, that he would not have another?—Yes, he said would not have another through that Copeland.

2715. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Did he tell you that he had had that birching through Copeland?—I do not know; he did have one birching.

2716. Did he say he had a birching through the monitor, or through the running away?—Through the running away.

2717. Do you remember his saying at any time to you, that he would not have another birching through that Copeland, or do you remember at any time his speaking of having had a birching through Copeland?—No, I do not recollect his saying he had one through him.

2718. What did he say he had a birching for?—I know he said he had one, but I do not know whether he said he had it for running away, but he said he would not have another one.

2719. You do not know whether he said he had it for running away, or through Copeland?—No.

2720. (*The Chairman.*) What you do recollect is, that he said he would not have another?—Yes.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Mr. Cecil V. Houchen, *examined.*

2721. (*The Chairman.*) Are you a son of the Vicar of Newton?—Yes.

2722. You were a Christ's Hospital boy, I believe?—Yes.

2723. How long ago?—I went to the Hertford School in 1864, and left here in 1872. I was three years at Hertford, and five years here; eight altogether.

2724. I think in a letter which your father has addressed to us, he says that you can give us some account of the kind of treatment which the boys received at the school during the time you were here. Was there any harsh treatment that you had to complain of at Hertford?—No, I cannot say about Hertford. I never had anything to complain of there.

2725. You do not know that there was any particular complaint about Hertford?—No, not at all.

2726. When you came here were there any things which you felt you might justly complain of, in your opinion?—Yes, I think the bullying of the monitors and bigger boys towards the younger ones was a matter of complaint.

2727. By "bigger boys," do you mean the Grecians?—No, the Grecians were very much above the run of the boys.

2728. When you use the word "bullying," what do you exactly mean?—By bullying I mean this. We have gone up to the lavatory to wash, and for the bigger boys' amusement, we have had to go round the lavatory, and have knotted towels laid across our backs.

2729. Teazing you?—Yes, teazing, for their pleasure.

2730. In bullying, did they strike you?—Oh, dear, yes. I have been hit about very much indeed, I might say, by the bigger boys.

2731. (*Mr. Walter.*) Do you mean by "bigger boys" the monitors, or by other boys, not monitors, but simply bigger than yourself?—Bigger boys, and monitors too; sometimes the monitors had not control over the big boys of the ward.

2732. Did they take part in the bullying themselves, or try to put it down?—Some of the monitors were not even up to the bigger boys; a big boy would sometimes thrash a monitor, and you dared not take any notice if a bigger boy, not a monitor, thrashed you.

2733. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Do you remember distinctly cases of bigger boys thrashing the monitors?—Yes, certainly.

2734. (*The Chairman.*) In the wards or in the playground?—I have seen in the ward that a boy would stand up to a monitor.

2735. And, what did the monitor do then, did he complain of him?—No, certainly not; the monitors were cowed.

2736. Did that often happen?—I should think it happened the first year I was up here; I cannot say exactly when, it is some time back since I was here, but it did use to occur.

2737. (*Mr. Walter.*) Was it a frequent occurrence?—No, I cannot say it was a frequent occurrence.

2738. (*The Chairman.*) Do you think that it happened more when first you came here than afterwards?—Yes, I do, because I think the bullying was dying out when I left. I believe it was.

2739. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Both by the monitors and by the big boys?—Yes, by the monitors and the big boys too.

2740. Did the monitors in the wards ever strike boys for the purpose of keeping them in order?—Oh, yes, certainly.

2741. Was that a common practice?—Very.

2742. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Was that more in the earlier part of your time than the later?—In the earlier part of my time.

2743. And not so much in the later?—No, not so much in the later.

2744. (*The Chairman.*) Was any complaint made of that to the Warden?—No, the complaints were kept back from the Warden. I am speaking of the time of Mr. Griggs, who was there then; he was the Warden, and then Captain Mainwaring, and then Major Brackenbury.

2745. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Were you here when Major Brackenbury came?—Yes, I was.

2746. Did a change take place then?—There was a change upon Captain Mainwaring coming.

2747. (*The Chairman.*) What was Captain Mainwaring here?—He was Warden, but he was only here a short time.

2748. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) After Major Brackenbury came were reports made to him ever?—No, I do not say never, but I do not know of any.

2749. (*The Chairman.*) Was it considered in the ward that the monitor had authority to strike the boys to keep them in order?—No, I do not know that they had authority to do it.

2750. I want to know whether the boys considered that they had that authority?—Yes, I think they believed that.

2751. Did the lesser boys believe it too; in other words, did they complain at all of any monitor exceed-

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ing his authority in striking them?—No, I do not think they did.

2752. Turning to another point, the corporal punishment at this school was either birching or caning, I believe?—Yes.

2753. Was birching usual?—No, only in severe cases, such as running away, and that kind thing.

2754. Or in cases of misconduct?—Yes, in cases of misconduct too.

2755. The caning took place in the school, did it not, by the masters?—Yes, and by the Warden also.

2756. Was the caning by the Warden administered by striking the hand?—Yes, it was.

2757. How was the caning administered by the master in the form which was up to him; was it by striking the hands?—I have been cut over the head frequently by a master, so that I was not able to brush my hair without great pain.

2758. Did they ever cane you by hitting you on the back?—Yes, and on the fleshy part of the arm.

2759. Did the caning ever take place by placing you over a form, or placing boys over a form, and then caning them?—Never in London; that was at Hertford.

2760. When you came up, that practice, so far as you knew, did not prevail here?—No, it did not; I know that for a certainty.

2761. You speak, of course, with regard to the caning of the particular form in which you were; you do not know whether it was general in the school, perhaps, to have the caning over the head?—No, I can only say as to one master.

2762. Which master was that?—Mr. Laing.

2763. Is he in the school now?—I believe he is; he was Lower Grammar Master in my time.

2764. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Did that occur, during the whole of the five years that you were here, occasionally?—I was not under him all the time.

2765. How long were you under him?—It may be a year and a half or two years.

2766. At the beginning or the latter part of your time here?—At the beginning.

2767. That did not occur to you in the last three years?—No, it did not.

2768. Did you ever make any complaint, either to the Head Master or to the Warden?—No, never; at the time I am speaking of you really dare not.

2769. (*The Chairman.*) When you say "You really dare not," what do you exactly mean by that?—That you would have been bullied and held up to scorn as a tell-tale.

2770. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Does that apply equally to the latter part of the time as to the former part that you were here, that if you complained you would have been held up to scorn as a tell-tale?—Yes.

2771. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) There was not so much real reason for complaint the latter part of the time, as you said that bullying was dying out?—Bullying was dying out amongst the boys, I said. I did not say amongst the masters.

2772. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) But you think that the masters were just as severe in their canings under Mr. Bell as before his time?—Yes, I do think they were quite as severe. I had experience from other masters as well as from Mr. Laing.

2773. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Were you struck over the head by any other master than Mr. Laing?—No. I have been what we call cuffed on the ear by a master till my ear has become black, and behind my ear too.

2774. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) What were those canings and cuffings generally for; what was your offence?—Mostly for not knowing lessons.

2775. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Was there no punishment of detention after school hours for that?—Yes, there was in the latter part of the time that I was here; there was detention school, held every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon when Mr. Bell was here. I believe it was his bringing in.

2776. That took the place, to some extent, of the caning?—Yes, I think it did.

2777. Which was disliked most; would you rather have had a caning or been kept in the half-holiday?—I do not know, I should think I would rather have the caning and have it over.

2778. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Supposing you were a master in a school and you had a boy who was obstinate and idle, what would you do to him?—In the case of the Drawing Master, if you have got no taste for drawing you cannot learn.

2779. Supposing a boy was obstinate and idle in his Latin lesson and never would come up prepared, and supposing you were his master, what would you do?—But this was a usual thing, I got a cut very nearly every day from this Grammar Master.

2780. But a boy, I suppose, who had learned his lesson did not get it?—There are some clever boys, and some not up to the mark.

2781. You do not think it was want of diligence, but want of ability that caused the caning?—Yes, I think it was want of ability.

2782. However, that is your opinion?—That is my opinion.

2783. (*The Chairman.*) Do you think that the monitors could have kept their wards in order unless they occasionally struck a boy if he was unruly?—Yes, the Warden would always take the monitor's part if he reported, of course.

2784. You think that if the monitors always reported the striking of a boy was not necessary in the ward for keeping an unruly boy in order?—No, I do not think it was.

2785. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Were you ever a monitor?—No, never.

2786. At what age did you leave?—16.

2787. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Then you were not a Grecian?—No, I was not.

2788. Or a probationer?—No; I left in the Latin School. I was with Dr. White, and then I was with Mr. Wingfield. I left with Mr. Wingfield.

2789. (*Mr. Walter.*) You left at the age of 16; at that age would you be supposed to be under the authority of the monitor in the ward?—Yes, under the authority of the monitor, certainly.

2790. Although the monitor might be younger than yourself?—Yes, he might certainly be younger than me.

2791. You were under his authority?—Yes.

2792. Did you ever see any difficulty between the monitor and the bigger boys, on the ground that the bigger ones were disorderly, and broke the rules of the ward, and resisted the authority of the monitor?—The monitor had very great power in every way.

2793. Had he power to strike any boy in the ward who was under him?—Yes, he had.

2794. Supposing that boy was equal in size and strength to the monitor himself, did it happen that such boy would resist the monitor, stand up to him, as you say?—Yes.

2795. What happened then, did they come to blows, or did the monitor give in, or did he report it to the Warden?—The monitor would give in rather than report.

2796. So that a bigger boy could set the authority of the monitor at defiance?—Yes, if the monitor was weak, and they are not always strong.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

DAVID JOHN ALLEN, Esq., M.D., *examined.*

D. J. Allen, Esq., M.D.

24 July, 1877.

2797. (*The Chairman.*) Where do you live?—At Wellington House, St. John's Wood.

2798. What is your profession or vocation?—I am a doctor of medicine, and I practise generally.

2799. You have come here of your own accord, because you wish to tender some evidence to the Committee?—Quite so.

2800. Were you, yourself, an old bluecoat boy?—Yes.

2801. Have you sons or nephews who have been or are, bluecoat boys?—Yes, I am an old Blue, and my four uncles and one cousin were all educated here, and I have a nephew in the school now, the son of a clergyman, and I also have my youngest son here.

2802. It is some time, of course, since you were here yourself?—Yes, I left here in the year 1832. I was here in the olden time, from 1824 to 1832, and I never went home the whole time. In those days we had no railroads. I was an orphan, and my mother lived in Wales.

2803. As you have got a son and nephew here, you probably have heard from them what is the condition of the school now?—Yes, I have.

2804. From what you have heard from them, comparing it with when you were here yourself, would you say that the school had been considerably improved?—Very much indeed improved, although I was perfectly happy myself when I was here.

2805. The evidence which you are prepared to give us now is what you hear either from your son or your nephew, chiefly?—Quite so.

2806. What is the statement which you particularly wish to call our attention to with regard to the condition of the school as you have heard of it from your son or nephew?—I have questioned my son, and also my nephew most particularly, and told them, "You need not be afraid, if you have any complaint to make, let me know;" and they certainly state that they have no complaint to make; they are perfectly happy, and they are exceedingly well fed. I hear complaints made of the boys having insufficient food, but they seem to say that they have more than what they require, and that they can always get a second help, and even more if requisite.

2807. The more important part of our enquiry is as to the discipline and management of the school; what do they say about that?—They make no complaints. My boy is one of the Upper Fourth, he is a very little fellow.

2808. What age is he?—He is 15.

2809. How long has he been here?—Three years.

2810. (*Dean of Christchurch.*) What ward is he in?—No. 10.

2811. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) What ward is your nephew in?—In the same ward.

2812. (*The Chairman.*) I will ask you generally, have you or have you not ever heard of any complaints from your boy, not of things done to him, but of things done in the school with regard to the conduct of the monitors?—When my boy first came to London, he told me that a boy of the name of A—— a monitor, used to take hold of his arm and pull him about. This boy was a little rough to him, and I said, "I will go and speak to him," but he said, "No papa, do not do that, because it is what all little boys are subject to when they come up to London, and when the next draft comes up here they will leave me alone."

2813. Was the pulling about because he had been unruly, or anything of that sort?—No, I think not.

2814. Then it was what you would call bullying?—Yes, perhaps he wanted him to go a message, and the little fellow did not care about going.

2815. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Did he ever complain that any one of the monitors did this?—Never.

2816. And your nephew the same?—Never.

2817. (*The Chairman.*) With regard to the masters, have you heard of any severity in the treatment of the boys by the masters with regard to punishments?—No, I have not, because my boy invariably has a character for good conduct. I know that he has been caned simply once since he has been in the school, that was all.

2818. Then I need not ask you whether your boy and nephew like the school?—They express themselves perfectly happy and contented.

2819. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) You, as a medical man, can judge whether they have the appearance of having sufficient food?—Yes, I can say this, which I have often told Mr. Dipnall, I have been mixed up with a great many other people, there was the late Dr. E. A. Parkes, who was commissioned the same time as I was. We were schoolfellows together. We were fellow students at University College at the same time, and we were stationed in Burmah at the same time. Dr. E. A. Parkes was Examiner for all the medical candidates for the Army; he was at the head of Haslar. His brother, Charles, was here too, and they always spoke in the highest terms of both the moral and religious education that we had here. I am sure I can speak for myself that if it had not been for the education that I received here, I should never have got on as I have done, because I have been the architect of my own fortune entirely without any aid or assistance from anybody, and I know many more have been the same.

2820. Do you think it is general for those that you meet with to speak well of the school and their past experience here?—That has generally been the case with all of those that I have been thrown in contact with. I know many men (old Blues and co-temporaries), who hold good positions in the law, and in my own profession and other professions, who certainly speak well of it.

2821. (*Mr. Walter.*) Have you ever known a case in your own medical experience, of a boy being injured by his ears being boxed too severely?—Not here.

2822. But elsewhere?—Yes, I have heard of boys being injured. I do not think it right that a boy should be cuffed over his head, certainly not. We know very well that some boys give way to temper, and when under the influence of temper are apt to strike rather hard, but looking at these bluecoat boys, they certainly look the picture of health.

2823. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Do you know of any bluecoat boys who have left within the last five years, who could give evidence either against or for the school?—I think I could find one now. I lost a patient last year, a tobacconist, and his nephew, I know, was educated here. He may be about 20 years of age. I have no doubt I shall be able to get him to come here. He left about four or five years ago.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

MR. JOHN HERBERT SARGENT, *examined.*

Mr. J. H. Sargent.

24 July, 1877.

2824. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Were you educated here?—Yes.

2825. What time were you here?—I entered the school in 1858, and left in 1864.

2826. You were at Hertford first, I suppose?—Yes, I was at Hertford first for twelve months.

2827. Then you were here five years, from 1859 to 1864?—Yes, it is thirteen years ago since I left school.

2828. You know there have been great alterations since that time?—Yes, because I have been here, I may say, daily since then.

2829. How long have you been here in the office?—Since I left school I have been here, with the exception of holidays, every day.

Mr. J. H. Sargent.

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2830. What are the great changes which you have seen introduced into the school?—The boys are far better off now than ever they were in my time.

2831. Were they well off in your time?—I was perfectly satisfied, because my father had also been in the school, and my mother often told me of the privations that he had had to undergo, and that made me a little more cheerful, perhaps; but I may say I was perfectly contented. I only wish I had my time over again. I do not say that because I am connected with the Hospital, for I certainly did undergo some most dreadful bullyings in my time, but only for a short time. I am quite certain now that the school is in a very different position to what it was.

2832. What were the sort of bullyings; were they by the big boys, do you mean?—Yes, by the big boys.

2833. How about the monitors?—The monitors were powerless, generally speaking, because the monitors are the first boys in the ward according to their school position. There were two or three in my ward that I recollect, great big fellows, that were really low down in the school, and the monitors were actually afraid of them.

2834. Then the monitors were not able really to exercise any considerable authority in the ward?—Not over those big boys, but they certainly kept very good order in the ward altogether.

2835. If the boys saw that the big boys really resisted them successfully, that would tend to diminish their authority even with the others, would it not?—No, I think not, because they used to work pretty well together, the monitors and the big boys, they did not interfere with each other.

2836. Do you know how the monitor system works now?—I cannot say that I do know that very well, because I do not have much to do with the internal management of the boys, my duties being confined to the official business of the Counting House.

2837. In what way is the school improved compared to what it was in your time?—The boys have greater comforts, and the punishments are not so severe, the punishments given in the wards, that is, by the ward matrons, and the boys are certainly restricted. The boys have a very nice swimming bath and a gymnasium now attached to the Hospital, which, of course, to a boy is everything.

2838. Do you think there is much less bullying than there was in your time?—Yes, I think there is very much less now, judging from what I hear. I know some young boys in the school that are newcomers, and often ask them how they are going on. There may be some little tale of a boy having been hit, or something of that kind, but if it comes before the notice of any one in authority it is generally enquired into, and there is, as a rule, some good reason shown for its being done. I am not speaking now of any great act of bullying, because I really have not heard of any case since I left the school.

2839. And the latter part of the time that you were at school, how was it?—In the latter part of the time in my ward we had two or three boys that were bullies, only it lasted for a very short time, because it became known, and at last those boys were separated and put into other wards where there were bigger monitors.

2840. Who was the Warden in your time?—Mr. Griggs; he is deceased now.

2841. Do you think that the Warden exercised a useful power?—Undoubtedly, very much so.

2842. Was there a Warden when you first came?—No, the offices of Warden and Steward were combined, and held by Mr. Brooks; then they were separated, and Mr. Brooks was made the Steward, and Mr. Griggs was appointed Warden, solely to do with the boys out of school.

2843. (*Mr. Walter.*) What protection had the boys against bullies in your time; did the Grecians ever interfere to protect them?—If it was a boy in their own ward, that was struck by a boy in another ward, the Grecians, monitors, big boys, and all the boys in his ward, would take his part, whether he were right or wrong, and would not allow one of another ward to bully a small boy of their own ward; and if a very small boy had been bullied by a boy of another ward, it was always a regular thing that he could come forward and say to any bigger boy in his ward that he had been hit, and they would at once seek out the culprit, and hit him for it.

2844. But within their own wards they might do as they pleased very much?—Pretty much so.

2845. Was there much caning in your time by the under masters?—No; speaking for myself, I went through the school pretty free from canings or floggings. I had the cane once or twice, but I do not know that I noticed, in my time, anything very severe from any of the masters, I may say, or that I even heard of any severe canings.

2846. Do you know of any case in your time of a boy being injured by bullying, and carrying the effects about him afterwards?—I cannot say whether it would carry any effects with it in after life. There were many boys in my time that were, on several occasions, afraid of the big boys.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

JOHN DERBY ALLCROFT, Esq., F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S., *examined.*

J. D. Allcroft, Esq., F.R.A.S. F.R.G.S.

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2847. (*The Chairman.*) You are the Treasurer of Christ's Hospital?—I am.

2848. What are the duties of Treasurer here?—They are defined under three different heads. I have brought my "charge" with me, in which I may say the the first head is as to my power with regard to the property and cash of the Hospital. The next head has reference to my duties as the chief executive officer of the Hospital; and then the third is as to the management of the meetings of the Governors.

2849. As far as our enquiry goes, the second is the most important head; as executive officer here, what is your authority, and what are considered your duties?—My charge is "To have the oversight of every master, officer, servant, and child of or belonging to this Hospital, whether on the London or Hertford establishment, with authority to inspect all parts of both establishments at pleasure; and generally to exercise all the powers described in paragraph II of 'The Treasurer's Charge.'"

2850. What is paragraph II?—"And forasmuch as you are the chief executive officer of this house, it is further committed to you to have the general superintendence over every master, officer, servant, and child, within or belonging to this Hospital, to see that not only all the officers and persons who are employed in managing the revenues and attending to the general business of the Hospital, fulfil their duties correctly, faithfully, and zealously, but also that all those to whom the education, instruction, and oversight of the poor children of this house, as well in time of sickness as of health, are committed, act towards them justly and kindly; that they reward the diligent, correct the idle, repress the unruly, comfort the sick, and teach the children under their care to be kind and affectionate to each other, obedient to their superiors, and good examples of the effects of wholesome discipline and Christian education. And in case it shall appear to you that anything has happened or been committed by any person within the Hospital tending to the subversion of discipline, the corruption of morals, the causing of scandal, or inflicting any injury upon the character and reputation of the Hospital, it shall be your duty to take such steps as may be necessary, both for ascertaining the nature and extent of the evil, and also for repressing and remedying the same. And to this end you have authority to summon before you any of the

masters, officers, or servants of this Hospital, and to admonish or reprimand them for any misconduct or neglect of duty. If any person so admonished shall still persevere in neglect of duty, or if any be guilty of insubordination, or of flagrant immorality or misconduct, you are in such case authorised to suspend the offender from office, and to take the earliest opportunity of bringing him or her before the Committee of Almoners, or before the General Court, as may appear to you to be most expedient. At the same time you will take care to use such prudence and circumspection as to the manner, the time, and occasion of reproving or correcting the faults or neglects of any master or officer, that the children under their care may not be induced to despise, or be tempted to disobey such master or officer."

2851. Those are very large and extensive powers?—Very large powers.

2852. Do you interpret those powers as extending to authority over the Warden and over the Head Master?—Yes.

2853. The Warden has the superintendence of the boys out of school?—Yes.

2854. If any offence happens out of school which the Warden has taken cognizance of would it necessarily come to your notice?—No, not unless it was a grave offence.

2855. If you heard of anything which had been done which you thought required explanation, would you immediately apply to the Warden and get that explanation?—Yes, if it was anything under his department.

2856. Now with regard to the Head Master's department, your authority, as I understand you, is supreme over him?—Not perfectly.

2857. In exercising that authority you would have to report to the Governors, would you not, if there was any matter which you wanted to order him to do?—I should order him to do it by my own authority.

2858. Can you, of your own authority, order him to change the education?—No, we have a sub-committee of education to whom all that goes.

2859. Then your own authority would extend to anything that was brought before you as a sort of appeal from his conduct?—Yes, that would be so.

2860. And it would be the same with regard to the Warden, I suppose?—Yes, it would be so.

2861. Take the case which has happened in this school, the unfortunate death of this poor boy; is the running away of that boy a matter which ought to have been reported to you at once?—Not necessarily, the first time.

2862. But the repetition of it would be?—Yes, the repetition of it would be.

2863. Were you in the Hospital at the time when the second offence happened?—I was not in the Hospital.

2864. Did you know of the first running away?—No, I did not at the time, not officially.

2865. Did you know of it at all?—No, I did not.

2866. On the second time, did you know it?—Yes, it was reported to me.

2867. How soon after it happened?—The next day, on Tuesday morning, the Warden reported it to me.

2868. Did you yourself take any steps about it?—Not at all, except to answer his questions, and to give him authority to take the boy back, which was the Warden's question to me.

2869. Did the Warden take means to find where the boy was and bring him back?—The boy was brought back without the Warden's means. I do not think that he did take any means himself personally. I have no knowledge that he did.

2870. Would not it have been his duty to report it?—Yes, it would have been his duty, and I think you will find that he did it, so far as my memory goes.

2871. You are not personally cognisant of anything connected with that case, are you?—No, I saw nothing of the boy till he was dead.

2872. Turning to another subject, recently there have been enquiries into this Hospital made by the Charity Commissioners?—Yes, some years ago.

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2873. Was not there an enquiry made in the year 1868?—Yes, the report came out in 1868; that was the Schools Enquiry Commission.

2874. The report about the Hospital was made by Mr. Fearon, was it not?—Yes.

2875. Was anything done in consequence of that report?—Yes, I believe it was owing to that that the Warden's duties were more particularly defined.

2876. Who was there before the Warden's appointment?—The Steward was the head of the discipline out of school. I am speaking of a period when I was not in office, so that I cannot say positively.

2877. Do you know of anything else that was done in consequence of that report?—No, that was before my time.

2878. Have there not been some enquiries made into it recently by the Charity Commissioners?—No, I think not, not in my time, not within the last four years. I may say that in 1870 the Governors submitted a scheme to the Endowed Schools Commissioners.

2879. What became of that scheme?—They did not accept it.

2880. Is there a print of it?—Yes, you have one on your table.

2881. That is the scheme which was sent in by the Governors to the Endowed Schools Commission in 1870?—Yes.

2882. And the Endowed School Commissioners did not accept it, as I understand?—No, they did not.

2883. Did they send in any counter scheme to you? No.

2884. What took place after that was so sent in, and was so rejected, as I understand you, by the Governors?—They did send to us a paper of suggestions, but not a scheme, which paper we have now in the office downstairs.

2885. Have they been acted upon?—No, they were of such a character that the Governors declined to accede to them.

2886. Then the Governors did not attempt to amend them or send in a counter-scheme again?—No.

2887. What has become of those suggestions?—The matter all lay in abeyance.

2888. (*The Chairman.*) Have the Governors or the Endowed School Commissioners done anything since then?—Yes.

2889. What has happened?—Sir James Hill, when he was Chief Commissioner, wished to have a conference with the Governors, which led to our doing what he suggested, that we should frame fresh proposals.

2890. When was that?—That would be, I suppose, in about 1874, it may have been 1875; I cannot speak positively at the moment.

2891. Did that conference take place?—Yes, that conference took place.

2892. What was the result of the conference?—That we framed up that scheme dated 1876.

2893. It was in consequence of that conference that you prepared the scheme of 1876?—Yes.

2894. Has anything been done upon that scheme?—We have submitted it to the Commissioners, and they have expressed their dissatisfaction with it, and they have said that they are going to prepare a scheme themselves.

2895. Now, the matter for the time being is taken out of your hands, and it rests with the Commissioners to originate a scheme?—Yes; at the same time I think I should tell you that we have had a conference with the Commissioners since putting in that scheme, and we have obtained from them four points, which they are anxious to insist upon should be in our scheme.

2896. What are the four points which you have obtained from them?—One is that we should have on our Committee a number of outside gentlemen who are not Governors at all; what we call the foreign element.

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2897. How were those to be nominated?—They have not told us, but originally it was thought that the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's would nominate one.

2898. The first point, as I understand you, is, that they have suggested the introduction of the foreign element generally?—Yes, into the Committee of Almoners.

2899. What is the second point?—The second is, that the Head Master should be paramount in this sense, that he should have the appointment and dismissal of every other master.

2900. What is the third point?—The third point is, that the children admitted here should to a large extent be admitted by competitive examination.

2901. And the fourth point?—That we should enlarge the Girls' School to the extent of one-fourth of our funds.

2902. Have you any reason to think that in any new scheme which is originated by the Commissioners, those four points, at any rate, will form, so far, the basis of the scheme?—We fully expect so.

2903. Are the Governors here prepared to acquiesce in those four points?—No, they have expressed a very strong opinion against them.

2904. Then, as I understand you, there would be a difference of opinion, probably, upon those four points, between the Governors and the Commissioners whenever they originate their fresh scheme?—Yes.

2905. Is that the exact state of affairs with regard to this institution at the present moment?—Yes, except that they are inquiring into certain facts and matters of detail upon which to prepare their scheme.

2906. (*Mr. Russell Gurney*). Do I understand that the Governors, you think, are not likely to assent to any one of those four points?—They may as to the Girls' School; that is the point on which we meet least objection or opposition, but the other three are very strongly and generally objected to.

2907. You mean the proposal by which none are to be admitted except as the result of competition?—I mean the proposal for much extending admission by competition.

2908. Who name the competitors?—The Governors. So far as we understand it we expect the proposition will be that instead of a Governor "presenting" a particular child to come in, he will nominate one to compete, and one of three so nominated will come in.

2909. (*The Chairman*). That has not ripened into a distinct proposition yet?—Not yet, but it is the general current of talk on the matter.

2910. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) You remember, of course, the case of the poor boy who attempted suicide?—Yes.

2911. We understand he represents that he was led to it in consequence of a dispute with the master, and that there was something in consequence of which he wrote to you previous to his leaving for the holidays?—I am not sure whether he wrote or whether he saw me personally, but I had to do with him upon it.

2912. Do you remember what passed with him about it?—I cannot particularly; but I can picture to myself seeing him standing before me in the counting-house downstairs and talking with him, and I know what was the purport of his interview. The purport was this, to back up the kindly advice which the Head Master had given him, that as we could only send so many boys to the University, and, as there was one more than the number on his parting, if he was not one he would lose his place. He had stood second, and therefore he was undoubtedly at one moment likely to be successful.

2913. That was at the beginning of the half-year?—Yes, he had stood second on the list at the beginning, but towards the end he got to the bottom.

2914. I suppose you heard from the Head Master what he represented he had said to him?—Yes.

2915. Did the boy tell you that he had threatened him with expulsion?—No.

2916. Or that he would do all he could to get him expelled before Midsummer?—No, not a word.

2917. You strengthened the Head Master's advice, I suppose?—Yes.

2918. That unless he did better next term he would undoubtedly fail at the end?—Yes; he would not be one of the five to be sent to the University.

2919. Do you think that he perfectly understood that at the time?—Yes, perfectly.

2920. Then you heard no more, of course, until you heard of his attempt at suicide?—No, not until we heard of his taking phosphorus.

2921. (*The Chairman.*) Can you tell us what the amount of the income of the school is?—61,000*l.* odd. Our last year's balance-sheet, which I produce, shows that the balance available for the purpose of the Hospital establishment is 61,431*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*

2922. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) That is deducting the expenses of the management of the property and the various funds that are mere trusts for other purposes?—Yes, we spent upon the school proper last year 57,229*l.* 7*s.* and we spent for exhibitions at the Universities, apprentice fees, and allowances of different kinds 3,940*l.* 5*s.*, making a total of 61,169*l.* 12*s.*

2923. (*The Chairman.*) The 57,000*l.* included, I presume, both Hertford and here?—Yes.

2924. Could you separate those two items?—We could.

2925. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) That is the actual money spent?—Yes, that is the actual money spent.

2926. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) You have by your charge, as you stated, authority over the whole of the masters?—Yes.

2927. Do you ever have any complaints of any undue severity on the part of the masters?—I have not had one.

2928. You are aware that some of the punishments that they inflict are ordered to be entered in a book, which is called a black book?—Yes.

2929. Has it been your idea that it is their duty to enter all corporal punishments?—Yes, I should say so.

2930. Caning in school, for instance?—Yes.

2931. Whether on the back or on the hand?—Yes.

2932. Are you aware that some have considered that they are only to enter canings upon the hand and not canings upon the back?—No, I was not aware of that. We do not recognise canings on the back.

2933. (*The Chairman.*) Would not that be allowed?—It is understood that a caning is caning on the hand.

2934. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) We have had evidence with respect to one master, that he has generally somebody caned every day in the school, not on the hand but upon the back?—I was not aware of that.

2935. One of the witnesses was asked, "Have you been caned? *A.* Yes. *Q.* What has it been for? *A.* For not knowing my lessons. *Q.* How many strokes with the cane do you generally have? *A.* One, and sometimes two." Then he is asked, "Never more than two? *A.* Yes, more than two sometimes;" and these one of the masters says he never enters because they are merely on the back. "How often is anybody caned there? *A.* Some boys are caned nearly every day. *Q.* Do you mean more than one boy caned generally? *A.* Yes. *Q.* Do you mean that sometimes a boy is caned nearly every day? *A.* Yes, he canes some boys if they are not on the first form; he canes them every day unless they get up? *Q.* The same boys do you mean? *A.* Yes. *Q.* Do you know any boy who gets caned almost every day? *A.* Yes, he has eleven boys, and he says he takes them in hand and he canes them every day until they get up." "*Q.* What are those eleven boys? *A.* They are supposed to be the lazy boys." "*Q.* And unless they move on and take places they get caned? *A.* Yes." Then here is another witness: "Which is worst, being caned on the hand or on the back? *A.* On the hand. *Q.* Is your hand bad afterwards?

A. Yes. *Q.* How long? *A.* Sometimes for more than a month." Then we hear of another master who certainly caned a good deal. Then we have still more evidence: "How many have the cane generally each day? *Q.* Gibbs was one that was caned nearly every day. *Q.* He was more often caned than anybody else? *A.* Yes." That is the evidence we have had from different boys. Are you not very much surprised to hear of that going on?—Yes, it was more than I was prepared to hear. You will quite understand that I do not interfere in the school work at all.

2936. Do you look over the punishment books at all?—No, never. There has been nothing to bring it to my knowledge in any way which would have induced me to look into this.

2936*. Still, if you had any idea of that sort of thing going on, would you have looked into it?—Yes, I should have looked into it.

2937. Because you have control over it?—Yes, certainly.

2938. I think you mentioned that no caning is reported except what is on the hand?—That was my impression. I so little interfere with the school that I really know, I may say, nothing about it. I stand in this position, we have got a Head Master, and if there was anything to complain of as to the under masters he would come to me and tell me. That is my feeling in the matter.

2939. The boys might complain, might they not, to you when they would not like to go to another master?—Yes, but they never have done so.

2940. That would be the power to make such an appeal to you?—Quite so.

2941. (*Mr. Walter.*) Being the supreme authority both over the Head Master and the Warden, are no reports periodically sent in to you at all by either of those officers as to what they have done, and as to the general conduct of their respective departments?—No.

2942. If you want to know what is going on in the school you are obliged to go rather out of your way to look into it?—Yes, but I think I should qualify it in this way, I act in the absence of the Committee. If the Master or the Warden were to furnish any report they would send it to the Committee, and generally through me.

2943. What Committee do you refer to?—The Committee of Almoners.

2944. How often does it meet?—They meet once regularly every month, sometimes twice, sometimes three times, according to circumstances, but once every month.

2945. Did the boy whose name has been mentioned, who attempted to commit suicide, make a voluntary appeal to you, or was he recommended by the Head master to communicate with you?—I believe he came in at the recommendation of the Head Master, after the end of the holidays, when he began his new half-year.

2946. Has any other boy, under any circumstances, appealed to you either against the Warden or the Head Master?—No, I have not the slightest recollection of anything of the sort.

2947. Have they the liberty of making such an appeal to you?—Yes, certainly.

2948. Is that understood by them?—That I cannot say.

2949. Or is it a thing which they would not think of doing?—I cannot say what they would understand.

2950. By whom are the under masters appointed?—Always by the Committee of Almoners.

2951. Have you any voice in the matter?—Yes, as Chairman of the Committee.

2952. Is the transference of that power from the Committee of Almoners to the Head Master, a point strongly opposed by the Committee?—Very strongly, and upon the simple principle that we think that those who pay their salaries ought to have the selection and the dismissal of them.

2953. The money being the funds of the Hospital?—Quite so, over which the Head Master has no power whatever.

2954. Are you aware whether it is the case in any other great school, that the under masters are appointed by an independent body, without the authority of the Head Master?—I suppose it was so in most cases till the late schemes had been brought out, but I do not know; I am not a public schoolboy myself, and therefore I cannot say.

2955. Have you any independent voice in the admission of boys to the Hospital, or by whom are the presentations of the Governors confirmed?—Presentations are issued by the General Court in March every year; and children are admitted thereon after passing examinations at subsequent Committees.

2956. No boy, I understand, can be expelled or removed without your sanction?—No, or the sanction of the Committee of Almoners.

2957. Would it be brought before them for their sanction in every case?—Not in every case.

2958. In what cases?—There was one case which I brought to them last week. A boy had been very insubordinate within the last fortnight; since all this confusion has been going on, he took undue advantage of it; and I brought the case to the Committee of Almoners the other day, and only two held up their hands out of about thirty against the motion that the boy should not be taken back to the school. We never expel; we do not say expel, we advise the friends not to send the boy back, and that was done in this case

2959. In the case of a second running away, where it was thought desirable that the boy should not come back, is a case of that sort referred to the Committee, or should you decide it?—It would first come to me, and of my own power I can decide it; but if I felt the least hesitation I should bring it to the Committee of Almoners.

2960. Are you in the habit of consulting and communicating from time to time with the Head Master and the Warden as to how things are going on?—Yes, very frequently, and we act most harmoniously together.

2961. Then I understand the only ground which the Committee take in opposition to the recommendation that the under masters should be appointed by the Head Master is, that as they find the money, they have a right to the appointment?—No, that is not the only ground.

2962. Are there any other grounds?—We have a long string of answers to that downstairs, which we drew up and submitteed to the Commissioners. It goes into a good many points.

2963. Do you think it tends to the better discipline of the school, that the Head Master should not have the control of the officers under him?—One of the points, I know, that we put forward, is this, that it would take up too much of the Head Master's time.

2964. Why more than in other public schools?—I only know by what we do here. He has his time devoted to teaching and discipline. His time is given to the boys, and if he is to have it taken up by looking for fresh masters and discharging others, I am afraid it would interfere very much.

2965. Are there very frequent changes of masters?—Probably two or three in a year; two, perhaps, would be nearer the mark. Some get promoted to other schools, and some leave for various reasons.

2966. Is there much difficulty in getting a supply of under masters, or is the post coveted by young men?—There is no difficulty. Supposing we were to advertise an under mastership, we should probably get four or five good candidates, according to what the post is.

2967. Are they mostly men who have been themselves pupils here?—No; we have them from all parts, but a great many of our masters have been pupils here.

2968. Is there much canvassing amongst the Governors for them?—No. There would, in the

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case of a Head Master, be canvassing amongst the Governors, but in the case of assistant masters their course of procedure is this. The Sub-Committee of Education have the power delegated by the General Committee, for the time being, to them, to see the candidates that come, and out of those candidates, after examining them and their testimonials, to select three that they think best, and bring them to the General Committee of Almoners, and from those three the Committee of Almoners choose one.

2969. Has the Head Master any independent voice in the matter?—No, he sits as one of the Committee of Education, but he has no vote, only his voice. Of course, we are very glad to listen to his suggestions.

2970. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) How are the Committee of Almoners appointed?—They are appointed by the Body of the Governors, the Court of Governors is the proper phrase to use.

2971. Appointed by ballot, or in what way?—Practically, it is worked out in this way, that out of forty-two members nine go off every year.

2972. Are there forty Almoners?—Yes, there are about forty Almoners.

2973. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) A certain proportion must be new, who have not been on before?—A good many go off, and of those that replace them four must be new. Two of those four may have been formerly on the Committee, but two must have been Governors who have never been on the Committees at all, so as to bring in new blood.

2974. How is the Committee of Education selected from the larger Committee?—That is done by the General Committee, who sit round the table. There is a printed list of the Almoners, and each Almoner strikes out of the list what names he likes, and leaves so many in to represent the Committee of Education, and the same with the Committee of Renters, who manage the estates business.

2975. (*The Chairman.*) Is there anything else you would suggest that we have not gone into which is material to the full consideration of this enquiry?—I do not at the moment think of anything.

2976. As far as you know, you do not think there is any evidence, on the part of Christ's Hospital, that you would wish us to go into?—No, I am not aware of anything.

2977. Are there any remarks which you wish to make with reference to the working of the monitorial system in this establishment?—I would say, that as long as we are here, it would be difficult to carry on the school without monitors.

2978. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) That is to say, without matrons and monitors?—Yes.

2979. Several witnesses have told us that it is the matrons who manage the wards, with monitors to assist them?—Yes, the matron may be said to be the head of her ward.

2980. Probably you consider that as long as the school remains here, you would not have room enough to establish any other system as a substitute for the monitorial system?—No; and if it were proposed to require the masters to be responsible instead of monitors, I think the masters would find it a very irksome task to be with the boys morning, noon, and night.

2981. Would there be accommodation for the masters?—No, not without their erecting a building for them.

2982. Would not that diminish your playground space?—Yes, it would diminish the open space.

2983. Would there be any advantage, do you think, in altering the proportions of the boys who are here and at Hertford, so as to diminish the number here and increase the number of boys in the country?—No, rather the other way, for this reason, that we have full accommodation here, whereas our accommodation at Hertford is not so good as we should like it to be, if we had the funds to alter it. To explain what I mean, we have a number of old buildings of a very low pitch, and the architect or surveyor says, that if you began to alter them and have them raised, then the walls would not stand it.

2984. It has been stated upon very good authority I think, that the accommodation which you have here for 670 to 700 boys is considered as leading necessarily to great overcrowding in the wards; is that so, do you think, or not?—I do not think the wards are at all overcrowded, if you look at the size and height of them. We have statistics of the cubical contents of every ward.

2985. I do not mean about the height, but the close contiguity of the beds to each other?—There is no doubt they are very close.

2986. (*Mr. Walter.*) I suppose the number of boys who leave per year would be about 100, would it not?—About 170.

2987. And they leave about the age of between 15 and 16?—Yes.

2988. Have you any idea what becomes of those generally leaving at that age?—In many cases we have, but in others we have not. I discharge, as I did the other day, 60 or 70 boys in this room, I give them all their Bible and Testament, and special words of admonition. I ask each boy as I give him his Bible and Testament, "Have you got a situation?" and whether he says "No" or "Yes," whichever he says, I write against his name. You can quite understand that in the present state of trade it is very difficult to get situations. Sometimes a boy says, I am going into the Civil Service; sometimes a boy says, I am going to France or Germany to school, and sometimes, as a boy did the other day, I am going to Dulwich College.

2989. Are they obliged, by the present rules of the school, to leave at that age?—Yes.

2990. What is the actual superannuation age?—The first holidays after a boy is 15, that is, he finishes his term whatever he may be in, whether it be Easter, Midsummer, or Christmas.

2991. (*The Chairman.*) Do you mean the first holidays after one or other of those terms?—Yes, that is, if a boy was 15 on the 1st of July, he would leave directly the Midsummer holidays began.

2992. (*Mr. Walter.*) What is the average length of a boy's stay at this school; is it four or five years?—I should think as near four years as possible.

2993. So that this branch of the Hospital may be called roughly a school for boys between the age of 11 and 15?—Yes, say from between 11½ and 15½, because we have some boys that get to a certain position in the school, who are kept till they are 16.

2994. (*The Chairman.*) You give them a grace up to 16, now and then?—Yes, if they are specially recommended for good conduct and diligence.

2995. But never beyond 16, unless they are Grecians?—Never beyond; the Grecians are quite a different case.

2996. They can become probationer Grecians at 17, I suppose?—Earlier than that; but I fancy that the Head Master pretty well chalks out a boy's line when he gets up to be 16, he can see pretty well what line he will take.

2997. Do any of those boys who only just get up to 16 and leave you go on to college, or not?—That we do not know. There must be very few, I think. We had an instance brought before the Committee last week of a young fellow who left here about two years ago. He got a demyship at Magdalen.

2998. (*The Dean of Christchurch*). Although he was not a Grecian?—No, and he had left us about two years.

2999. (*The Chairman.*) Was he a clever boy?—I do not know; he was a diligent boy, no doubt.

3000. When the Grecians go up, is the 90*l.* a year, which I understand you give them, considered as the exhibition, or do they always get an exhibition at one of the Universities, and do you then give them 90*l.* a year?—They usually get an exhibition at the Universities first, and then we supplement that with 90*l.* a year; and besides that we give them 60*l.* for an outfit, books, and caution fees, so that they should not run into debt.

3001. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) They do not get

that 90*l.* unless they have got an exhibition at one of the Universities?—They have very rarely gone without an exhibition, in my experience. They usually get that before they leave the school.

3002. Supposing a boy did not get an exhibition at the University, and yet went there, how would it be with respect to the 90*l.*?—It is our custom to give it to him. I have a list of all of our boys who have gone to the University from the school (*delivering in the same*).

3003. (*The Chairman.*) You supplement the boys' exhibition by 90*l.* a year and 60*l.* outfit?—Yes, 90*l.* a year for four years.

3004. Do the Grecians, for the most part, try and get fellowships afterwards?—Many do so, and succeed; we have a record printed, carrying them up as far as we can trace them in the public school calendars or the University calendars.

3005. In your position, do you consider yourself bound to be always here while school is going on?—No.

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3006. Then sometimes the school has no person in your position as Treasurer representing the Governors here?—Yes, that is so, but not for long together.

3007. Continuous residence is not a necessary part of your duty?—The former Treasurers have resided here, excepting the last, Mr. Foster White. When Mr. Gilpin died as Treasurer here, they wanted me to take to it, but I was very busy in business, and I could not. When Mr. Foster White's health failed they asked me again, and I said: "I am free now I am out of business, but I cannot take the responsibility of living at the Treasurer's house," and they said, "Very well, then, we will waive that if you will take the office."

3008. Where do you reside?—I reside partly at Lancaster Gate, and all through the summer I reside at Harlington, in Middlesex; but I am up and down here, and sleep here a good deal, and keep a staff of people here, and I am never away without their knowing my address.

(*The Witness withdrew*).

[Adjourned to Thursday, at 11 o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 26TH JULY, 1877.

PRESENT:

The Right Hon. SPENCER H. WALPOLE, M.P., in the Chair.
The Very Rev. the DEAN OF CHRISTCHURCH.
The Right Hon. WILLIAM EDWARD FORSTER, M.P.
The Right Hon. RUSSELL GURNEY, M.P.

WILLIAM J. GERNON, Esq., Secretray.

Mrs. SARAH GIBBS, *examined.*

3009. (*The Chairman.*) I think you are able to give the Committee some explanation of the circumstances attending your son's leaving Mr. Hogan's school?—I have a letter in Mr. Gibbs' letter book, which I have here, which will show exactly the time that my son was at Mr. Hogan's school. I went and asked Mr. Hogan if he would allow the boy to stay a few minutes after school. My eldest daughter went to a school in Old Street, opposite our shop, and I told him that the girl would not be very long after his school hours, and that the sister or I, on the way home, would call for the boy at Kingsland, as he did not know his way home, and we had just moved to Kingsland. The boy was very fond of the water always, and he used to speak about the boys bathing in the canal, and I was afraid that he would get drowned, and therefore I wished his elder sister to call at the school for him on her way home. That was the only thing that I said to him. When I first went to him about the boy going to his school, I said, "Mr. Hogan, the boy has been at the Charterhouse School, but he has made very bad progress, and if you can improve him, I shall be most glad;" and he said, "Mrs. Gibbs, do not you trouble about the boy, I have very often had boys passed through me, and I have turned them out well. I often find that a dull boy, when he gets to the age of 10 or 12, makes rapid progress, and you will find that he will make up for it then;" that was his words to me.

3010. We hear that the first time your boy absented himself from the school here, was on Saturday, June the 23rd?—It was on a Saturday afternoon. I do not recollect the date.

3011. When he came home, did you see him?—Yes.

3012. Did he say anything to you about why he had come home?—No, he said he had a half-holiday, and as he had been home previously on a Saturday afternoon, of course I did not dispute it.

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3013. Mr. Gibbs, I think, took him back that night, did he not?—Yes, Mr. Gibbs went back with him, I think. No, the boy went back alone the first time, I think, I will not be sure. Mr. Gibbs went with him, when he came back and said that he met a boy and that he told him the schools was on fire. He said, "Pa, what do you think of that?" He said, "Well, I think you are a very stupid boy to take any notice of what any boys tell you in the street; come along with me;" then Mr. Gibbs came back with him, but I do not think that he came back with him the first time.

3014. However, he did come back with him to the gate of the school?—Yes.

3015. And he slipped away from his father?—Yes.

3016. When did you see him after that?—The same evening, after Mr. Gibbs had gone to bed.

3017. Did he come home and sleep in your house that night?—Yes, he slept on the couch in the parlour.

3018. Did he get up at the usual hour and have breakfast?—No; Mr. Gibbs spoke to the Warden on the Saturday evening, and he said, "If you get the boy here by half-past seven o'clock it will be all right." Mr. Gibbs told me that when he came home, and he said, "Perhaps the boy will come back again; has the boy come back?" I said, "No, William." He said, "Well," he says, "it has so upset me, I cannot sit up, perhaps if I go to bed the boy will come in;" he said, "Whatever can be the meaning of it?" Then I said, "Well, then, go to bed, William," because his father was stern with him, you know, and I thought, if Mr. Gibbs was out of the way, the boy would come in. After the gas was all turned out, the street door has a long garden in

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front, and we had not put the shutters up at the door, and I see the boy peeping through after the gas was turned out; I got quietly into a recess in the corner, and opened the door quick upon him, and he said, "Oh, ma, I am so glad you have not all gone to bed, I should not have liked to have stopped out all night." I said, "You are a naughty boy, Willie, to serve your father in this manner." He said, "Well, ma, they treat me so cruel, I really cannot stop." I said to him, "Willie, you must have done something to those boys, or else they would not treat you so cruel." And he said, "Truth and honour, ma, I have not done anything to make them dislike me so." The boys in the ward, he was speaking of.

3019. Whom did he mean by them?—He mentioned Copeland, and some of Copeland's friends; some of the boys in the ward, he said.

3020. Did he use the exact expression, "Copeland's friends"?—No, the boys in the ward; some that Copeland had made friends with in the ward.

3021. That was on that evening?—Yes, while he was undressing.

3022. Did he go to bed in your house?—He slept on the couch in the parlour.

3023. What time did he get up in the morning?—I did not sleep all night, and I called him up. I got his elder sister up first, and the two sisters walked back with him to the school, a little one as well as the elder one.

3024. Did he have his breakfast before he went back?—No, he did not, because he had to be back at the school by seven o'clock, and so they left, I suppose, about a quarter past six, and got to the school, I dare say, about seven, or very shortly after seven.

3025. He remained at the school after he had got back on that Sunday morning?—I believe so.

3026. You do not know anything more about that?—No.

3027. The next time when the boy went away from school was, we are told, on Monday, the 2nd of July?—Yes.

3028. The first time he went away was on the 23rd of June, and the second time on Monday, the 2nd of July; how did you first hear that the boy had gone away from school on Monday, the 2nd of July?—I did not know it at all until the boy came indoors about four o'clock in the afternoon.

3029. What did he say to you then?—He said, "Good afternoon, ma;" and I said, "Good afternoon, dear; are you out again?" and he said, "Yes, ma, I have got a holiday."

3030. Did he speak to his father then?—No, Mr. Gibbs was out at the business. This was at Kingsland, not at the shop. The shop is in Old Street, and this was at Kingsland.

3031. How long did he remain with you?—He stopped and had some tea, and played with his sisters a little while in the garden at the back.

3032. Then what did he do?—He said, "Ma, the swimming match is going to be very shortly, will you allow me to take two towels and go to the baths?" I said, "Yes, dear; have you got any money?" and he said, "No, ma;" and I said, "Well, you will have to pay for the baths," and he said, "Yes, ma." I said, "How much is it?" and he said, "Sixpence, ma." I said, "I have not got sixpence, my boy, I have only got a shilling;" and he said, "Ma, I will bring you the sixpence back." I said, "Very well, you may go, but do not stop too long, and then Lizzie will be ready to walk back with you to the school, it will be a walk for her;" and he said, "Thank you, ma," and he went out. Just as he got outside the door, about half-way down the front garden, he met one of the beadles, and he came back to the door with the beadle, and they knocked, and I see the boy through the glass door standing on the doorstep with this gentleman. I opened the door, and he said, "Good day, Mrs. Gibbs, are you aware that your son has absented himself from school this afternoon?" Of course that almost paralysed me, and I said, "You surprise me, sir." I said, "Will you step inside?" He stepped inside into the parlour and sat down, and I said, "He told me that he had got a half-holiday;" and he said, "No, he has run away from school; when he was wanted at school hour he was nowhere in the building to be found," and I said, "I am very sorry, indeed." He said, "Well, I will not trouble you, Mrs. Gibbs, I see you are very much upset. Will you kindly send the boy back to the school as soon as ever he returns?" But before that he said, "I will take him back with me," and I said, "Very well," and I called the boy in; but he had gone out the back way, and out at the back door.

3033. What happened then?—The boy did not come back, and I sent my eldest daughter down to ask the porter if the boy had come back to school.

3034. Do you recollect what hour that was?—That was about nine o'clock in the evening, I believe.

3035. Between the afternoon and nine o'clock in the evening the boy, so far as you knew, had gone back to school?—I thought, perhaps, that when he found that the porter had told me of it he might have taken himself off back to school; and when I found he did not come, in order to be satisfied, I said to my daughter, "Lizzie, put on your things and go down to the school and ask if Willie has returned."

3036. Did she find there that he had not returned?—Yes.

3037. Did your boy come home to you that night afterwards?—No, he did not.

3038. When did he next appear at your house?—About nine o'clock the next morning.

3039. Did he tell you where he had been?—No, he came to the door and rang the bell, and when his sister opened the door he would not come in, because he was afraid his father was in, I think.

3040. Did any conversation pass between you and him then?—Not any then. He did not come in, not just then, but sometime after that we missed the little girl, his little sister, three years old she is, and she was playing up at the back; he spoke to her through the door, I think, and asked her to undo the latch. There is a summer-house at the end, but you cannot see the back door from it. The child then got on to a form that the children have to sit on in the garden, and undone the latch, and he came in. I missed the child. I had got a washerwoman there, and I was rather busy with one thing and the other, and I said, "Lizzie, do you know where Clara is?" She said, "No, ma." I said, "My girl, I have not seen her for some few minutes; see for her." So Mrs. Clark, the washerwoman, said, "I see her running about the garden a few minutes ago, Mrs. Gibbs." So Lizzie went up the garden to see, and the child was sat on the form at the end, and Willie was lying back on an old easy chair in the summer-house. When I went out at the back I found Lizzie was stopping, and I thought she could not see the child, and wondered whether she had gone out at the back door or not, and I said to Mrs. Clark, "I think the child has got out at the back in the back street;" and I said, "Are you there, Lizzie?" she said, "Yes, ma," and she beckoned me to go up the garden. When I got about half-way up, she said, "Ma, Willie is sitting in there." I said, "Oh, dear," and I went in and sat down, and I said, "Willie, whatever do you mean by doing like this, boy?" so he said, "Oh, ma," he says, "they treat me so cruel, I really cannot go back. Copeland is such a bully and tyrant," he said, "I cannot go back to school to be under that boy any longer."

3041. Those are the words that he used to you?—I believe word for word, that is the truth.

3042. His father had not seen him then, had he?—No, he had not.

3043. Did his father see him on that day afterwards?—His father did see him on the Tuesday, that was the day that the boy was brought back.

3044. What happened after that?—He had dinner

with us, and then he was playing about a little while in the garden, and all at once I missed him. He had gone out at the back door. Soon after that Mr. Gibbs came home. It appears that he met the boy in the street, and he brought him back. He sat down on the couch in the parlour, and the boy sobbed and cried bitterly, and he said, "Pa, sooner than I would go back under that Copeland, I would hang myself." His father said to him, "You wicked boy, to make use of such a remark as that; you do not know what you are talking about; do you know the meaning of the word you are making use of?" He sobbed so bitterly that there was hardly getting a word out of him, so Mr. Gibbs said to him, "Well, you will have to go to school, and I will call and see the Warden about it, and see if the Warden cannot move you from Copeland." He said, "Thank you, pa." Then Mr. Gibbs said to him, "Now my boy, you will have to go back to school; your place is at school, you must go back, and Mr. Lallemand will go with you."

3045. Does Mr. Lallemand live near you?—No, Mr. Lallemand lives in Stork's Road, Bermondsey, but Mr. Gibbs had met with him somewhere, I do not know where, Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Lallemand came home together; I was crying, so Mr. Lallemand, who had arranged it before with Mr. Gibbs, said, "I am going back with the boy, and Mr. Gibbs is going to follow up behind, and not let the boy know." I said, "Thank you, Mr. Lallemand." I was so upset about it that I was fit for nothing.

3046. Then Mr. Lallemand took the boy back?—Yes, he brought the boy back to school.

3047. That, I believe, was the last time that you saw your son?—Yes, when he got to the door of the street, he turned round, and he said, "Pa, you will forgive me, won't you?" and his pa said, "Yes, my boy, I forgive you," and he took his hand and he kissed him, and that was the last time Mr. Gibbs see him. Here is a letter with regard to Mr. Hogan insulting me (*handing a letter book to the Committee*).

3048. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Did you take your boy back to Mr. Hogan the last time he was there?—Yes, I took him back, and Mr. Hogan slammed the door in my face. I said, "Mr. Hogan," I said, "you have had the boy's quarter's money, and you ought to see to him;" and he said, "I have had the money, and you have got the boy; take him home, and teach him yourself." Mrs. S. Gibbs. 26 July, 1877.

3049. In what way did you take him there?—Mr. Hogan had sent him back the day before, and he said the boy would not learn his lessons. He put him in the cellar, and I think the boy got playing with the gas meter, and had turned the handle of the gas meter, and he said that he would not have the boy there.

3050. In what way was he taken back to the school?—I took him back by the hand.

3051. Did not a man carry him?—There was a young man took hold of him for me, because when he got near the gate of Mr. Hogan's house, this young man picked him up, and lifted him on the steps for me.

3052. Did he not carry him on his shoulders?—I think he lifted him up; I cannot tell you how he lifted him; I know he did lift him on his shoulder.

5053. Did a crowd collect round you?—Yes, when Mr. Hogan slammed the door in my face, several people said that was not the only one; there was always troubles of the kind there.

3054. Had you any difficulty in getting him to go there each day?—No, not till Mr. Hogan put him in the cellar; that was the day before he left.

3055. Up to that time he appeared to like the school?—He had not gone very long; I forget exactly how long the boy had been at the school, but only a short time.

3056. About two months, was it not?—I do not think it was so long as that.

3057. Did he ever, while he was at Mr. Hogan's, stop out all night?—No, never. Is it feasible that a child of his age, and the only one boy, I should allow him to stop out all night?

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Mr. Charles William Harwood, *examined*.

3058. (*The Chairman.*) How old are you?—I am nearly 20. I have left here four years.

3059. When did you go to Christ's Hospital?—In 1864 I entered the school.

3060. First of all, you went to Hertford, I suppose?—Yes.

3061. How long were you at Hertford?—About two and a half years. I came up to town in 1867.

3062. How long were you here in London?—Six and a half years, which would bring me to 1873, when I left.

3063. What masters were you under?—I commenced with Mr. Laing, the Classical Master, when I came to town. I then went to Mr. Wingfield, and from Mr. Wingfield to Mr. Peckover, and from Mr. Peckover to Mr. Wingfield again; there was an alteration in the school, and I remained with Mr. Wingfield till I left the Classical Master.

3064. What ward were you in?—No. 2 ward.

3065. While you were with the masters was there anything that you had to complain of in the school with the different masters that you have mentioned?—No, nothing whatever. I was always very well treated, I considered, by all the masters that I was under.

3066. Were other boys in the same class treated well during that time?—I think perfectly well. I never remember a case of any boy being unfairly treated by those masters that I have mentioned.

3067. There were some punishments, I suppose?—Yes.

3068. What were the punishments?—The cane and impositions.

3069. Caning on the hand or on the back?—Caning on the hand. Mr. C. W. Harwood. 26 July, 1877.

3070. Did that take place in the school?—Yes, in the school.

3071. Was that the case with all the masters that you have named, or most of them?—Yes, it was generally administered in the class room at the time of the occurrence, whatever it might be. Mr. Bell introduced the black book into the school at the time I was there, and during that time every punishment had to be entered in that book. It was brought round weekly for the master to enter all the punishments and the number of strokes given to the boys. They were not allowed to exceed six, I believe, after that time.

3072. And besides those canings on the hand, was there any caning on the back?—That was very seldom. It might be a couple of strokes, but I do not think there was ever a severe caning on the back; it was usually on the hand.

3073. That applies to all the masters that you were under, does it?—Yes.

3074. You thought upon the whole that there were not any canings which were not fairly deserved?—No, I do not think so.

3075. There are always one or two monitors in the ward, are there not?—Three monitors, as a rule, but sometimes there would be only two.

3076. What sort of authority did they exercise?—They had to see that the boys behaved themselves when they went through the wards at night, and in getting up in the morning, and at all times during the time they were in the ward; and their punish-

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ment consisted in standing them on the settles; they would make them stand there for an hour in the play time, or they used to box the boys' ears sometimes, but they never had any authority to flog them in any way.

3077. Nor had they any real authority to box the ears, I suppose?—No, I suppose it was not recognised by the masters, but, at the same time, it always did occur that a boy used to have a box on the ear or something of that sort, but never beyond that anything, I think, except I remember a case of a boy being beaten with a girdle, but then that was not severe, it was merely on the hand. The monitor took off his girdle and slapped him.

3078. Generally speaking, were the monitors severe?—No, I do not think so; not in our ward, at all events. I can only speak for my own ward.

3079. During the six years that you were in No. 2 ward you did not see anything fairly to complain of?—No, I did not; we had an excellent matron, Mrs. Stabb, who was one of the oldest matrons; she had been fifteen years in the school, and she used to look after us very well when we were up in the ward. If anything came under her notice, she would always speak about it to the visiting master if there seemed anything to complain of in the conduct of the boys in the ward. The visiting master used to come round about once a week or a fortnight to see her upon the subject, and to see the boys in the ward.

3080. Was there any complaint ever made to the Warden of the conduct of the monitors so far as you know?—No, not in our ward; I never remember a complaint.

3081. Do you remember a boy by the name of Houchen?—Yes, I think I do; his father was a clergyman in Norfolk.

3082. He was in ward No 2, was he not?—No, he was not.

3083. Was he under Mr. Laing?—I do not remember him under Mr. Laing at the same time as I was there.

3084. Did you, when you were under Mr. Laing, know Houchen?—I do not remember Houchen as being under Mr. Laing with me. It was when first I came to London that I was with Mr. Laing, and I was not with him for very long, and I do not remember Houchen being with him at the same time; in fact, I remember that Houchen came up to town after I did.

3085. While you were with Mr. Laing, did you see any severe caning go on under him?—No; I thought Mr. Laing always treated us very well; he certainly used his cane, but we were commencing Greek at the time, and I suppose there was a good deal of coarse work.

3086. Did you ever see any caning over the head?—I never saw a case.

3087. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Did you ever see a boy accidently get a cut on the head by wriggling about, for instance?—I have seen an accidental case of the sort, but it was purely accidental, and the master would say so at the time. I think I remember a case in which Mr. Peckover hit a boy in the eye with a cane, but he said at the time it was accidental.

3088. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Was the boy much hurt?—His eye was bad for some time, but he recovered it.

3089. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) His eyesight was not injured?—No.

3090. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Was there any fear about the boys, supposing they were ill-treated, speaking to the Warden about it; do you think any of you were afraid of that?—There was a great feeling against speaking to the Warden on any subject to get another boy punished in any way.

3091. You did not wish to get the character of a tell-tale, any of you?—No, there always has been a very strong feeling in the school of that kind, I think.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Mr. Ernest Claude Beck, *examined.*

Mr. E. C. Beck.

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3092. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) How old are you?—19, next month.

3093. When did you come to Christ's Hospital?—In 1865 I went to Hertford.

3094. How long did you remain there?—Till 1868, and then I came to London, and was in London until 1874.

3095. Which ward were you in?—No. 9 in London.

3096. You had monitors there, of course?—Yes.

3097. Had you different monitors during the time that you were there?—Yes, every half year almost they were changed.

3098. Were they able to keep order pretty well in the ward?—Not always. Very often you will find a very clever boy is a very small boy, and he has some difficulty in keeping the big boys in order.

3099. You mean boys bigger than himself, that he has to control?—Yes, because of being a clever boy, he gets up to the top of the school, and he is generally made a monitor.

3100. Then what do the bigger boys do, do they attend to his orders?—If he goes to the Warden, the Warden will speak to the big boys, and punish them for him.

3101. Did that often occur?—It did lately, I think, more than it used to do.

3102. In the case of those who were not bigger than themselves, did they use any power over them?—The latter part of the time that I was there, the monitors were not allowed to hit the boys, but when I first went there they used to.

3103. Did they hit them much?—Not much, they would give them, as we used to say, a cuff on the head. I never knew a monitor to hurt a boy much.

3104. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) How was that cuff given?—It was a box of the ear with the flat of the hand.

3105. (*The Chairman.*) Did they ever use the double fist?—That was occasionally done, but never on the head with the double fist, I think, or very rarely indeed.

3106. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Generally speaking, was there anything like cruelty by the monitors?—Not by the monitors, I think.

3107. Was there any bullying going on in the ward by the bigger boys?—I cannot say that I remember any particular case. As a very little boy I know I used to cheek the bigger boys when I first went to London, and, of course, I used to get hit a little bit. I do not think you would call that bullying.

3108. Upon the whole, were you satisfied with the ward pretty well?—Yes.

3109. Had you a pretty good time of it?—Yes, very good time.

3110. Were you one of the bigger boys before you left?—I was monitor, but I cannot say that I was one of the big boys.

3111. How long were you a monitor?—About a year and a half.

3112. That was the latter part of the time, I suppose?—Yes, till I left.

3113. Did you beat the boys during that time?—I cannot say that I never gave a boy a cuff on the head, but I never gave a boy a bad licking, because it is getting more into the practice now than it was to report to the Warden any boy that you thought a bad boy.

3114. Sometimes you would rather have a cuff than be reported to the Warden, would you not?—Yes, that was very often the case.

3115. What masters were you under in London?—I was first put under Mr. Penny in the grammar school, then I went to Mr. Hawkins; those are the

only two masters I was under in the grammar school. In the writing school, I was under Mr. Thompson, Mr. King, the two Mr. Sharpes, and then Mr. Mackie, senior.

3116. What were the punishments in the school by the masters?—If it was only for a little thing, perhaps, half a sheet, as we used to say, or some lines, but if it was anything serious, it was the cane.

3117. On the hand or on the back?—On the hand. I have had it elsewhere too.

3118. Were canings on the hand put down in the black book always?—They were not when I first went to London. I think that was an arrangement of Mr. Bell's when he came. I think, in the case of any boy who had more than three strokes, his name was put down.

3119. If it was under three strokes, it was not put down, you think?—I think not, but I am not sure. I only remember seeing the black book going round, and that was the impression the boys generally had.

3120. They particularly disliked being in the black book, did they?—Yes.

3121. Were those canings, not on the hand, frequent?—No, I do not think they were in London at all.

3122. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) There were none, you say?—I think not.

3123. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) In any one of those schools you have mentioned, you do not think that the canings were on the body?—No, I do not.

3124. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Under any one of those masters?—No.

3125. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) I suppose you have heard of them under some masters?—That was at Hertford, not in London, I think.

3126. Under Mr. Mackie, were there any canings?—Not much; I never remember his using the cane much, he used to give them impositions.

3127. Which did you dislike most?—It all depended. If it was a short imposition, the imposition was best, but the cane was perhaps better if you got a long one.

3128. Did you see any severe canings at all?—No, I never saw any, not severe. I have seen a mark raised on a boy's hand, but never saw the blood come at all.

3129. Not turn black?—You could see where the cane had been, it was rather dark, perhaps, you might say.

3130. So as to prevent the free use of the hand; did you ever see that?—A boy, perhaps, could not bend his hand for half an hour or three quarters of an hour, but not beyond that.

3131. Taking both the monitors and the masters in the schools, can you tell us of anything like cruelty, either on the part of the monitors, or the big boys, or the masters?—No, I cannot remember any case of cruelty at all.

3132. There some cases of big boys bullying little ones, were there not?—Just a little.

3133. Would any one check that at all; would the monitors?—The monitor was supposed, if he saw a big boy bullying a little boy, to stop it directly.

3134. Did he do so?—Not if he was a little boy; he could not then.

3135. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Except by reporting?—No, not except by reporting.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Master Arthur Lawrence Curtis, *examined.*

3136. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) How old are you?—I am 15 years old.

3137. When did you go to Hertford?—In 1871.

3138. When did you come to London?—In January, 1873.

3139. When did you leave here?—In March this year.

3140. What ward were you in?—No. 16.

3141. You had monitors there, of course?—Yes.

3142. How many did you generally have?—Three.

3143. How many boys were in that ward?—About 48.

3144. Were they able to keep order in the ward generally?—Occasionally they did. The boys were not always unruly.

3145. What did they do when the boys were not obedient to them?—Sometimes they told the Warden, and at other times they hit him a little.

3146. Did you ever see them hit other boys much?—No, not much.

3147. Sometimes the monitors were smaller boys than others in the ward, were they not?—Yes.

3148. What did they do with the bigger boys?—I do not know. I think they made them stand on their settles.

3149. Did the big boys obey them when they told them to do that?—No, and if they did not, the monitor went and told the Warden.

3150. Do you know of their often complaining to the Warden?—No.

3151. Was there any bullying in your ward by the big boys over the little ones?—No; that is to say, they nearly all were big fellows in the ward.

3152. Then the monitors were big fellows, too, I suppose?—Yes, they did not hit each other; they were peaceable among themselves.

3153. You were a little one when you came up here, were you not?—Yes.

3154. Did you get bullied?—No, I was treated very nicely.

3155. Do you think it was a happy time?—Yes, I was very happy, only I had to clean some of the boys' shoes, but that was not much; all the boys had to do that.

3156. For some of the bigger ones?—Yes.

3157. For the monitors?—No, the monitors had boys of their own, and they got a reward for doing it.

3158. Some of the others had you to clean their boots?—Yes.

3159. If you did not clean them what would they do?—I suppose they would have hit me.

3160. Then you took care to do it?—Yes.

3161. (*The Chairman.*) Then did they pay you for it?—No.

3162. Some got paid?—Yes, those that did it for the monitors.

3163. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) What masters were you with?—I was with Mr. Thompson and Mr. Sharpe in the writing school, and Mr. Lee and Mr. Wingfield in the grammar school.

3164. Was there much punishment in the class?—No.

3165. What punishments were there; there must have been some, of course?—Caning.

3166. Caning on the hand or on the body?—On the hand.

3167. Was that often?—I did not have it very often.

3168. Do you remember how often while you were in London you had a caning on the hand?—I do not know; it was only the first half that I came up that I got caned at all.

3169. Then did you learn to do better?—Yes.

3170. The latter part of the time were you caned at all?—I do not think I was; not when I was in the Upper Fourth.

3171. Did the caning on the hand hurt you much?—No.

3172. That you say you had the first half-year?—Yes.

3173. Did you not have it at all afterwards?—No, I cannot remember it.

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3174. Was there a caning on the body besides caning on the hand?—They might have caught a hit on the body; that is all.

3175. Was that often?—No, very seldom.

3176. Under any one of those four masters you have mentioned was there at all frequent caning?—No, I do not think so. Mr. Lee now and then hit rather oftener than the other masters.

3177. You do not mean the present Head Master, do you?—Yes; when I was in the Third Form, and then afterwards, he was very nice to me. I tried to do my work, and he did not punish me.

3178. Did you ever see any caning on the head?—No.

3179. Did you ever see any boy seriously hurt by it?—No, I did not.

3180. Which was considered the most severe, to have one or two cuts with the cane, or to have a long imposition?—A long imposition was the worst; the boys generally preferred to be caned.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Mr. Augustus Lawrence Francis, *examined.*

Mr. A. L. Francis.

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3181. (*The Chairman.*) Were you a bluecoat boy?—Yes.

3182. In what year did you come here?—In 1857 I went to Hertford.

3183. How long did you remain there?—I remained at Hertford till the same Christmas, and I came to London in January, 1858.

3184. How long did you remain here?—Until the autumn of 1866. I left at the top of the Grecian's Form.

3185. Since you left here, we have been told that there have been great improvements made in the school, and that the school hardly resembles now what it was in many respects as compared with what it was then?—I am aware that it has been stated so, but I can hardly believe there has been any radical change, such as is necessary, in the organization of the school. I see no trace of it.

3186. What I meant was that we do not care about evidence of fifteen or sixteen years ago; we want evidence of within the last five years?—Therefore I should not wish to say anything as to the bullying or anything there might have been then, because it may be changed, and it is irrelevant now.

3187. The evidence you wish to offer to us is with regard to the organization of the school as you knew it at that day, and as it now remains, irrespective of the practical operation of that organization here now?—As pointing to the inevitable result of that organization.

3188. What are the particular points that you wish to call our attention to?—I think that the greatest weakness in the school is the bad moral and intellectual state of what used to be called the lower and middle schools. I believe that the boys having no contact with people of any position to guide or to encourage them, or to give them new ideas, is fatal to the growth of the schools. I believe that the absence of resident assistant masters is a very bad thing indeed. The small boys are thrown upon one another completely for society. They have no source from which to draw any new ideas at all. The beadles and matrons, so far as I have ever seen, cannot exercise, and do not attempt to exercise, any moral influence whatever or any intellectual influence upon the boys, and the result is, I think, a most lamentable state of backwardness in the whole tone of the lower school. To backwardness I might add coarseness and immorality. Of that I am perfectly convinced, and I am supported, I think, by the opinion of any man I have seen who has been at Christ's Hospital, and has known other public schools. So far as I could see, that is the perfect simple truth. There is every opportunity for bullying and for coarseness, and there is no proper responsibility. To confine myself to what seems to me an absolute necessity, if there is to be any change, I think that the Head Master should be made absolutely responsible for the discipline in school and out of school.

3189. Then the first point to which you wish to call our attention is the want of supreme authority on the part of the Head Master with regard to matters in and out of school?—Yes, the want of practical supreme authority. He cannot have supreme authority, while, for instance, he has not the appointment of his own assistant masters, and of the various officials of the school who should be responsible under him.

3190. Do you think that that power ought to extend to the dismissal of assistant masters, or not?—I think that, subject to an appeal, it should extend to that. For that opinion, there are higher authorities than myself. I think the appointment should certainly be vested in the Head Master.

3191. Practically, we are told, that in the school now, the Warden has the chief superintendence of the moral behaviour of the boys out of school, and the Head Master has the superintendence of everything within the school; was that so in your time?—It was so, except that the Head Master had very little direct authority over the other masters. He could not have his wishes carried out. That was under Dr. Jacob. That I know has been modified under Dr. Bell's management in his time.

3192. That is the first point which you think requires alteration and amendment?—I think so.

3193. Now, what is the second point?—The second point, I think, is that the Grecians, and not the monitors, should be under the Head Master, the chief executive, so that the Grecians, and not the monitors, should really preside over the discipline of the different wards.

3194. What you wish to suggest is, that the upper boys of the school, and not the boys in the school of the age of 15, and a little more, should be the only monitors within the school?—They should be the real monitors, those who carried out the laws in the school, and who really looked after the order of the school.

3195. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) In your time did the monitors always, if necessary, call upon the Grecians to assist them?—They had the right to do so, but they very seldom used it. And then the punishment that the Grecian inflicted was of a very brutal kind. The Grecians would strike and beat boys even about the face, and the monitors did the same. That was the system throughout the school, up to the very masters; that, I think, is the third point to which I would draw especial attention. I think that both masters and Grecians, and monitors, should be deprived of the power, which, at any rate, they now exercise, of in any way striking any of the boys. In my time, both monitors, and Grecians, and masters, were in the habit of striking the boys cruelly for punishment.

3196. (*The Chairman.*) Applying your observation to the monitors' power at present, did you, in your time, think that that power was tyrannically exercised by the monitors?—I do not, as a rule, think they were tyrannical, but I think that this striking was the system of punishment.

3197. What was considered to be the power of a monitor over his ward, with regard to corporal punishment of any sort?—He was practically left almost entirely to his own judgment, and the punishment in vogue was striking a refractory boy.

3198. The striking was not with the double fist, was it?—Frequently with the doubled fist.

3199. The evidence we have had before us shows that striking with the doubled fist is almost a thing unknown by way of punishment?—Not as a deliberate punishment, but the punishment was not judicial enough.

3200. What do you mean by "not judicial enough"?—It was inflicted in the heat of the moment. A monitor would strike a boy in the heat of the moment, by way of enforcing his commands.

3201. All the evidence has shown to us that, generally speaking, the monitors do not strike with the doubled fist now; do you, or do you not, consider that a great improvement?—I do consider it a great improvement.

3202. Your third suggestion, in point of fact, is that you wish neither the monitors nor the Grecians, if they were in the place of the monitors, to have the power of inflicting anything like corporal punishment?—Certainly, either striking with the fist or the open hand.

3203. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Or the cane?—That is a question which I think should be left in the power of the Head Master of the school. I should not like to express an opinion about it.

3204. (*The Chairman.*) In no case would you allow the power of caning to be given to a monitor?—I should not allow the power of caning to be given to a Grecian, but I would rather not express an opinion about it, because many more competent Head Masters than I am have given that power, but not, certainly, to boys of the age of the present monitors.

3205. With regard to the masters' power of punishment, their power of punishment is caning or detention in school, or giving them impositions, is it not?—Yes, but a very common form of punishment was striking; and I believe that if the Head Master has any power to prevent it, it has not been properly exercised hitherto. I believe abundant evidence would be forthcoming to show that in practice the boys are constantly struck by the masters, and sometimes most unkindly.

3206. Do you mean with the hand?—Yes; again, I think that the hair being pulled is very objectionable.

3207. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Have you the means of giving us abundant evidence of that sort?—I could certainly furnish evidence of boys having been struck by masters, I have been struck myself.

3208. I understood you to say that there was abundant evidence of that going on up to the present time; we are not asking what took place in your time?—I could hardly say up to the present time.

3209. (*The Chairman.*) What do you say as to the punishment of caning, which the assistant masters certainly have?—I have no evidence as to the present time, but in my time I think it was very excessively used.

3210. We are told that there are two practices of caning, the one of caning on the hand, and the other of caning on the shoulder or the arm; was caning on the shoulder or the back allowed when you were at the school?—It was constantly practised. I cannot say whether it was sanctioned by the highest authorities.

3211. Was caning reported to the Head Master whenever it took place in your time?—No, it was not.

3212. Are you aware that the rule is now that caning must be reported?—Yes, I am aware.

3213. You would consider that a great improvement in the management of the school?—Yes, a very great improvement.

3214. Have you anything to remark about the assistant masters and their mode of punishment more than we have already been informed of?—Nothing further, because I am not sufficiently informed as to recent changes.

3215. What is your next point which you wish us to attend to?—I believe that the assistant masters are not carefully enough chosen, and that they are not men of high enough position, taking them all through, for the work which it is their duty to carry out.

3216. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Do you know the present assistant masters?—I know some of them by name, and from what I have heard of them, but I know more of those who were appointed in my time.

3217. What is the next point that you wish to bring before us?—I think I have nothing more. I may say that I did not seek this interview. I was told that I had evidence to offer, and I was very glad of the opportunity; but it is rather from my reminiscences than from any fresh evidence; but I most firmly believe that the life of a small boy here is still what it was in my time. I thought it my duty to come up in case I could offer any evidence of any value. I am not however as sufficiently prepared with facts and figures relating to the question at the present time, as I ought to be to give any valuable information.

3218. You are Head Master at Tiverton, I believe?—Yes.

3219. What number of boys have you?—About 130.

3220. Are they boarders?—Mostly boarders. I was for a considerable time an assistant master at Dulwich College, which is a large school.

3221. What number of assistant masters are there at Tiverton?—About one to every seventeen boys.

3222. Do you mean that there are eight assistant masters?—Yes.

3223. Have they all boarders in their houses?—They have not all boarders.

3224. What is the largest number in any house?—About forty-five. There is one very large house, and two or three small ones.

3225. Who has the appointment of the masters there?—I have the appointment of all the masters.

3226. And the power of dismissal?—Yes, and the power of dismissal, subject to an appeal, in certain cases to the governing body.

3227. What punishments are there there?—Caning, we have no flogging.

3228. Not for any disgraceful offence?—For any disgraceful offence we should have the power of expulsion, which, unfortunately, I am afraid they have not practically here. I believe that is what makes discipline so difficult. It must impose great difficulty.

3229. Because expulsion is rather a punishment upon the parent than upon the boy?—Yes. I believe that the discipline here must necessarily be more severe than at other public schools. I quite see that, because the power of expulsion is limited.

3230. (*The Chairman.*) Expulsion is ruinous to the boys' education?—Yes, I see that, and therefore a more severe system of punishment is necessary than at other schools.

3231. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Do you think that the evils you complain of, supposing them to exist, could be fully remedied in any way except by removing the school from its present site?—No, I do not.

3232. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) There is no room for the assistant masters, I suppose, here?—No; and the surroundings of the school, the school being in the midst of London, I think, are very bad for the morality of the school.

3233. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Would you transfer the school to the country?—Yes.

3234. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) There are some advantages to the boys themselves, are there not, in keeping up a connection with their friends in London, with reference to their employment in future life?—No doubt that is so, but I think that the stimulus which each boy would get by a life in the country, with its amusements and interests, would completely counterbalance any advantage that they might get in that way.

3235. Are you in the town of Tiverton?—At the very extremity of the town. The playground is outside.

3236. (*The Chairman.*) Is there any other observation that you would like to make to us?—I think that there is nothing more which I need trouble the Commission with.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Mr. Charles Wooltorton, *examined.*

Mr. C. Wooltorton.

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3237. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) What is it that you wish to suggest to the Committee?—I am afraid that the principles involved in this enquiry with regard to Christ's Hospital are so large that you possibly would not care to go into them (so far as I am concerned) fully. In answer to your question, I have some observations to make which, I think, will very much aid you in the report which you will be pleased to lay before the Government.

3238. You were yourself here, were you not?—Yes, I was here from the year 1825 to 1833.

3239. You speak of there having been at that time very considerable cruelty, both by the masters, the monitors, and others, do you not?—I put these things down as items in your discretion to consider. I do not mean to say that all the masters were cruel, very far from it. I have rather put them down as points to guide you in any enquiry that you may think fit to make.

3240. All those points have been already enquired into as far as we possibly could; but what we wish particularly to know is, not exactly what the state of the school was forty years ago, but we have been confining ourselves to the last five or ten years?—I look upon it, with deference to your observation, that there has been a great deal of very unreasonable depreciation of the value of *old* Blues' evidence. I think it is the very gist of the whole case. I was here in the *barbaric* period, so called, and therefore, I think a comparison of the *barbaric* period with the present alleged improved period would greatly guide such gentlemen as yourselves to a more correct conclusion.

3241. That is what we have been doing?—I think it a most important feature that the old times, when we were supposed to be so ill-treated, should be compared with the marvellous public expressions which I have seen, I am sorry to say, emanating from more modern gentlemen who have been educated here, and which rather took me by surprise, and hence I take it that the semi-barbaric period was infinitely preferable to that of the present day, provided that their statements are correct, assuming that to be so. But I take it, on the other hand, that you require the opinion of men who have watched Christ's Hospital carefully; and, although I left Christ's Hospital in the year 1833, by my various positions and associations within the city of London and Christ's Hospital, I may say that I have lived in her cloisters down to the present hour, *i.e.*, my interest has been continuous.

3242. Have you been connected with Christ's Hospital since in the capacity of Governor?—No, sir; but in my capacity as a member of the Court of Common Council, when matters in relation thereto have been brought before the Court, and there also have been public charges made at various epochs against Christ's Hospital in which I have been largely, as an advocate for her welfare, engaged in getting up facts connected with its government. I went into the school with Mr. Henry Sharpe, who is the head writing master, and I have been connected with him ever since, and I was very closely associated, I may say as an intimate friend, with Mr. Griggs, whose connection with the Wardenship ceased with what has proved, in my opinion (and I believe it is concurred in by many gentlemen), the introduction of the semi-military element in the protégés and nominees of a Royal Duke.

3243. (*The Chairman.*) When do you think the semi-military element was first introduced?—At the introduction of the Duke of Cambridge, as the President who superseded the influence of the Corporation Governors.

3244. When in the actual management of the school do you think that the semi-military element was first introduced?—Within a few months after, or a year or two after that appointment. I need hardly say that that element required time to be put into working order by the nominees of the Duke of Cambridge, who, when appointed, superseded the old custom or prescriptive right of the Corporation to the position of the President of Christ's Hospital on demise, as in the case of Mr. Alderman Sidney, who was the Lord Mayor. The right honourable gentleman on your right will, I think, entirely bear me out that the consequence was that it not only repudiated the *real* trusteeship of the Corporation of London as supervising this institution (and I speak very carefully upon that head), by that personal repudiation of the Corporation right to the Presidency.

3245. Do I understand you to mean by the military element that you rather refer to the military element brought into the governing body than to the military element brought into the practical working of the school under the authorities?—I refer respectfully to both; that there were military nominees introduced. I think I am expressing it correctly when I say it was owing to the alien element. By "alien element," I mean this: By the original custom of the Governors of Christ's Hospital with regard to the appointment of masters and other officers, which was invariably confined to "Old Blues" or scholars. The Wardens, the beadles, and up to the masters, and the Head Master, from olden times up to that period, were old scholars of Christ's Hospital. I knew of only one, and an honourable exception, the Rev. Mr. Webster. The organization, with all the old last century rules, I may say, that had been maintained up to that time, was broken up, and a new system, which was semi-military, and I speak advisedly when I call it semi-military, was introduced with reference to the working, as well, also, as to the appointments of military officers here in the various grades downwards.

3246. You mean when Captain Mainwaring was first appointed?—Yes; I may inform you that I have a son who was educated in Christ's Hospital, and who has been out seven years, and, therefore, I am equally well able to form a truthful opinion of the present working, and that has endorsed my own personal enquiries. I may be permitted to state that the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of London have always 200 boys in the Institution. That is the Corporation element, and no Act of Parliament has attempted to deprive them of their representation as trustees. Under the original Charter, with every word of which I am well acquainted, both in its original language and in its translation, as I have had an opportunity of particularly stating to the Court of Common Council on a very extraordinary occasion, in reference to the Royal Hospitals question, I have ascertained that there has been no attempt made to deprive them of that. The City Companies represent 160 boys here, and therefore the chief element is so completely that of the Corporation of London that a great danger would exist, and has existed, and we now see the effects of it, by the repudiation of the authority of the original trustees of the Corporation.

3247. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) I believe the government has at all times been in the hands of the Governors?—Yes, conjointly; the Corporation and the Donation Governors.

3248. Is not that so now?—No, not to the same extent. Although the Corporation are represented as well, I say that the character of its organization is altered by its having fallen, as it were, under the immediate ægis of the Royal Superintendence; that is to say, the element was not practical or scholastic. We must look to past causes, so as to be enabled to find a remedy for the present evils that unfortunately do exist. I contend this, if you please, that the first capacity, for instance, for command, is to know how to obey; and the monitorial system, which is so closely connected with that in their former teaching as boys, is now developing itself in this way, that in the last five or six years it has been loose and lax. I am in a position to say that, if you examine some of the masters upon that point, they will corroborate my views, that there is a pampering and mistaken kindness carried on here. It is an error of judgment only; but it has given a licence and a liberty to the boys that has destroyed the real discipline, instead of its

having been maintained and implanted by the military system, there has been an overweening kindness towards the boys. I will take half a dozen boys, and they shall not answer me in a manner that is respectful if I, as a stranger, meet them out of school. Owing to the want of system, and the absence of discipline, they do not treat their masters with proper respect. I know the time when I was there when I should have treated a Grecian with respect and reverence for his position, and if any of the masters passed any boy it was with a reverential bow from the boy in the old *un*civilized times; but in the more *polite* system, and under the ægis of the present government, the boys treat the masters indifferently, and speak with irreverence and disrespect, and the consequence is, that by the monitorial system, when boys are placed in that responsible position, they have not been trained to it, and they are unable to command, and hence the ebullition of feeling and the extent of bullying which I am informed practically exists at the present time, especially as we have unhappily seen it, and I take it that that is owing to the alteration in the system.

3249. You mean that the discipline is very much more lax than it was?—Yes.

3250. And that the real control of the monitors is very much less than it used to be?—Yes. the *real* control.

3251. Have the punishments become less severe or more severe both in the school and in the wards?—With regard to the monitors, from what I can learn, there is a great deal, not only of severe monitorial supervision, but of bullying, not necessarily by the monitors, but the big boys, who even sometimes bully the monitors.

3252. Now, with regard to the masters, do you suppose that the discipline has become more lax?—With my experience, I am obliged to say I think it has very considerably.

3253. Are the punishments more or less severe?—The punishments vary very much, in the various departments of the school; some masters are exceedingly kind; and in the same way, with regard to bullying in some of the wards, you may have strong evidence applying to some, that does not apply to others necessarily.

3254. (*The Chairman.*) We have thought it best, and I should think it would fall in with your views, to have the actual evidence, without giving their names, of boys now in the school, and of boys who have recently left the school; and in that evidence we are informed of what we consider is the system pursued here, with regard to the various subjects of which you are speaking, the amount of bullying, and the extent of punishment, and the severity of punishment; that is the kind of evidence upon which we must be guided, and we should, I think, get quite wrong, if we were to take evidence merely from hearsay out of doors, without having an opportunity of examining those who have given the information to us?—I largely agree with you, sir. I have taken the liberty of suggesting a few names, and those are in reference to the masters as to what I have heard, I will not call it refined, for they could not be called *refined* cruelties, but barbaric cruelties. For instance, I am told that my son has seen a boy very ill-treated indeed.

3255. Then your boy must come and tell it us himself?—He will do so, if you please to call him. I will send in the names of gentlemen who may be examined themselves, and I respectfully submit that some twenty boys out of each ward should be examined. I know that your labour is great; but if this enquiry is to be as you all wish it to be, I am quite sure there must be a very ample and searching enquiry, otherwise it cannot be satisfactory. Will you permit me to make an observation with reference to the diet? You have had the dietary table placed before you, no doubt, from which you will see that four ounces of meat is, I believe, the *extent* allowed at the table to the boys. During my period, although I was in the enjoyment of good health, and got fat and well upon it, it is not so with all. I was always hungry here, and my son speaks of it in the same way, as not peculiar to himself, but that every other boy was always hungry. Will you permit me to say that the breakfast here in the morning at eight o'clock is of a very scanty description? A small piece of bread with some milk, and that, after all, for a growing boy, is very small indeed. I have seen the dietary table in the counting house, and, therefore, I desire with deference to call your attention to that fact especially, that four ounces of meat is barely sufficient for a little boy seven years of age, and I would ask you, in the exercise of your judgment, whether you can consider it sufficient for a growing, healthy, strong boy of fifteen?

3256. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Has the quantity been diminished since your time?—No, it is not diminished. The diet table is supposed to be improved by the addition of vegetables, and by doing away with soup, replaced by meat, and by the addition of pudding three times a week, and it has improved undoubtedly.

3257. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) And they are not limited to four ounces of meat?—I am told that that is the dietary, and, with deference, I have seen it distinctly in the diet table.

3258. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) We have seen the meat carved, and they are allowed to send up for a second help if they like?—I will not be so rude as to pretend to contradict you, but I think you are under a wrong impression, as I think you will learn by close enquiry. I have seen yesterday in the dietary table four ounces of meat as the allowance for boys from seven to fifteen years of age, and I think I may say that there is never an opportunity of being helped a second time, or very rarely, and, if so, it is confined to one or two of the superior boys in a ward. I would ask respectfully to call your attention to that important subject. Then they have at six o'clock in the afternoon bread and cheese, or bread and butter, as the case may be, for supper; and then they have to wait fourteen hours before they can get their breakfast in the morning, and after those fourteen hours of fasting, a hungry boy has to wait till one o'clock, merely in the interim receiving a little milk, or milk and water, as the case may be, as well as his bread, and when I went there it was a choice between very bad beer and bread and water for breakfast. I ought to say, Gentlemen, I feel sure the Treasurer and Governors are extremely solicitous for the comfort and health of the boys, and I know that the kindness and attention in sickness is beyond all praise. With your permission, Sir, I wish to observe I have, like yourselves no doubt, seen the place and position in which the unfortunate little boy Gibbs was found, and I take the liberty to suggest that it was *not* a case of suicide at all, but one of misadventure.

Mr. C. Woolterton.

26 July, 1877

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Mr. Tom Greenwood Hunt, *examined.*

Mr. T. G. Hunt.

26 July, 1877.

3259. (*Mr. Forster.*) What is your present engagement?—I am a portrait painter.

3260. How long is it since you left this school?—I left in the year 1868 or 1869, I forget which. I think it was 1868.

3261. How long were you here?—From the year 1862 to the year 1868.

3262. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Did you leave after Mr. Bell came or before?—I left after Dr. Bell came.

3263. (*Mr. Forster.*) Dr. Bell was Head Master for a very short time while you were here?—A very short time.

3264. Therefore what you can speak to is your ex-

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perience of the school before Dr. Bell came, in fact?—Yes.

3265. And before the present Warden, Major Brackenbury, came?—Yes, certainly.

3266. Were you at Hertford?—Yes, I was at Hertford.

3267. When did you go to Hertford?—I went to Hertford directly after the midsummer holidays. I came into the school in the spring, and I ought to have gone to Hertford directly, but a fever was rife there, and they kept us in London until after the holidays, and then sent us down.

3268. Then you were at Hertford in 1862?—Yes.

3269. When did you come to this school?—I came up to this school about eighteen months after I went to Hertford.

3270. Do you know what bullying means?—Yes.

3271. Was there much bullying at the school or not?—There was a good deal, but nothing at all unusual, only what would be simply expected in a large public school of this description.

3272. Do you think that the powers which the monitors had increased or checked bullying?—They checked it; I was a monitor myself, and I found it acted in that way.

3273. That was your experience when monitors were over you?—Yes.

3274. Do you think that the monitors themselves bullied the boys much?—Here and there, there might have been an occasional instance of undue severity, but taking it as a general rule, the monitors were a great benefit to the small boys in the ward.

3275. As regards the Grecians, had they much to do with the boys?—Very little.

3276. You know about public schools, have they anything like the same relation to the boys as what we find the Sixth Form has in a large public school?—Nothing like it. The Grecian is shut up in the corner of the ward in a little study; he may go in and come out as he likes, and being obliged to study somewhat hard, he is very seldom brought in contact with the boys, so that when all the boys are gathered togother in the ward, the whole of the government is kept entirely by the monitors.

3277. The monitors had the power of punishing, I suppose, when you were in the school?—Not a fixed power known to the authorities.

3278. What was the most of a punishment that they used to have for disorder in the wards?—When I was a little boy they used sometimes to be told to come up to the monitor afterwards for making a noise in the hall, and under those circumstances, I received just a tap or two with a piece of stick that he used to keep to thrash us with as a cane, and sometimes I got a box on the ear, but never undue severity from a monitor in this respect.

3279. In fact, what the monitors did does not strike you, looking back to that time, as much of a hardship?—No.

3280. How was it with regard to flogging?—With regard to flogging at Hertford, I am sorry to say that undue severity, in my opinion, was exercised by the person who had supreme power in domestic affairs there. Children who misbehaved themselves in the ward or otherwise were somewhat unduly punished the next morning.

3281. But with regard to London, just tell us about this school?—When I came up to London I suffered considerably, in a small way, from small bullying, not from the elder boys of the school, not from the Grecians, or from the monitors, but the bullying, whenever it existed, was from boys between the age of 12 and 14 over boys between the age of 9 and 12. I recollect once, when I was in No. 11 ward, I was a little fellow just come up from Hertford, and I was kept in a corner by one of those boys, not one of the big boys of the school, but one of the raw fellows between 12 and 14. He kept me in a corner of a stone landing, which was generally speaking a very quiet place, and held my head back, and drew an open clasp-knife across my throat several times, making most hideous grimaces, and threatening to stab me for about half an hour. He was amusing himself; he had some spite against me, I dare say, but it did me no harm any further than frightening me.

3282. That was seven or eight years ago?—Yes. As another instance, the big fellows used to make the little fellows get up in the morning and come down with them to play the fag for them, and they likewise used to amuse themselves by standing in rows with their leather girdles off and twisted, and making the little fellows run the gauntlet; and that was kept up for some time.

3283. Have you any knowledge of the present state of the school?—None whatever.

3284. You have no means of knowing whether there is less bullying than there was, or not?—No means whatever.

3285. Who was the Warden at the time that you were here?—Mr. Griggs was the Warden very nearly the whole of the time, and the last half, Captain Mainwaring.

3286. Do you think there was any attempt by the officials to stop bullying at that time?—None whatever; the officials did not know of the bullying, the bullying was carried on apart from the officials.

3287. Did the beadles know anything of it?—The beadles knew little or nothing about it, but if they saw it, they were not of the stamp or character, or nature for it to have much effect upon them.

3288. To go back to the flogging; was flogging often in this school, I mean regular birching?—It became more frequent the last four or five years that I was in the school than it was before.

3289. Do you remember any case of any boy being seriously hurt by birching?—I never heard of a boy being seriously hurt. Isaw five boys flogged once in the hall for immorality, about the year 1864; the boys were belonging to No. 11 ward, and they were very severely punished indeed, but I do not think they were unduly punished, considering the offence. One of the boys' legs were held under the process, but simply because he was such a big fellow, that he very nearly took the beadle off his legs in kicking, they were none of them positively damaged, I believe, for they passed jokes freely afterwards in the ward.

3290. (*The Chairman.*) How many strokes did they give them?—Varying from fourteen to twenty.

3291. Now, we understand, that the cuts never exceed twelve?—That I do not know.

3292. (*Mr. Forster.*) Was caning very frequent?—Caning was very frequent indeed, under some masters; it depended very much upon the character of the master which the boy was under.

3293. Flogging was always, I suppose, for what you may call either a breach of discipline or immorality; it was not for a fault in lessons, was it?—Not for slight offences; it had been previously to my going to the school. I have seen a boy flogged for not knowing his lessons, for being perpetually idle; but that was only in one instance, under Mr Keymer, at Hertford, and Mr. Keymer was a very kind man, and although he used the birch, he never used it so as really to hurt any of the fellows.

3294. Was the caning violent at all?—Under certain masters, very violent indeed, and unduly severe.

3295. How did they cane generally?—It was very smart, by making a boy hold out his hand and striking the boy with great force across the second bone of the thumb. I have had weals from a caning at Hertford across my hands that have not gone away for days, for very simple offences committed in the wards; but when I got to London I was only caned once by the head beadle under Mr. Griggs, but it was slightly, and for a very small offence.

3296. Were you never caned by any of the masters during your lessons?—Very seldom. I got off very scot-free all through the school. I seldom did get the cane, or, if I did, I did not get it so severely that I recollect it.

3297. Had you any caning upon the back?—No.

3298. Did you never hear of the expression titching?—Yes, at Hertford, but the severity of it is merely an invention of the boys. Being young, they invent these things, and they enlarge them in their own mind. I think it was merely an invention of the boys. I have been often titched. If a boy does not know his lessons it is very natural the master should say, "I cannot wait over you, come here," and give him one and send him off.

3299. Which did you like best, Hertford or London?—London, decidedly.

3300. Supposing that during your time you thought yourself ill-treated by a monitor, would you have felt that you could go and complain to anybody?—I threatened to do so once. In one instance, when I knew, because my conscience told me that my monitor was acting wrong; that monitor eventually I believe did have his medal taken away from him.

3301. Did you complain?—No, I did not complain; I was very averse to complaining; my nature was not of that kind, but I found that I did not get bullied again.

3302. (*Mr. Forster.*) What did you think was the general influence of the matrons upon your treatment; did they often report the boys for bad conduct?—Some did, and some did not; some matrons had good understandings with their monitors, and, consequently, the whole weight of the ward fell on the monitors.

3303. Generally speaking, were the matrons friends of the boys, or not; did they take their part, and try to make things easy for them, or not?—Some matrons did, and some did not.

3304. With regard to the beadles, what is your recollection of the way in which the beadles behaved?—I never knew an instance of cruelty from a beadle to a boy.

3305. Looking back to your experience here, with what you have learned since you have left the school, have you any suggestion to make to us with regard to the future management of the school?—I have thought over this a very great deal; I have not considered that it was worth while my writing or anything of that kind, but I should like to say that I think a very great deal of evil that is now in the school has arisen from there not being resident masters, so that the boys may have a competent person over them out of school hours, in order that they may look up to him, and see how he behaves himself, and conduct themselves in the same way. Boys want somebody to look up to, whereas they see none but the beadles. Mr. T. G. Hunt. 26 July, 1877.

3306. You think that this bullying, which appears by your recollection to have been rather bad when you were here, would probably have been checked if there had been more masters upon the place?—Yes, I think it would, and the moral tone of the boys would have been elevated.

3307. Was Sunday a pleasant day when you were here, or not?—No.

3308. On Sunday, I suppose there was scarcely any master about, was there?—No masters whatever; the boys walked about the play-ground in two's and three's. When they could get a chance of playing by the beadles not looking at them, they would do so. There was nobody to converse with them, and no person competent to interest a circle of boys out of church on Sundays.

3309. It was the business of the beadles, I suppose, to take care that they did not play?—It was just that.

3310. I suppose the assistant masters were all away on Sunday, were they not?—All away on Sunday; they never came near.

3311. Did you see much of the Head Masters at that time?—Very little; the Head Master was a quiet man. Dr. Jacob's personal feeling, I believe, was more one of retirement than otherwise.

3312. How old were you when you left?—Sixteen.

3313. Are you now, at this present time, engaged in scholastic work?—At present I am principal of a school at Chelmsford, Springfield School.

3314. How old are the boys that come to your school generally?—Varying from the age of 16 down to 9.

3315. What number are they?—I have about thirty; it is a small boarding and day school.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Mr. Henry McMurray West, *examined.*

3316. (*The Chairman.*) You are an old bluecoat boy, I believe?—I am. Mr. H. M. West. 26 July, 1877.

3317. When did you leave the school?—About 1872 or 1873, I think it was, I do not know the exact year.

3318. Are you in any profession now?—I am in the Imperial Bank, in Lothbury.

3319. We have had a good deal of evidence about several subjects upon which the Committee would like to know your opinion; about the monitors, for instance, in the different wards, and the power that they exercise over the boys; is there any bullying going on in the wards?—I have seen great bullying while I was in the school.

3320. Do the monitors interfere when that bullying goes on?—The bullying is chiefly carried on by the monitors; they are the senior boys of the ward.

3321. What do you mean by bullying by the monitors?—A monitor may take a dislike to a boy, and then the boy has to keep quiet in the ward, and in several other things; the boy has to be tidy, and clean his boots, get up at a stated time, and all that sort of thing, and the monitor has to see that he does it; there is no one else to see.

3322. (*Mr. Forster.*) Were you a monitor yourself?—I was not.

3323. How old were you when you left the school?—I believe about 15½.

3324. How long were you in it?—I came in when I was 7.

3325. How old were you when you came to this school from Hertford?—I think I was at Hertford about two years, or something like that. I do not know the exact time.

3326. (*The Chairman.*) Which ward were you in in London?—In No. 14.

3327. Were there monitors bullying the boys there?—During the time I was there there were a great many monitors; of course they passed through. Some were very nice boys, and others were just the contrary.

3328. They were about 15 years of age, I suppose, the monitors generally?—About that, sometimes older. I should say from 15 to 17.

3329. Did they find it difficult to exercise their authority over boys of equal age with themselves?—They did not attempt to do it; it was an impossibility. It is an impossibility for a monitor to control a boy of his own age. In nearly all cases it is the smaller boys that they have to control.

3330. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Could not the monitor report to the Warden?—Yes, he could do that.

3331. (*The Chairman.*) Would not it have been his duty to report to the Warden if anything went wrong?—It is his duty rightly, but it would not be his duty according to the tradition of the school.

3332. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Did they not do it?—They did it in some cases, but if a monitor reports to the Warden it only makes matters ten times worse, because he is looked upon as a sneak, and he loses the moral control that he had before.

3333. (*The Chairman.*) In what way did they bully the smaller boys; did they strike them?—Yes, they twisted their arms round.

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3334. Do they think that part of their authority?—If a boy will not be quiet they certainly cuff him to make him quiet, twist his arm behind the back, catch hold of the wrist, and hit him in the ribs with the fist, and some masters, I have seen them do it just the same.

3335. Have you seen that often done?—Frequently done; it is done any day and every day.

3336. (*The Dean of Christchurch*). Have you had it done to yourself?—Yes, many times.

3337. (*The Chairman.*) By the monitors?—By the bigger boys and the monitors.

3338. Have you had it done by the masters too?—Yes.

3339. Hitting you in the ribs?—No, not hitting me in the ribs; I have been caught and held by the wrist, and my ears boxed. One of the masters was very spiteful to me at Hertford, a Mr. Dyson, and he finished up by giving me a black eye. I dare say you will find minutes of the fact somewhere in the Committee. He cruelly ill-treated me all the time I was there, and at last he finished up by giving me a black eye.

3340. Is he one of the masters now?—I believe he is there. He took my pocket money from me. He made my life a perfect burden while I was there. He had me over a form sometimes for an hour together. He would walk round the room, and every time he has come to me, he has hit me across the back with his cane.

3341. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) You lying down all the time?—Yes, I could bring lots of boys to prove it.

3342. What did Mr. Dyson teach?—He taught Latin. That was about the chief thing he did teach.

3343. Did you not give him any cause for this, in point of idleness and stubbornness?—No, he took spite at some boys. Some boys he was particularily fond of, and others he universally disliked.

3344. You think without any cause?—He certainly had no cause for it. He finished up by doubling his fist, and he hit me in the eye, and gave me a black eye.

3345. For any particular thing?—No, for no particular thing. I wrote home to my mother. We have the letter at home now. I remember well writing it. I wrote it privately.

3346. To whom did you write?—To my mother.

3347. Did she complain?—Yes, she did, to the Treasurer, and Mr. Dyson's cane was taken from him at the time.

3348. (*The Chairman.*) Was it taken by the Head Master?—No, there was no Head Master. Dr. Jacob was not Head Master, he was merely the upper Grammar Master.

3349. Who had control at Hertford?—Each master controlled himself as he thought proper.

3350. Had the Steward any control?—He had control over the boys out of school, and after school.

3351. To whom did your mother complain?—To the Treasurer here, to Mr. Gilpin.

3352. What did he do upon that?—He took his cane away. He deprived him of the use of the cane for some time.

3353. (*Mr Russell Gurney.*) Can you give us the date of that?—I cannot give you the date; it was at the time I was at Hertford, when I had been there about a year. He is still there.

3354. May we take the date as being one year after you went there?—Yes.

3355. In what year did you go?—In 1864, I think, I went there, and it would be, I think, in 1865, as near as I can remember.

3356. (*Mr. Forster.*) Who was the Master here; you say there was no Head Master when you came here?—No Head Master. Dr. Jacob was the Upper Grammar Master.

3357. Did Mr. Bell come while you were here?—Yes, Mr. Bell made a great many reforms when he came.

3358. How long were you with Mr. Bell?—I was with Mr. Bell till I left. I cannot say the exact time.

3359. One or two years?—I daresay about that time.

3360. You think he improved the position of the school?—He made the only improvements I have ever seen in the place.

3361. What were they?—He took the canes away from the masters, and they could not cane the boys afterwards without entering it in a book. He supplied a punishment book to each master, and it was a check on the master. I have known a master have a class of fifty boys, and in the course of the morning he has caned the whole class five or six times, I have seen it and had it myself, he would go all round.

3362. The caning was diminished by him?—It was, very much.

3363. Was there any check to bullying after he came?—Yes, he visited the wards, and introduced lots of new things that were really good.

3364. As regards the bullying, when it was at the worst, was it most by the monitors or by the bigger boys who were not monitors?—It was by both, equally.

3365. What change do you think was made as regards that bullying, while Mr. Bell was here?—He exercised more supervision, he came into the wards, and a boy could go to Mr. Bell and tell him anything.

3366. Did they go occasionally?—Yes, if a boy wanted to make a complaint of a monitor, he knew that Mr. Bell was acting friendly, and of course that caused quite a great alteration.

3367. Who was the Warden when you came?—Mr. Griggs.

3368. Did Major Brackenbury come before you left?—Yes, I was here in the time of three Wardens, Mr. Griggs, Captain Mainwaring, and Major Brackenbury.

3369. Was there any difference in the way in which either of those gentlemen looked after the boys?—I do not think that there was an improvement with Major Brackenbury. I think Mr. Griggs was the best Warden; he was a gentleman, and he had what I may call moral control over the boys. The boys respected Mr. Griggs, they would not do cruel things to the extent that they would with Major Brackenbury.

3370. What did the beadles do while you were at the school?—They looked after the boys out of school.

3371. Did they punish the boys?—They did so, without proper orders; there was no one to control them. I have often seen them box a boy's ears.

3372. Without being told by any one of the masters to do it?—Yes.

3373. Did you ever see them cane a boy without being told to do so by the masters?—No, they did not have canes, they had no means of doing it. I have seen the beadles hit the boys with the rounder sticks that the boys play rounders with.

3374. There is a Committee of the old Blues, is there not?—I do not know anything of that. I merely came because Dr. Allen was here on Tuesday. Dr. Allen is a personal friend of mine, he wrote to me yesterday, and said that he would like to hear my evidence. I saw him last night, and I have come in consequence. I know nothing about any one else, though I believe there are some resolutions outside to be signed by the old Blues.

3375. (*The Chairman.*) Between the time when you came here and the time when you left, that is in the year 1872 or 1873, did you notice any decided difference in the state of the school with regard to bullying, either on the part of the monitors or on the part of the masters?—The bullying certainly decreased. Mr. Bell did, no doubt, put it down more than anything. He had an objection to a bully. He said publicly that he had an objection to a bully, and he would not have it.

3376. Did that make the monitors more careful in

superintending the wards?—Mr. Bell selected the monitors; he put boys of a better class for monitors.

3377. You were some years with Mr. Bell?—Yes.

3378. Then in the last year of your school-life, should you say that the amount of bullying of which you have been speaking here to-day, on the part of the monitors was considerably diminished?—Yes, it was, considerably.

3379. Do you think there was a better feeling in the wards, as between the monitors and the boys that they had to look after, in other words, did the boys attend to them better?—That all depends upon the character of the monitors.

3380. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) They were more carefully selected?—Yes, they were more carefully selected by the Head Master.

3381. Did that not lead to a better feeling between the monitors and the boys?—No doubt; but very probably a monitor's appointment depends not only upon his physical strength, but upon the way he is liked in the school. Mr. Bell selecting better and a superior class of boys for monitors, I think did improve the place.

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3382. (*The Chairman.*) Did the monitors exercise their authority in the last year of your school life more according to the strict rules of the school than they did by striking the boys when they wanted them to do what they thought they ought to do?—Yes, in most cases.

3383. At any rate, what you stated did not represent the actual state of the school when you left?—It did not. There was great alteration between the time of my coming and the time that I left in the way of bullying.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Mr. Thomas William Crawley, *examined.*

3384. (*The Chairman.*) Were you an old bluecoat boy?—Yes.

3385. Are you one of the committee which we understand has been appointed to give evidence, or to select witnesses to give evidence upon the enquiry which is going on here?—Yes; there were several of us outside, too many to come in, and they chose me and two more to come in and answer any questions.

3386. When did you leave Christ's Hospital?—About six years ago.

3387. What employment are you in now?—I am a clerk in the Foreign Office.

3388. You left, I think, about the year 1871?—Yes.

3389. How many years were you here and at Hertford?—Eight years altogether.

3390. That takes us back to 1863?—Yes.

3391. When did you come here from Hertford?—In 1863.

3392. How long did you stay there?—I was here more than eight years in London.

3393. What was the character of the school for bullying when you came here, was it bad?—No; it was worse in some wards than in others, and I think that most of what bullying there was, was practised by boys in the mathematical school, who were being brought up for the sea.

3394. Who was the Head Master at that time?—Dr. Jacob.

3395. Did the monitors try to stop the bullying which they saw going on in the wards?—Yes, but in the wards where the mathematical boys were, they were, as a rule, not monitors, and some of the Deputy Grecians who were monitors were rather smaller than the mathematical boys, and had really no control over them.

3396. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Were the mathematical boys scattered in different wards?—While I was at the school they were latterly, but at first they were all in the last two wards.

3397. (*The Chairman.*) Were the mathematical boys the bigger boys?—Yes, as a rule, they were the strongest boys in the school, and the biggest, except the Grecians.

3398. (*Mr. Forster.*) What is the meaning of a "mathematical boy"?—A boy on King Charles's Foundation, and brought up to learn navigation, with a view to go to sea.

3399. They do not learn classics much, I suppose?—None at all.

3400. Were they often made monitors?—No, I do not think any were when I first went there, and but very few afterwards.

3401. (*The Chairman.*) Were they in a ward by themselves?—No, unluckily, there were a lot of little boys in the same wards with them.

3402. And they were the great bullies of the school when you came here first?—Yes.

3403. And there were no monitors or Grecians to put it down?—No, the monitors could not, they were smaller, and the Grecians were very little in the ward.

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3404. They stood aloof from the rest of the school, did they?—Yes.

3405. In the other wards was the bullying extensive or not?—No, certainly not.

3406. Each ward has about two monitors, has it not?—Two, or generally three.

3407. How did the monitors, when you first came to the school, exercise their authority?—Very kindly indeed. One always felt safer when a monitor was present than when he was away. At other times we of course got bullied, but that was when the monitors were out of the way.

3408. A great deal might depend upon the character of the monitor, I suppose?—I think if a boy had got the character of a bully he would have very little chance of being appointed monitor.

3409. During the time you were at the school you would give a good account of the way in which the monitors tried to control their wards and put down bullying?—Certainly; I do not speak because I was a monitor myself, but from my experience before I was made one.

3410. That is the general character which you would give the school?—Certainly.

3411. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) When you came as a little boy, in the first instance, you felt safe if a monitor was present?—Yes, certainly.

3412. (*The Chairman.*) With regard to the punishments of the school, the assistant masters had the power of caning, had they not?—Yes.

3413. They could cane on the hand?—Yes.

3414. And on the hand only?—As a rule: some masters caned on other places, when they perhaps lost their temper a little.

3415. At the time of your coming, there was no rule making it necessary to report any punishment to the Head Master, I believe?—None at all.

3416. Mr. Bell, we are told introduced, the system of reporting?—Yes.

3417. After the reporting so instituted by Mr. Bell, was there a considerable improvement in the school, do you think?—Mr. Bell did not introduce it when he came, it was not in force when I left, at least, I do not think so.

3418. Was the caning violent?—As a rule, it would raise marks on the hand. I have had one caning myself, which I felt for three or four weeks afterwards.

3419. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Had you only one which left marks?—That is all.

3420. (*The Chairman.*) Did they hit you pretty hard upon the back ever?—No, I never was hit upon the back.

3421. Did they hit the boys upon the back?—No, I do not think so.

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3422. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Which masters were you under?—I was under Dr. Jacob and Mr. Bell as Head Masters. I was also under Mr. Gall, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Hooper; those were the classical masters.

3423. Are those masters here now?—I think Mr. Thompson has gone. Mr. Hawkins is here, I think.

3424. What other masters?—Mr. Potter. I forget exactly the junior mathematical master I was under.

3425. Do you think there was any undue severity in caning on the part of any of those masters?—Yes, I think so.

3426. Was it often, do you think?—No, it was only occasional.

3427. You spoke just now in this way; I think I caught the words, "Sometimes when he lost his temper"?—Yes, one master who is, I think, *non compos mentis* at the present time; he occasionally was severe.

3428. Would you say that it was in his case only that there was undue severity?—I think so. I should like to say this. From my experience of the school, I think that the system is fair; and everything went on in an improving way as far as I could judge. I was myself senior monitor for two years. In my opinion the little boys, and also the others, for the matter of that, were very much happier during the last year I was at school than when I came first. There was more interest taken in them, both by the masters and others.

3429. Who was the Head Master when you left?—Mr. Bell when I left. There was more interest taken in us by the masters during the last few years that I was at school, than there was at first. One hardly ever saw a master, except in school hours, during my first years at Christ's Hospital, but afterwards they invited one to their houses, and seemed to take more interest in the athletic sports, for instance.

3430. (*The Chairman.*) Did they visit the wards ever?—Yes, continually. There were about four masters, who did so habitually.

3431. That was as volunteers on their part?—Yes.

3432. They were not required to do it?—No.

3433. And it had a good effect upon the boys, you think?—Yes; I think Mr. Bell was continually in the wards, and his example was followed by Mr. Carlos especially, and one or two others.

3434. Do you think it produced a beneficial effect upon the wards?—Yes.

3435. (*The Chairman.*) Do you think that it produced an immediate visible good effect upon the wards?—I think it did.

3436. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) How many nautical boys were there, or are there, do you know?—I cannot say exactly; I should say about forty, but I am not sure.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Mr. William George Penny, *examined.*

Mr. W. G. Penny.

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3437. (*The Chairman.*) You have left the Blue-coat School, I believe?—Yes, I left at Easter, 1876.

3438. How many years were you here?—Eight years.

3439. Were you at Hertford first?—Yes, for two years and a half.

3440. Then you were five and a half years here?—Yes.

3441. When you went to Hertford, was there any bullying going on in the school?—No, none at all; not from what I could tell you in my ward, and I never heard of any complaints from any of the other youths who were in the school with me at the same time.

3442. Were there any monitors in your ward?—Yes.

3443. They were very young monitors, I suppose?—Yes.

3444. Did they exercise any authority over still younger boys?—Yes, they kept them in order, but not so much as they would up here.

3445. Did they keep them in order by reporting them, or in what way?—Yes, by reporting them to the matron.

3446. When the matron came and saw that there had been bullying, she reported it?—Yes, she reported it to Mr. Ludlow, who is the Steward there.

3447. Did the Steward attend to those reports; did he ever punish the boys?—Yes he used to punish the boys.

3448. You do not think that there was any bullying went on at Hertford to any extent while you were there?—I do not think so, not in my time.

3449. You came here in 1871, I think you say?—Yes, in January, 1871.

3450. Mr. Bell was Head Master here then, was he not?—Yes.

3451. You had monitors here just the same as you had at Hertford?—Yes.

3452. Was there any bullying went on in the wards here?—There was a little sometimes, but no serious bullying at all.

3453. Was that bullying by the bigger boys who were not monitors, or by whom was that bullying, whenever it existed?—By the bigger boys in the school generally, and not the monitors.

3454. Do you think that that was in consequence of the monitors being nearly the same age with that of the bigger boys, and so they did not like to interfere?—Sometimes; but sometimes a monitor would, if he was certain that no bigger boy would interfere, protect the young ones.

3455. How would he protect them?—If he could not manage the big boy himself he would report him to the Warden.

3456. Did that often happen?—Not very often, I think.

3457. Did he call the matron to come and see what was going on?—Not very often, I think; at least, I do not recollect his ever doing so.

3458. How did the monitors punish the boys in your ward when they did anything naughty, or were unruly?—Sometimes we used to stand on what we called the settles, that is, boxes at the bottom of our beds, it depended upon what offence it was, perhaps for a quarter of an hour; but I do not think he made them stand for more than half an hour. I do not think that they were allowed to let them stand more than half an hour at a time.

3459. Might you read while you were standing on the settles?—No; you had to put your hands behind you, and neither talk nor read.

3460. Then if you talked to someone, would you be punished?—Yes, perhaps he would give you a box on the ear.

3461. Was the monitor allowed to give you a box on the ear by the rules of the school?—When I first came to London I never knew any great extent of it, the monitors were not allowed to hit the boys.

3462. Generally speaking, do you think that the monitors were kind in their treatment of the boys over whom they had this charge?—Very kind; indeed, I think that they took great care of the younger boys, especially when I first came to the school; there were much bigger boys in the school then than there are now as monitors.

3463. Do you think that some small boys were cleverer than others, and that as they got up higher in the school they were made monitors?—Yes.

3464. Did those small boys exercise their authority as well as the bigger boys did?—I think so; I do not think that there is any hitting now by the monitors, or very little indeed.

3465. And you do not think that there was any complaint of undue severity then?—No.

3466. What was your ward?—No. 9, until September, 1875.

3467. Did you know a boy of the name of Copeland?—Yes, I knew very little of him, not being in his ward, I did not know very much of him, and in the playground we used to associate more with the boys of one's own ward than with the boys of other wards.

3468. You know nothing of what took place in his ward, No. 4 ward?—No, nothing at all.

3469. At school, what sort of a boy was he so far as you observed?—He had not been up in London long, I think, when I left; I never knew very much of him. I saw very little of him out of school, and I could not give you a real and true character of him.

3470. I will take you to the punishments given by the masters; we have heard a good deal about caning as a punishment given by the assistant masters; that is on the hand and on the back, we understand?—Yes.

3471. I suppose there is a great deal of difference between the way in which the masters punish the boys, some of them being much more severe than others?—Yes.

3472. Do you think that they caned pretty severely now and then?—I do not think so from the canings that I had. I do not know, except feeling the cane at the time, it never lasted, I never had any lasting effects left on me at all from the canings that I received.

3473. Would you say that the opinion of the school was or was not that the caning by the masters was justly administered, that is to say, that the boys deserved it?—That the boys deserved it, I should say most decidedly. I never knew any instance when I was in the school of any boy being unjustly punished, or complaining of the master after he had been punished.

3474. You would not say that the masters ever punished them because they had a spite against them?—No; decidedly not, I think.

3475. You do not think that the caning was unduly severe, as a rule?—No, I do not at all.

3476. Do you speak of caning on the hand, or caning on the back?—Of both; the caning on the hand used to hurt you much more than the caning on the back, because the coat was thick, and used to keep off the blow.

3477. Then the caning on the hand was very often the severest of the two?—Yes.

3478. Of course you know the phrase which we understand is used here, of "turning over?"—Yes.

3479. That was when a boy was turned over a form, and then caned on the back?—I never remember that happening up here; titching we used to call it at Hertford.

3480. Did you never know of a caning by turning a boy over a form?—At Hertford, but not here. I never heard of a boy being so treated.

3481. Would you be astonished to hear that since you left the school in May, 1876, we have had an account of one master turning a boy over a form and hitting him pretty severely?—Yes, I should. I never remember such a case all the time that I was in the school. I always thought that the masters thought that it was beneath them to hit a boy except upon the hands. I never remember their doing so on the back.

3482. Do you think that you would have remembered it; would the thing have been talked of in the school?—Yes, it might have, but I never heard it when I was at school, and I have been here several times since.

3483. (*Mr. Forster.*) Then you never saw it in your own class?—I never saw it in my class.

3484. (*The Chairman.*) You only left in 1876, I think?—Yes, I only left at Easter, 1876.

3485. Who were the masters that you were up to when you left?—Mr. Lee, who is now the Head Master; he was the master of the Great Erasmus; Mr. Mackie, senior, the master of the commercial school; Mr. Carlos, the master of the mathematical school (he is now the head master of the mathematical school, he was second master then); Mr. Swinstead, the drawing master; and Mr. Brett, the French master. I think those were all the masters that I was under.

3486. Are you in any employment now?—I am in Hitchcock and Williams's wholesale warehouses in Paternoster Row.

3487. (*Mr. Forster.*) Were you one of the mathematical boys?—No.

3488. Which did you like best, London or Hertford?—London.

3489. Then your recollections of the school are of a pretty pleasant life here?—A very pleasant life indeed. I think the happiest days that I have ever spent were here. I never had a wish to leave the school, and was very sorry when I had to leave.

3490. Have you any brothers at the school now?—No. I have a brother who was here before me.

3491. You are not in any way connected with anybody that has to do with the school?—No, in no way whatever; at least, I have two cousins here now of the same name, in No. 9 ward.

3492. With regard to what bullying there was here, do you think that the monitors checked it, or increased it?—They checked it, I think, from what I saw in my ward.

3493. What sort of influence had the Grecians here?—We never saw very much of them out of school; they used to keep to themselves a great deal; they did not associate with us at all.

3494. They had very little to do with managing you?—Very little indeed, except in the ward; if the monitor could not manage the boys, perhaps he would go to the Grecian, and report the boy to the Grecian instead of to the Warden.

3495. When you came here, in January, 1871, Mr. Bell was Head Master then?—Yes.

3496. When you left, did the assistant masters have more or less to do with the management of the boys out of school than when you came?—They had more to do with him when I left, because, while I was here, there were visiting masters, as they were called, who went round to the wards, and visited the wards. That was instituted, when I was in the school, by Mr. Bell.

3497. What did that come to; how often did the visiting masters come to see you?—Once a week, I think, was the usual time.

3498. Did you know when they were coming?—No, they used to come at different times.

3499. At night?—Yes.

3499. At night?—Yes, at night always.

3500. Who looked after you on Sundays?—There were beadles in the playground, but at the Bible class there were the Grecians and the monitors. The monitors were always in the ward.

3501. There was no one master looking after you on Sundays?—No.

3502. Did you often go to play at cricket at Herne Hill?—The Herne Hill cricket-ground had only been opened just before I left. There was another one in Holloway that we went to before, Page's cricket-ground.

3503. Who used to take you up there?—One of the beadles named Kronk.

3504. Did the beadles ever knock the boys about while you were here?—No, I do not remember that they ever knocked the boys about; they used to report them, but I never saw a beadle hit a boy.

3505. The beadles sometimes flogged, did they not, with the Head Master being by?—Yes.

3506. You do not remember such a case as a beadle knocking about a boy of his own authority?—No, not of his own authority, never.

3507. Were there any other punishments besides flogging and caning?—Sending to detention school on a half-holiday. It all depended upon their offence. Perhaps they would be detained on a half-holiday for an hour or two hours, and on a whole holiday they would be detained for four hours.

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3508. Which did a boy think the most of?—Being detained; any boy would sooner be caned than detained.

3509. Did you ever know of a case of any boy being seriously hurt by being flogged while you were here?—No, never.

3510. Or by being caned?—No, I never heard of a boy being hurt at all.

3511. You never heard of a boy being unable to use his hand afterwards?—No, never.

3512. Then altogether you give the school a good character, do you not?—Yes.

3513. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Did you have any "mathematical" boys brought up to go into the Navy or into the Sea Service?—There used to be a few in my ward, No. 9, at different times.

3514. What sort of boys were they?—I do not think there was any difference between them and the general boys in the school.

3515. Were they bigger or older than the other boys?—No, I think not; except those in my ward.

3516. They were not known as bullies in any particular way?—No.

3517. (*Mr Forster.*) Were you a monitor before you left?—Yes, I was, for nine months, in No. 3 ward.

3518. I suppose the boys used to wish to be monitors?—A greater part of them; I think not altogether. I think they liked a boy's life better than a monitor's.

3519. When you were made a monitor, did anybody tell you what you were to do as monitor?—The monitors who were in the ward before, or the matron. I went under a different matron then, and she told me what the other monitor had done.

3520. Did none of the masters tell you what you were to do in your ward?—The Warden gave us a few words of advice before we became monitors.

3521. Did the monitors play as much as the other boys?—Yes, I think so, quite.

3522. Before you were monitor in your ward, were there any boys as big as monitors that were not monitors?—When I first came up to London, I think there were.

3523. Could the monitor manage those big boys?—Sometimes not, I think, from what I can remember, because he used to go in to the Grecian, and report a boy to the Grecian if he could not manage him himself.

3524. While you were monitor nine months, had you any big boy who would not do as you told him?—Once or twice I had occasion to report them to Major Brackenbury for not obeying me.

3525. Did they never hit back at you?—They never hit back at me at all.

3526. Had you occasion to cuff them at all?—I have boxed the ears of a big boy.

3526* (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Bigger than yourself?—Yes.

3527. (*Mr. Forster.*) And he did not hit back?—No, he did not.

3528. If you had boxed him, not being a monitor, you would have expected him to have hit back?—Yes.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Mr. Francis W. Lloyd, *examined.*

Mr. F. W. Lloyd.

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3529. (*The Chairman.*) You are one of the old Bluecoat Boys?—Yes.

3530. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) When did you come to Christ's Hospital?—In May, 1868.

3531. You were at Hertford, I suppose?—Yes.

3532. When did you come to London?—At Easter, 1870.

3533. When did you leave?—Easter, 1875.

3534. What ward were you in?—I was in No. 1 at Hertford, and No. 7 in London, and I afterwards went to No. 11 in London as monitor.

3535. Sometimes is a boy removed from his ward to be a monitor in another ward?—Yes, it is rather often the case.

3536. While you were at Hertford what was your experience of the school?—I did not enjoy very good health at the time, but I was well fed and I was never bullied really.

3537. There was no advantage taken of your being a weakly boy?—No; certainly not. I was not in good health. I never took much part in the school games, and for that reason I might have been unpopular, but I never had illtreatment on that account.

3538. Neither from the monitors nor the masters?—No; I had no ill treatment.

3539. Was there much bullying then, do you think?—No, I think not.

3540. There were occasionally cases, of course, where a big boy would illtreat a little boy?—Yes; a boy becomes what they call the swell of the school, that is the strongest boy of the school, he can beat all the other boys and then sometimes he will bully them; but as a rule, I think, they are not monitors, but boys who have no ambition in the school and are never likely to get on.

3541. Now we will come to London; you say you came in Easter, 1870, and you went into ward No. 7; there were monitors there, of course?—Yes.

3542. Were they generally the bigger boys of the ward?—With the exception of one. I should say that two of them were the biggest boys in the ward, the remaining one, I think, was among the twelve biggest boys.

3543. Were they able to maintain order in the ward?—Perfectly.

3544. Did they do that without any severe treatment?—Yes.

3545. Were they unkind to the other boys?—I have seen them protect other boys against boys in other wards.

3546. Would they protect them against a big one in their own ward?—Yes, decidedly, if in the ward.

3547. They would not do anything out of the ward?—If they saw it, of course they would, but it would be unlikely that they would happen to be there at the time.

3548. Do you think that the monitors acted as the protectors of the boys, while at the same time they kept order?—Yes, I would have preferred being with a monitor in the ward.

3549. While you were a little boy do you mean?—Yes.

3550. You were always safer when there was a monitor present?—Exactly so.

3551. What punishments did the monitors inflict? There was a punishment called "standing on the settle," at the bottom of the boy's bed.

3552. Did they sometimes cuff the boys?—Yes, that was done sometimes, but not to any excessive extent.

3553. Did you ever know a boy at all cruelly treated by a monitor?—Not in my ward. My ward bore a very good character at the time.

3554. During the whole time that you were there, was that the case, as you say, in that ward?—Yes, it was.

3555. Then you say you were removed to No. 11, in order to be a monitor there; in what state did you find ward No. 11?—I believe they were very orderly.

3556. Had they been kept in order well by the previous monitor, do you think?—Yes.

3557. Did you have any trouble as a monitor there?—None at all.

3558. Did the boys obey you?—I think so.

3559. You had to see that they were tidily dressed and clean, and went to bed in good time, I suppose?—Yes, and got up in good time.

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3560. Had you any trouble in enforcing that?—No, I think not.

3561. Did you have to appeal ever to the Warden?—I do not think I appealed once during the time I was monitor there.

3562. Had you a good matron there?—I am afraid that I did not get on so well with the matron then as I did in my previous ward.

3563. What masters were you under?—I was under very nearly all the masters; I should say decidedly all the masters, except Mr. Wagner, in the Hertford School; and, in the London School, I began at the very bottom of the school, and with the exception of the Modern school, I think I went through every master except two or three.

3564. You did not go into the Modern school at all?—No, I was not there; there were about three or four masters in the Modern school.

3565. Did you become a Grecian?—No, I ended at the Great Erasmus; I was too old to go further.

3566. Did you see any undue severity on the part of the masters?—No, certainly not; I have seen boys caned, of course.

3567. Caned on the hand?—Yes.

3568. And caned on the back?—Hit with the cane on the back; we did not call that caning.

3569. Was it a single stroke, or was it two or three strokes?—Perhaps a couple of strokes.

3570. Was that when they were idle or talking?—Yes, when they were idle or talking in the class.

3571. Have you ever seen a boy seriously hurt?—No, I have never seen anything of that sort. Of course I have heard of it, but I cannot say for certain whether it was true.

3572. Have you heard of it from caning on the hand, or how?—By caning on the hand I have heard of one or two cases; but I have never heard of anything serious by caning on the back.

3573. Had you a pretty good time while you were here?—I enjoyed myself very much indeed.

3574. It was really a happy part of your life?—Yes, with the exception of Hertford, where I say I was unwell.

3575. Do you think that that was the case generally with boys in your time?—Yes, all in my time; all that I have heard speak of it very favourably. I mean those who left just before and after me.

3576. How are you employed now?—I am in the city, in a commission merchant's office.

3577. Did you go straight from here there?—I did not, I went within three weeks.

3578. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) You have no connection, have you, with any master or matron, or any officer of the school?—Not any whatever.

3579. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Have you any relations at the school now?—No; I have never had any relation whatever that I know of in the school, except a very distant relation of my mother's.

3580. Was there a boy named West here with you?—Yes, I remember him; he was in No. 14, in his mother's ward; his mother was matron of that ward.

3581. Did his mother continue there as matron?—No, she left the ward. The Warden would tell you about that if you were to ask him; she left the school, and I think he would know about it.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Mr. William Laugee Cross, *examined.*

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3582. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) When did you come to Christ's Hospital?—I came somewhere in 1869 or 1870.

3583. That was to Hertford, I suppose?—Yes.

3584. How long were you at Hertford?—A little over a year.

3585. Then you came here in 1870 or 1871?—Yes.

3586. When did you leave?—At Christmas, 1875.

3587. In what ward were you?—In No. 16.

3588. Was that the ward you were in the whole time?—Yes.

3589. At Hertford were you happy?—As happy as a king.

3590. There was not very cruel treatment there, I suppose?—None, that I ever perceived.

3591. You were a little boy then?—Yes, I was a little boy.

3592. Was there any bullying by the big boys?—I never experienced any.

3593. Did you see any?—No; I can safely say that.

3594. As to the masters; looking back, had you any reason to complain of the masters there?—Yes, I had; but it was only that they were too lenient with me, if anything.

3595. We will come on to London. How did the monitors do in London? do you think they exercised a good influence on the ward?—Very good indeed.

3596. Were they sometimes smaller boys than some of the other boys in the ward?—Yes.

3597. How did they manage with the boys bigger than themselves?—There was always a something attached to the monitorship that would make them respected.

3598. You mean that a monitor who behaved well was respected in the ward?—Yes.

3599. Did they keep pretty good order in your ward?—They kept very good order in our ward. I never heard anybody bullied. They were always the first to cry out; that was when I was the youngest, I mean.

3600. How old were you when you became a monitor?—I was about 15; I was too rowdy to be put on before. I was was one of the wicked lot.

3601. Then I hope you did get punished sometimes?—I had my full share of it, but I never was punished unjustly once, all the way through the school. I used to try to aggravate sometimes.

3602. When you became a monitor how did you go on?—I turned round instead of going on my old ways. As I was a monitor, I had to do as a monitor was expected, and I tried to fulfil it according to what I thought was right and honourable.

3603. Were you able to keep order?—Yes.

3604. Were you obliged to punish the boys?—I only punished one boy all my life all the time I was there, and that was an elder boy, because he tried to incite some little fellows to rebel, and all that kind of thing. He would not do what I told him, and he would not keep quiet.

3605. How did you punish him?—I gave him warning that I would hit him if he did not leave off doing it, and I gave him a box on the ears, and that was all, because I did not approve of corporal punishment like that.

3606. One box on the ears brought him sober?—Yes.

3607. After that time had you no trouble?—No; no trouble.

3608. What masters were you under during your wild time?—I was under Mr. Lee when he was one of the lower masters; I have been under Mr. Wingfield; I have been under Mr. Mackie, junior, and Mr. Mackie, senior, and Mr. Sharp, and all the masters in the writing-school.

3609. Did you ever see any undue punishment under any of them?—Never once.

3610. How long were you under Mr. Mackie, junior?—I cannot tell how long exactly; I was under him for an extra class—the chemistry class—but when I was under Mr. Mackie, senior, I could see how he went on with his class as we were sitting

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outside; but I always thought Mr. Mackie, junior, was very much liked by the boys.

3611. Did he not use the cane a good deal?—No, I never saw him all my life; I do not think I ever saw him use it in my life.

3612. Would you be surprised to hear that there are several from whom we have heard that they were in the habit of constantly being caned by him?—I should not be surprised at anything I hear, after the letters I have seen put in the papers, for I never saw such lies in my life; but I should be very surprised to hear it, because I do not believe it.

3613. Were you there with Gibbs at all?—No, I was not. I remember Copeland, and he must have changed very much to have done what the papers say he did. He was very quiet and good tempered when I knew him.

3614. You did not know him while he was a monitor, I suppose?—No, I did not.

3615. Did you not see any severity on the part of any of the masters that you were under?—I never saw any severity whatever. I always thought they were lenient. I can speak because I was one of the worst boys both in school and out. There was one master I heard something said about, Mr. Mason; and there is one thing I should like to say about him. I was transferred to him because I was rather troublesome in the lower school. When I got up there I could not draw. If I had to draw a stool I invariably put the fourth leg out of the way. I could not put it in at all; but he never thrashed me once, for he saw that I did my best. All the time that I was under him I never noticed him to use the cane. He would talk excitedly sometimes; but I never saw him use the cane once.

3616. The cane was used in some of the schools, was it not?—Yes, of course it was used. I do not see how the school could have gone on otherwise. I was caned myself in school.

3617. On the hand or on the back?—On the hand.

3618. Did it leave its marks for some little time?—No.

3619. Were you able to use your hand freely the next day?—Yes. I should like one thing, if I could possibly come back, as a small boy even, I would come back to-morrow and go through it all again pleasure.

3620. You would improve the time better, perhaps?—I would try to.

3621. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) What masters were you under at Hertford?—I was under Mr. Wagner, Mr. Kempton, Mr. Hardy, and Mr. Sykes; that was in the writing school. In the grammar school I was under Mr. Staples, Mr. Stoddart, Mr. Dyson and Mr. Keymer.

3622. Were there any of those masters who treated the boys with greater severity than others, do you think; could you particularize any?—No, I never saw it once.

3623. What do you say as to Mr. Keymer?—No, I never saw him.

3624. Or Mr. Dyson?—No, I never saw him. He used to be rather fond of the cane sometimes, but he never used it hardly.

3625. Did he ever use it to you?—No, he never used it to me that I can remember; he never did anything very great, or I should have remembered it.

3626. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Had any one a character for it more than another?—The fellows used to be afraid of Mr. Dyson, rather, I believe, in going into the school, but it was because he made them work. I can safely say that I never saw him use the cane unmercifully, or anything of the kind. Some fellows had ideas about spite, but I do not believe he ever had spite against one fellow more than another.

3627. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) You do not think he had any favourites?—No, I do not.

3628. Nor any boys whom he spited?—No; I do not think you could find masters less prone to favouritism than the Christ's Hospital masters.

3629. You have not had much experience of other schools?—No, but I know at Tiverton, at Blundell's schools, there used to be masters' favourites there.

3630. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Were you at school at Tiverton?—No, but I have lived there all my life, except when at Christ's Hospital.

3631. Do you know Mr. Francis, the present head master?—I know he is an old Blue, that is all I know about him, and that he belongs to Blundell's school.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Mr. Frederick Shean, *examined.*

Mr. F. Shean.

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3632. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) When did you come to Hertford?—I first entered the Hertford school in 1866.

3633. When did you come to London?—In the beginning of 1868.

3634. When did you leave?—In 1872.

3635. Did you like Hertford?—Yes, I liked Hertford very well. I was never ill while I was there. I knew a good deal when I went down there, so I was not put under the lower masters. Directly I went down, I went under the second master, Mr. Kempton, and from there I moved to under Mr. Hannum, and he was a very kind master.

3636. Had you monitors at Hertford?—Yes, there were monitors, but they had no authority whatever.

3637 They were too little, I suppose?—Yes, they were too little. They were supposed, I believe, to wear broad girdles, but they never did so, or very seldom. The matrons had authority principally.

3638. Is that the mark of monitorship?—Yes, at Hertford, with an ordinary buckle, but in the London school it is different. Boys, after a certain grade in the school, are allowed to wear those broad girdles, with silver buckles that they buy themselves.

3639. Was order pretty well kept by the matrons?—Yes, very well indeed.

3640. Had they sufficient authority over those little boys?—They had. In some cases they were rather strict, but perhaps not too strict. The monitors certainly had not got very much authority, they were hardly anything but ordinary boys.

3641. Coming to London, what ward were you in—When I first came up I was in No. 3.

3642. What sort of monitors had you there?—The first monitor was very mild indeed.

3643. Could he keep order?—Yes, there was order in the ward. There was certainly some bullying, but it was just at that time, I think, when the bullying system was about at its worst; that was about 1867, or the beginning of 1868.

3644. There was some bullying at that time?—What we should now call bullying there certainly was. I remember in some cases I felt myself severely injured.

3645. Was that by the monitors?—No, by the bigger boys.

3646. Whom the monitor was not able to control?—Yes.

3647. Did he try to control them?—They never bullied while the monitors were in the way. It was, perhaps in a game, and if the monitor saw it the monitor invariably took the part of the boys. There was no cause for them to interfere generally; but those boys on a Saturday afternoon or any other time out of school, if they came across a little boy, would make him fag about them for any little thing. I remember that two or three of us had to carry the big boys up the stairs for their own amusement on Saturday afternoon, instead of enjoying ourselves, and that sort of thing; but in our own ward, and I believe it was so in every other ward, in about two years after I came up the bullying system ceased altogether.

3648. What led to the total cessation; could you trace it to anything?—The only thing I can think of is that all the bigger boys left, and they only left the smaller ones. All the boys remaining seemed to be small; I do not think that it was because I was growing, for I was always very small; but there were fewer big boys in our ward, and I believe it was so in the other wards. When I went to No. 8, I found it very easy to control; I became a monitor in No. 8.

3649. How long were you a monitor?—I was monitor about six months.

3650. Did you find it easy to keep order then?—Very easy. There were three of us, who were drafted from other wards.

3651. Were any of the boys bigger than yourself?—They were, in several cases, what we called the top boys.

3652. Did they obey you?—The top boys thought it beneath them to go against the monitors. There certainly was no bullying, not the slightest, when I left in 1872. I was surprised to see in the papers several letters; I wrote two myself, and I was glad to see they were put in. I was surprised to see the papers allow letters to be published that were written by men who had left the school some twenty to thirty or forty years ago; because what good they can do to the school in that way, as alterations have been going on since their time for the scholars' good, I do not see.

3653. Did you see any alteration going on while you were there?—While I was there, there were certainly Treasurers to interfere, and I found them kind Treasurers. I was not in the London school while Mr. Gilpin was Treasurer, but while Mr. White was in the London school he certainly did everything for the benefit of the boys.

3654. He was an Old Blue himself, was he not?—I believe he was, but I am not certain.

3655. He seemed you think to take great interest in the school?—He took very great interest; and I was very sorry to hear of his being obliged to leave.

3656. What masters were you under while you were in the London school?—When I first came to the London school I was put under Mr. Sharpe and Mr. Stally in the writing-school, and Mr. Penny in the grammar school. I do not think we did drawing at that time so low down in the school; I think that was all. Then, as we moved up, I went under Mr. Gall, grammar master, and Mr. Sykes, and Mr. King in the writing-school.

3657. Was Mr. Sykes in London?—Mr. Sykes is at Hertford now, but he was then the writing-master and the arithmetic-master in the London school. He ranked just above young Mr. Mackie now. He went down to take Mr. Hannum's position in the Hertford school.

3658. Were you under young Mr. Mackie at all?—No, I was not. He was in the school when I was here, but the latter part of my time he was a junior master. During the time I was here, I remember Mr. Mackie sen.'s class used to sit outside his study. He used to have two classes sometimes at the same time, in the afternoon. One class used to be in his study and the other used to be just outside, and young Mr. Mackie used to overlook us. He was very young; he was only about 21, I should think.

3659. With the different masters that you were under, what were the different punishments that were used?—In some cases just as they seemed disposed, whether it were sheets or strokes with the cane, which were given on the hand invariably.

3660. Was there also caning on the body?—Very seldom; and that was only one master, and he was a kind-hearted man; he never would hit hard, that was Mr. Hannum, and nothing could be said against him.

3661. He used to use the cane on the back?—Yes, he used to use it, but he did not like to use it. He would come round and just give you a few cuts across the back, but there could be no cause for complaint with Mr. Hannum.

3662. Do you think there was cause for complaint with any others?—No, not to any extent. I believe that one or two did complain, but only in a schoolboy's way. There was no cause for thorough complaint.

3663. Did you yourself see anything that you could speak of as a case of undue punishment?—No, I did not. I do not call to mind any case whatever. In some cases they caned the length of the hand, and I certainly think it might be altered for the other way.

3664. I thought it was always across?—No, in some cases it was along the hand.

3665. That you think a bad punishment?—Yes, I think that that might be altered. The other way would be better, because it might hurt the veins by doing it the length of the hand.

3666. Did you ever see any boy's hand injured?—No, I did not. I was at the Old Blues' meeting the other evening, and I heard a boy who had been caned say that, in order to get off some of his punishment when the cane hurt him (the cane does sometimes raise what we call a blood blister), he stuck his nail into the blister and made it bleed, and he got off the remainder of the six that he was to have. I do not think there was any cause for complaint with the masters in my time.

3667. Looking back with the experience which you now have, do you really think that the boys were injured by undue punishment?—I certainly do not.

3668. Was there any feeling of grievance or injustice amongst them, do you think?—None whatever that I can call to mind.

3669. Do you think you had a happy time?—That I certainly had. Of course, while we were there, whenever we had cause to have the cane, you would always at the time say you were very unhappy; but when you look back upon it, such things must necessarily happen.

3670. Did you often get it. No, I was very fortunate. In fact, I think I was rather quick under most of my masters.

3671. Do you think that the stupid boys did get some of it?—I am certain that the stupid boys in most cases were the ones that got caned, if there was any caning at all.

3672. Then it was not because they were inattentive but because they really were dull?—I should leave that to the master. He might find that a boy had something in him and would not learn. I cannot say how that would be. Some liked playing about instead of working.

3673. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Are you in any way connected with any officer, master or matron of the school?—No, I am not.

3674. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Have you any relations at the school?—None whatever.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Mr. William P. Wincott, *examined.*

3675. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) When did you come to Christ's Hospital?—I went to Hertford in 1865.

3676. When did you come to London?—In 1868.

3677. When did you leave the school?—In 1873.

3678. What was your experience at Hertford; first of all as to the wards, were they kept in order?—Yes, they were as a rule by the ward matrons, or nurses, as they are called at Hertford.

3679. The monitors are not able to do much in the way of keeping good order there?—I think we used to appeal to the nurses, who seem to be the supreme authority in the ward.

3680. Was there much bullying there?—Among boys of that age I think there was a certain amount, but nothing serious I believe. I never recollect any case where a boy was seriously hurt.

3681. How old were you when you first went there?—I was hardly eight.

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3682. You were one of the rather little ones?—Yes, I was very young and little.

3683. Did you experience anything that you call cruelty?—No, I think not. I never recollect being bullied seriously.

3684. You were hit when you deserved it?—Yes, I have no doubt that I have been cuffed tolerably frequently, but I was never hurt seriously.

3685. Was it done systematically at all by the bigger boys to the little ones?—That was not allowed. Of course, when he did strike a young boy, the bigger boy was acting entirely upon his own authority.

3686. Used there to be a complaint made to the Steward in such cases?—I do not remember a complaint by the boys. I think if a boy complained to anybody it would probably be to the ward nurse, and she might have carried the complaint to the Steward in cases where she considered it serious.

3687. Did you see any cases in which the authorities interfered in consequence of the unkind treatment of little boys, so as to put a stop to it?—I do not think I can recollect any case. I have seen cases where perhaps the beadle has interfered; he would represent the authorities perhaps when a bigger boy might have been chasing a smaller one about, for instance. I have seen such cases as that, dare say, but I cannot remember any one in particular.

3688. You do not remember that there was any very serious case?—I do not remember a single case. I have never known a young boy who has been bullied to any serious extent.

3689. When you came from Hertford to London what ward did you come into?—I came to No. 6 ward at first, but latterly, that is to say at the beginning of the last year, I was removed to No. 8 as monitor.

3690. In No. 6 did the monitors keep order pretty well?—Yes, they used to keep order when I first entered the London school very strictly, but at the same time they were kindly regarded and we used to look upon our monitors rather as protectors in our ward. We always would go to them for protection from a bigger boy in another ward.

3691. Were there bigger boys in your own ward than the monitors, some of them?—I think not; as a rule the monitors used to be the leading boys; if not the biggest, they were at all events the highest boys.

3692. You had no difficulty in maintaining order there, had you?—I think none, while I was in the ward. The monitors used to be the supreme authority among the boys, certainly.

3693. When you became monitor in No. 8, had you any bigger boys than yourself in your ward at that time?—Yes, there were boys rather bigger than myself.

3694. Did you find any difficulty in enforcing authority over them?—At times I did, I believe, but I do not know that I ever had to go to the Warden.

3695. Did you call in the Grecian on any occasion when you were monitor?—Once I did, I remember, and that was in the case of a particularly big boy that I could not manage.

3696. What did the Grecian do?—He quieted him. I do not know whether he thrashed him or what he did, at all events he suppressed him in some way or other; it was mainly by his influence.

3697. Did any of the masters often come into your ward?—Yes; there used to be a system of visiting masters. I forget whether one master had more than one ward or not, I think he had.

3698. When was that?—That was not so when first I came to the school; perhaps it was about the middle of the time that I was in the school.

3699. Do you think that that had a good effect?—I think it had; I used to think so at the time, because they used to come into the ward, and occasionally, if the matron had any difficulty with a boy, she used to complain to the visiting master.

3700. But, independently of any complaints being made, did they talk a little with the boys?—Yes, they used very often to make a few remarks perhaps when they came in. Mr. Hawkins was the visiting master of our ward, and he would come up and talk frequently in the evening when I was monitor in No. 8. He would very often come and talk for perhaps a quarter of an hour to us.

3701. You think that had a very good effect in the ward?—I think it had; I think it raised the moral standard, and so on, in the school.

3702. What masters were you under in London?—I went first of all when first I came up under Mr. Laing, and from him to Mr. Gall, in the grammar school (there were two departments, grammar and writing). I went from Mr. Gall to Mr. Hawkins, and from Mr. Hawkins to Mr. Thompson, then again to Mr. Hawkins from Mr. Thompson; and I finally went under the Head Master for a short time, Mr. Bell.

3703. What were the punishments that were made use of by the masters?—They used the cane occasionally, it was the one only corporal punishment they ever inflicted.

3703* Was it on the hand?—Yes, always.

3704. And on the body, too, sometimes?—I think not on the body, certainly not on the body as a regular thing; I think in the writing school I have seen a boy have a cut perhaps across the back with the cane, but very seldom indeed, and not as a regular thing; the usual punishment was on the hand.

3705. Did that have to be entered in the latter part of the time in a book?—Yes, in the latter part of the time; I think, not at the first.

3706. Those single cuts across the back were not entered, were they?—When I noticed those cuts on the back was when I first went to the school, before this system of entry was inaugurated. I think, perhaps, it may have been discontinued after that, and only the regulation punishment inflicted, which was on the fingers.

3707. Do you think there was any cruelty in the way that the punishments were inflicted?—I never thought so; I never was punished severely myself, I never recollect suffering at all; I have been caned, but I never suffered seriously from it.

3708. Do you think you were the worse for it morally, or the better?—I think rather better morally, and not worse bodily.

3709. How long were you under Mr. Laing?—I daresay about nine months, that is two different terms; one a short term and one a long term.

3710. Was there anything particular in his punishments?—I think he used the cane; he used to cane me, that is to say, he caned me a good deal when I first went, but it did me a good deal of good, I suppose, mentally, for I took his prize at the end. The first part of the time I was caned rather severely several times by him I recollect.

3711. Do you think there was any connection between the caning and the prize?—I think probably so. I think probably it made me work better.

3712. However, was there anything approaching to cruelty in it?—Certainly I do not think so. I never recollect any.

3713. Even at the time you did not think so?—At the time no doubt when I first went under Mr. Laing I used not to like him at all. I used to think he was a bully, which was the word that the boys used then, but still I consider that he did me good, and I should be sorry to speak against him now. I am so far well satisfied now with the effects that he produced.

3714. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Still you were rather afraid of him at the time?—At the time, I think I was, perhaps, when first I went.

3715. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Do not you think he could have done it by imposition as well?—That is hard to say. Probably he was a better judge than I upon that point.

3716. Perhaps you would rather have a caning than be kept in for the afternoon?—There is no doubt about that. In very many cases I should, rather than be kept in the afternoon, have a caning and have done with it.

3717. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Was there any

master at Hertford that was severe to you?—No, I do not recollect scarcely being punished at all at Hertford.

3718. Was there any master at Hertford that had the character of using the cane freely?—I think of the masters, there was one who was mostly looked upon as being free with the cane, and that was Mr. Dyson, and perhaps Mr. Kempton too.

3719. Did you think that they were severe?—Mr. Dyson, I think, was the only one, and I do not think he was unduly severe; he was never unduly severe to me at all.

3720. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Did he use the cane more freely than the other masters?—Perhaps he did at that time.

3721. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Do you know anybody who complained of him, who now, looking back upon his life under Mr. Dyson, considers that he was treated with undue severity?—I did not until to-day, but to-day I happened to have heard a young man who was up here this afternoon mention it.

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3722. Never before that?—No, I do not recollect any special case.

3723. Are you in any was connected with any of the masters, or any officer or matron of this school, or at Hertford?—No, not in any way, not personally.

3724. You are one of several who have been sent to us by the Committee of Old Blues, are you not?—Yes.

3725. How did they select you?—A friend of mine who is in the counting-house gave in my name, and subsequently I had a letter asking if I would attend.

3726. Were you a member of the Committee who attended that meeting who did not think so well of the school as most of you seemed to do?—I did not attend the meeting myself, but I read the report in the papers.

3727. (*Mr Russell Gurney.*) However, you are glad to come and say what you have said about the school?—Very glad indeed. I spent a happy time in the school, and feel grateful for it.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Adjourned to to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

FRIDAY, 27th JULY, 1877.

PRESENT:

The Right Hon. SPENCER H. WALPOLE, M.P., in the Chair.
The Very Rev. the DEAN OF CHRISTCHURCH.
The Right Hon. WILLIAM EDWARD FORSTER, M.P.
The Right Hon. RUSSELL GURNEY, M.P.
JOHN WALTER, Esq., M.P.

WILLIAM J. GERNON, Esq., Secretary.

The Rev. RICHARD LEE, *recalled and further examined.*

Rev. R. Lee.

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3728. (*The Chairman.*) Allow me to call your attention to a few questions and answers relative to what happened on the Sunday night before the boy Gibbs' death, which, I think, are not quite clear at present. From question 428 to question 437, in Copeland's evidence, there are these questions and answers: "Have you any power to punish the boys yourself? *A.* No. *Q.* You ought only to report their misconduct to the Warden? *A.* Yes. *Q.* Have you sometimes punished this boy? *A.* Yes. *Q.* In what way? *A.* With my hand; cuffed him with my open hand. *Q.* Have you done that frequently? *A.* Three times. *Q.* Had he seemed to be hurt by it much? *A.* No. *Q.* Did he bear it well? *A.* He cried the last time. *Q.* Then that time, I suppose, was more severe than the former one? *A.* Yes, it was a little, but I think he cried as well, because they were going to take him down to the Head Master for misbehaving himself at Scripture. *Q.* That was on a Sunday, was it? *A.* Yes. *Q.* Did you punish him then for that? *A.* Yes." Then further on in his evidence, these questions were asked him, from No. 463 to 469: "You say during that time" (that is from Easter) "you had several times to complain to the Warden? *A.* Yes. *Q.* Did the Warden reprove him at all, do you know? *A.* Yes. *Q.* Were you present when the Warden spoke to him about it? *A.* Yes. *Q.* Did he seem angry with you for reporting him? *A.* No. *Q.* That Sunday it was not a report to the Warden merely? *A.* No, it was a report to the Head Master. *Q.* And that was what annoyed him a great deal? *A.* Yes, because the Head Master had just before been talking to the boys about being unruly. They had been very unruly lately, and he had just been speaking to them the same day. *Q.* Therefore you felt particularly bound to report this unruly conduct? *A.* Yes." What I have to ask you is, to explain to the Committee exactly what you did say and do on that occasion with regard to the unruliness of the boys, the report of whom was probably going to be taken to you instead of to the Warden?—It would naturally be taken to me, and not to the Warden, because it was misconduct at what we call "sides," that is to say, the Bible Classes on Sunday afternoon; therefore, it would come to me in the natural course as a matter of school discipline. But on this particular Sunday afternoon I went into the ward at, I should say, about ten minutes past four, and I found the Grecian was absent. I let myself into the adjoining ward with my key, went upstairs, and passed through the ward again on purpose to see if the Grecian was present, and he was. As I went on my rounds to the other wards, when I was in No. 9 ward the matron, Miss Gough, said to me, "Miss Lacey is away; but before she went away she asked me to mention the state of her ward to you, especially with regard to the Grecian at "sides" time." So I said, "Well, I have been there twice already, but I will make a point of going a third time." And I went a third time, and found that the Grecian was there. I told the ward that a complaint had been made that they had been very unruly, but I expressly said that I did not blame the ward. I was blaming the Grecian, although I did not reprove him publicly before the whole ward, but I called the Grecian aside and told him what I had heard, and asked him why he was absent upon this particular day, and asked him if he had been in the habit of being absent, and he said "No;" and, of course, I took his word for it.

3729. On that day it was reported to you that the ward had been very unruly?—Yes, that the ward had been unruly; I had not seen it myself. I was in this ward three times on this particular day, and I saw nothing amiss.

3730. And this Miss Gough, the matron of No. 9, reported to you?—Yes, Miss Gough reported it to

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me. Miss Lacey was away at the time, and her sister was taking the ward, and Miss Gough's report induced me to go there a third time.

3731. (*Mr. Walter.*) I am rather anxious to know the number of boys between the age of 15½ and 18 in the school?—Speaking approximately, I should say perhaps 30 at the outside. I could very easily find it out in the counting-house.

3732. It seems to be a peculiarity in the school that there is a missing link between the boys who leave at the ordinary age and the few Grecians who stay to an advanced age, which has an important bearing upon the whole question?—I should say there are about 30, speaking as nearly as I can at the moment.

3733. (*The Dean of Christchurch*). Mr. Bell told us that on one occasion he reckoned the boys who were over 16, and he found that there were only seventeen in number, including Grecians?—There would be very few over 16. The rule is, that boys who are kept on the privileged classes leave at the vacation next before they are 16.

3734. After they are 15, the Treasurer told us?—All the boys leave at the vacation after they are 15, except some who are on the privileged classes, who are kept until the next vacation.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Mr. H. Watts Mason, *examined.*

Mr. H. W. Mason. 27 July, 1877.

3735. (*The Chairman.*) Are you one of the assistant masters in this school?—I am the head drawing master.

3736. Was the boy Gibbs up to you?—No, I have never seen him.

3737. If boys are idle or disorderly, or you have any reason to find fault with them, what are the punishments which you administer to them?—Stopping leave, and sometimes caning, but very seldom caning.

3738. Then caning is an unusual punishment with you?—Yes, certainly. There are not many punishments in my book; it is not necessary, being the head of my department. I have the pick of the boys.

3739. When you speak of caning, do you mean hitting a boy on the hand, or do you mean to include in it (if a master chooses to do it) hitting a boy on any other part of his body, on his back or on his arm?—Both.

3740. It is part of your duty, I believe, under the more recent regulations, to report any corporal punishments which you give to the boys?—Yes, in the black book they are so reported.

3741. You do not report, do you, the detention of the boys in school?—I did a little time ago, but only on a few occasions.

3742. Do you consider that you would be bound to report if a boy was caned on the back as well as when a boy was caned on the hand?—Yes, surely so.

3743. Have you as many occasions on which you have to punish boys by caning, as you have by detaining them in school?—I punish very little either way; my punishments are very few comparatively.

3744. What would you say was a slight punishment when a caning was given to a boy. I mean in the number of strokes?—No.

3745. How many strokes do you give?—I never remember exceeding four, and I think it never should exceed four.

3746. Do you usually give four?—No, two, and sometimes one. I may supplement that by saying that I never punish a boy with the cane at all, unless I refer to my register, in which their characters are marked each day, and if I found a boy had been Bad, Very bad, and that continually, then I would punish him with the cane. I have not for some years often punished with the cane, unless I have found out that I could not stop them. If a boy was not on the visiting list, it would be no use my putting him down for stoppage of his leave, because it would not affect him. I am speaking of the visiting list of those who go out on holidays, but sometimes the boys are not allowed to go out, and it is absurd to pretend to punish a boy by saying that he shall not go out, if he is not on the visiting list, because under any circumstances he would not go out necessarily.

3747. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Do we understand that all your punishments by caning are entered in your book?—There may be one or two omissions, but as a rule, I make it a practice to enter them.

3748. Even if, in passing, you find a boy very idle, and just strike him on the shoulders at the time with the cane?—I do not carry a cane about with me.

3749. Then have you to go specially for it?—Yes.

3750. I mean not those on the hand, but those on the shoulders?—I should put it down in the book; it would be quite an accident if I did not do so.

3751. Who is the under master?—Mr. Swinstead; teaching drawing here is not a luxury; it is not the old-fashioned drawing, it is downright hard work.

3752. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Do they like it?—No, they do not at first, but as they advance they enter very earnestly into it.

3753. Is it compulsory?—Yes, it is compulsory, I am happy to say, throughout the school, and it would be well if it were throughout all schools.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Mr. Malcolm Laing, *examined.*

Mr. M. Laing. 27 July, 1877.

3754. (*The Chairman.*) Are you one of the assistant masters in this school?—Yes.

3755. What is your department in teaching?—Latin; that is to say, almost elementary Latin, as far as selections from Livy, elementary Greek, and English.

3756. Gibbs had not advanced far enough to be under you then?—I had a Gibbs, but not the Gibbs in question; it was Mervin Gibbs who was under me. The poor boy who is dead was not so high as my class.

3757. What we would rather wish to know is the character of the corporal punishment which you administer to boys who are naughty?—It varies a good deal. As far as my own personal practice goes, I never punish at all for ignorance or incapacity.

3758. Do you for idleness?—Yes, but most of all for inattention. Day after day I express myself to this effect: "You cannot help being ignorant of things, and you want things explaining over and over again, but what I am most angry about is, that when I have been explaining a thing to you for half an hour, and I ask you a question afterwards, you cannot give me any account of what I have been saying to you."

3759. How do you punish them for inattention?—With the cane.

3760. Always?—Yes, always for inattention. It may happen that if a boy is a weak or delicate boy, or if he has not been punished before, the first or second instance of inattention he escapes with a reprimand, and what is called detention, that is, being kept to write out the lesson during his play-hour; but if he is a confirmed idler he always has the cane for inattention.

3761. Detention, I suppose, includes stopping in the school when other boys have got leave to go out?—Not necessarily so; detention simply is employing the time in writing out his lessons while other boys would be playing.

3762. With regard to caning for inattention, how do you administer it?—On the hand with the cane.

3763. How many strokes do you give a boy?—It would be one or two if it were a bad case of inattention.

3764. Do you ever hit them on the back?—Occasionally.

3765. Do you think you hit them oftener on the hand than you do on the back?—Yes, much oftener on the hand, because hitting on the back is a sort of half and half punishment; it is not looked upon so seriously by the boys as caning on the hand, and would not be recorded in the punishment book.

3766. Why is it not recorded?—It never has been recorded; I do not know why that is; giving a boy the cane on the hand is one definite punishment, but you may give a boy only a little tap on the back.

3767. I suppose the object of the black book, with reference to these punishments, is that the Head Master may know what number of punishments are going in the different classes?—Yes, but I think that since the institution of the black book, it has always been tacitly understood that only the regular punishments were recorded. I do not suppose that any master ever put down such a thing as hitting on the back or boxing a boy's ears. Of course I am not speaking from knowledge of what others do.

3768. I am now talking of caning the boys, and we understand that it would be considered by the Head Master as the proper thing for you always to report the caning of the boys, whether on the back or on the hand?—As a matter of experience, I do not think we ever have done so.

3769. But there are some of the masters who do generally record it?—I was not aware of it. My book has been commented upon at different times by different Head Masters, but that particular question was never put to me, that is to say, Do you record it if you hit a boy on the back?

3770. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) I find by your book that you do sometimes exceed four strokes; Gibbs, I see, had six for excessive idleness?—Yes, that was Mervin Gibbs.

3771. They are mostly for idleness, but I see in one case, "Bad examination"?—Yes; and I should like to explain that to the Committee. At the end of every half year there is a written examination by the boys, and they are, of course, expected to display in this examination all the knowledge which they have acquired during the half year. Occasionally some of the idle boys, simply to save themselves the manual trouble of writing out those answers give up next to no papers at all, and will sit in their places doing nothing. Those papers are all carried up and sent to the examiner, and the examiner adding the marks up, and finding a low average, reports to the Committee that such a standard is low. The Committee then call us up, and we get found fault with for it. In ordinary school work, if a boy does not do his work he is punished, but we have no control over the boys during the examination time. We had not, at least, until the last few years, when the masters were required to look over the papers of their own boys. This time, for instance, before the boys gave up their papers, I warned them. I said, "I shall look over your papers, and see whether you have done your work or not." And in the case of the boys who were caned I showed them their papers and said, You have not done so and so, that is to say, you have not written out what I have taught you during the half, and they admitted that they had not. Upon which I said, I warned you before that if you did not do your work you would be punished, and that is the punishment for Bad examination to which you refer.

3772. I see there are cases of punishment by caning without reference to the number of strokes?—If there would be no figure down, it would be only one stroke.

3773. (*The Chairman.*) Have you anything to do with the boys, do you consider, except at lessons?—I have not officially, but there are one or two boys, as I suppose is the case with every master, who become more or less attached to me personally, and I see a good deal of them; they come down and consult me about little things, or tell me of home incidents, and so on.

3774. Do you visit any particular wards?—No, none of the masters, I think, visit the wards who do not reside on the spot; it is only the resident masters who visit the wards.

3775. Where do you reside?—At Norwood. The great majority of us live at some little distance from town, and have to come to town every day for our work.

3776. How many do you think reside in town, or near the school?—I should say there are not more than seven masters residing on the ground, the remaining seventeen residing at Greenwich, Norwood, St. John's Wood, or elsewhere in the suburbs.

3777. With regard to the seven who reside on the spot, you do not mean within the curtilage of the school, but in houses or lodgings near the school, do you not?—As a matter of fact those houses are a part of the Hospital, they are only a stone's throw from here; no other masters live, I think, within an easy distance of the Hospital.

3778. What I mean is, that those seven reside outside the gates?—Yes, but only just outside the gates; it is on the Hospital ground.

3779. Only seven reside on the spot, and all the rest reside out of town?—Yes, at a convenient distance.

3780. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) You spoke of some masters boxing on the ears instead of caning; is that a common practice?—I do not think it is; not in the grammar school certainly; but I am informed, of course I do not know, that it is occasionally resorted to in the other schools. We call the grammar school one school, and we are all in one room. I never have direct occasion to go to the writing school more than twice a year. When I speak of the other schools within the Hospital, I mean the writing school, the drawing school, and the commercial school.

3781. Are you in the habit of practising this mode of punishment?—No, I do not think so. I have been 16 years here, and I may have done so occasionally; but certainly not as a habit.

3782. Have you ever hit a boy on the head with the cane?—I have, and I have been spoken to about it.

3783. Do you remember the case?—I do not remember all the particulars of it at this moment; but the Warden one day said to me, "The father of one of the boys (I hope you will take my mentioning it in good part), has complained; he does not want to make an official complaint of it, but he says you struck his boy on the head." I said, "I think you are mistaken;" but he persisted in it, and I said, "Well, if it is so, I will give you my word that it never occurs again; it may have happened;" I did not think it had happened, because the boy that he mentioned was a boy of fair ability and very good conduct; "but if the boy says so, I may have done it, I cannot recall it to my mind; you may tell the father that I am very sorry it happened, and that it shall not occur again."

3784. You do not remember the boy's name?—I do not.

3785. Do you know how long ago it was?—I should say within the last eight or ten months.

3786. You cannot remember any case before that; not so much as five years ago, say?—I do not know that I could. I could go so far as this, that if you could mention any name, and if I could recall the boy, I could tell you what sort of character he bore, and whether he was a boy that was likely to have undergone corporal punishment from me.

3787. I may mention the name of Houchen?—Yes, I remember him perfectly well

3788. He left in the year 1872, that is five years

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ago, and he says that he was struck upon the head with a cane by you, and also cuffed on the ear by a master till his ear became black, and the only master whose name he mentioned was Mr. Laing?—I remember the boy perfectly well. So far as I remember him and his case generally, I think he was a boy who would be likely to be subjected to corporal punishment.

3789. You cannot say yes or no to the particular facts?—I should be very sorry to deny it after this lapse of time, if the boy distinctly says that I did it.

3790. Do you wish to make any observations to the Committee who are enquiring into this Hospital with regard to the present education, as compared with what it was ten years ago?—Since Mr. Bell came here he raised the standard, I should say, looking at the papers for several years past, in each class nearly 90 per cent.; I am speaking now more especially of the grammar school, the particular department in which I work.

3791. (*The Chairman.*) That is Latin and elementary Greek?—Yes. This school has been called upon unfairly, as I consider, to compete with other great public schools. The Committee naturally look to success at the Universities as a test of the teaching here. The consequence is that a greater pressure has been put upon all classes; and seeing the very mixed character of the boys, it is a matter of extreme difficulty for any master to work up boys of such different mental gifts as the son of a glass cutter, the son of a navvy, the son of a barrister, or the son of a clergyman, or other professional man; they may all be put in the same class, and no allowance is made for the difference of intellectual capacity in each boy; they must all be brought up to a certain standard.

3792. Is it not the case that the school is broken up into different schools, such as the grammar school, the commercial school, the classical school, the mathematical school, and so on?—Yes.

3793. Are the boys in all those schools raised up to the higher standard?—I think mainly in the grammar school.

3794. (*Mr. Walter.*) Are we to understand from that that, in your opinion, the amount of corporal punishment has been increased, in order to drive the boys up to that standard?—Yes; that is the inference that I should wish you to draw. As a matter of fact, we cannot bring boys up to the required standard without having recourse to what I should consider an undue amount of corporal punishment. For myself, I think that the boys have too much work to do and not enough time to do it in.

3795. (*The Chairman.*) You, yourself, have remarked to-day that you do not think it right to punish boys for that which they cannot do, but to punish them for inattention, and further on you say that you have increased the punishments of the boys; if they are really attentive, and try to do the work, and cannot do it, according to your own theory you would not punish them then?—Supposing the master of a school has a letter telling him that his continuance as a master depended upon his boys passing a better examination, you can imagine what the result must be.

3796. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) Have you ever had that said to you?—Yes; the following is a letter to me from the clerk of Christ's Hospital, London, dated the 9th of February, 1877: "The sub-committee of Education have had under their notice (on a reference from the Committee of Almoners) the circumstance that at the last December examination your classes were found inferior in several respects to those of the less experienced master, Mr. Cornish. And the sub-committee having reported, I have now to acquaint you that the Governors have decided that a special examination of your classes, and of those of Mr. Cornish, to be conducted by an independent examiner, be made at Easter next" (that was last Easter); "that if your classes are then reported to be still in an unsatisfactory state you must be prepared to accept the consequences, and that your continuance as a master will depend upon the result of such examination."

3797. Do you mean that in consequence of that letter there has been an increase of punishments in your class?—Yes. I have been obliged to work them in play hours, and every particle of time that I could get hold of, most probably to the sacrifice of work in other departments.

3798. (*The Chairman.*) Do I understand you to say that you compel them to work in play hours?—The school bell rings at a particular hour, and if we have so much work to do that it cannot be done within the regular time, our only chance is then to prolong the school hours until the work is done.

3799. Have you any authority to prolong the school hours without the sanction of the Head Master?—We have never considered it necessary to have the sanction of the Head Master for it. On half-holidays and on leave days I have been obliged to come here to make up arrears in the class-work.

3800. Do the boys complain of that?—Yes, they do, and the master too; it falls much more heavily on the master than on the boys.

3801. Have you ever reported this to the Head Master?—I have, to the previous Head Master. I complained to him two or three times that our boys had too much work to do in the hour of preparation before breakfast in the morning. Each master whom the boy was going to see the next day had set his boys enough work to occupy the whole of that hour for himself. For instance, the writing-master would give his boys quite enough work to take up their whole time, the English master would give the boys a similar amount of work to be prepared, and the grammar master would also do the same.

3802. How long ago is it since you made any report to the Head Master about it?—Two or three times I reported to Mr. Bell before he left. I said, more than once, that the boys had not time to do all their work, but he pooh-poohed it.

3803. Have you ever made any report upon the subject to the Head Master since Mr. Bell left?—Some boys have complained to me that they had not time to do their work, and on one occasion I referred them to Mr. Lee, but Mr. Lee has been Head Master so short a time that he hardly sees his way quite clearly to meet that point.

3804. (*Mr. Russell Gurney.*) The entries in your black book seem to be very irregular. Can you show us that there has been any increase of punishment since there was this threat of your dismissal which you have read?—I cannot show that. I can only state as a fact that I have been obliged to encroach upon the boys' time and my own, and to be very much stricter with them than I should otherwise have been.

3805. This book professes to begin in October, 1872, but the very first entry is September, 1873; and it would also appear that the greater part of those entries were written at the same time, and not on each day?—They were not written all at one time; they were written sometimes as they each occurred, but very often they are written when the class work is over for the day, because of the interruption to the school work which must ensue, whilst the Master is writing down all the details of the boys' age, fault, &c.

3806. Do you more frequently have canings on the shoulders, or on the hand?—I should say on the hand oftenest.

3807. (*Mr. Walter.*) Supposing that, upon some occasions, you struck a boy with the cane on the head, would that be likely to have been done in a moment of irritation, or in the same deliberate way in which you would cane a boy on the hand or on the shoulders?—It would be done in a moment of irritation, suddenly, on seeing something directly at variance with well-known rules. Such a case as this might occur: supposing the boys were all sitting

at the form doing an exercise, or something of that sort, I might go behind the whole class to see how they were getting on, and perhaps I might find some boy copying his work from the next boy, or even from an open book; on detecting such a flagrant act of misbehaviour in walking round, I should be inclined to strike a boy on the back.

3808. I am supposing a case of your striking a boy on the head?—I should not do that intentionally, and certainly not as a fixed punishment.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Major Henry Brackenbury, *further examined.*

3809. (*The Chairman.*) We are approaching the close of this enquiry, and I understand that you have some circumstances relating to the enquiry which you wish to submit to us?—Yes, I should be glad to speak, for instance, as to the point of the monitors and their age.

3810. (*Mr. Forster.*) Evidence has been given to us that the discipline in the school has been rather made more difficult by the young age of the monitors; have you any remark to make upon that?—I demur to that, from the fact that their authority is very rarely contested.

3811. Do you know of cases in which there are boys, who are not monitors, in a ward that are quite as big as the monitors?—Frequently as big, but seldom of the same class, unless they are boys who are not morally fit to be made monitors.

3812. The experience in most schools is that there is no boy more difficult to manage than a boy who is bigger, as it were, than his progress in the school?—That is so.

3813. In that case do you find no practical difficulty from the monitors being responsible for the good conduct of their wards, and having such boys to deal with?—Very seldom. The boys of this class and the monitor would co-operate, and they would support him in any case of a big boy of a lower class contesting his authority.

3814. Have you known such to be the case?—Rarely. I have known it, but not frequently.

3815. Looking merely to the discipline, would you not prefer that the Grecian should have the place of the monitor?—If that were possible; but I think it is quite impossible under the present system of the Grecians, although they have the power.

3816. We are informed that, practically, they take very little part in the discipline of the school; do you think that that is correct?—Practically they take very little part in the discipline of the school, except when specially called upon by the monitor or the matron of the ward, finding the monitor's power insufficient.

3817. Do you think that they are often so called upon?—Only when necessary, not very often; because, as I have said before, the monitors do not frequently require that support. There are difficulties in the way of the Grecians taking this part. In the first place, they have a room of their own, which is a common room, in which they pass a great deal of their time, therefore they are not constantly in the wards. One of their privileges is, that they are at liberty to go out at all times up to eight o'clock at night in play-hours, therefore they are not constantly in the wards as the monitors are; that is another difficulty. They have a study at present separated from the rest of the ward, and therefore they are not amongst the boys. For those reasons I think it better that they should be kept as a reference and assistance to the monitors, rather than that they should be called upon to take an active part in the discipline of the smaller boys.

3818. Is there not, also, this difference between their position and that of the Sixth Form in a large public school such as Rugby, for instance, that whereas most of the boys at Rugby would aim at being in the Sixth, but a very small proportion of the boys at Christ's Hospital have any expectation of being Grecians, but are expected to leave and go into commercial pursuits before the age at which they would become Grecians?—That is so.

3819. And therefore the Grecians, are by the very fact that they are Grecians, in a class set apart to some extent from the other boys?—That is also the case.

3820. Have you any other remark to make about the position of the Grecians or the monitors?—I think it would be very undesirable that the practice which prevails in some schools of allowing Grecians, or boys in their position, to inflict corporal punishment should be introduced here.

3821. I understand you to say that it is contrary to the rules that the monitors should inflict any corporal punishment?—It is distinctly contrary to the rules.

3822. What has been stated to us in evidence is that, although contrary to the rules, it is so impossible for them to preserve discipline without it, that it is a rule which cannot be expected to be observed. Of course I need not tell you that any rule in the discipline of a school which cannot be expected to be observed, is an objection to that system of discipline?—It is generally observed; it is broken, I have no doubt, occasionally, but generally observed. There are some wards in which, I believe, it is rarely or scarcely ever broken.

3823. Do you think that the monitors can be expected to fulfil their duties, and yet to keep that rule?—I do.

3824. (*Mr. Walter.*) Would it be too strong to put the question in this way: Are you not aware that the rule is habitually disregarded, that the monitors consider it wholly impossible to observe it, and that they do not pretend to observe it?—They do pretend to observe it. I will tell you of a conversation which I had since this enquiry commenced, with an ex-monitor; I met him in the street, and I said to him, "When you were a monitor, were you in the habit of thrashing the fellows in your ward?" He laughed, and he said, "No, sir, I was not, but I have occasionally said to a boy, 'Which will you have done, will you be thrashed, or go to the Warden?' and the boy has invariably elected to be thrashed." Of course you cannot prevent anything of that kind, and I believe that when it is done it is done in that manner.

3825. (*The Chairman.*) I observe that this was said by Copeland in his evidence. He was asked, "What do you consider the limit of your authority in punishing?" and he replied, "We are not allowed to punish the boys at all; we have to report them, *Q.* Then your duty is simply to report? *A.* Yes, but there are things that a monitor cannot report; it is what everybody does, and the monitor does cuff them and always has done"?—I can only say that I know that it must happen in a school, but the boy has put it too strongly; it is not allowed, and if a boy complains of his monitor cuffing him, the monitor is censured or punished if it is a grave case.

3826. Then is it not the fact that the practice is in general contrary to the rule?—No, it is not, in my opinion. The only case in which I should support a monitor in having struck a boy, would be if he came to me and said, "Such a boy distinctly refused to obey me in the presence of the ward." I should say to the monitor, You are a very much older boy, and I think if a fellow does that, he must take the consequence.

3827. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Instructions were issued by Mr. Bell, when he was here, to the Grecians and monitors, with respect to corporal punishment, warning them against a box on the ears of a special kind; did not that imply that he knew that the boys had a certain amount of corporal punishment?—I think

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that Mr. Bell's ideas and mine were a little bit different on that point. There has been a divergence of opinion on the point of corporal punishment by boys.

3828. (*Mr. Forster.*) Will you describe that divergence?—I think that Mr. Bell thought that the senior boys should have the power of inflicting corporal punishment. I thought it was not desirable, under any circumstances, that they should have it.

3829. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Then we have the inconvenience of two officers in supreme authority, one recommending, and the other not approving of the boys doing that?—I do not say that. I account for what Mr. Bell says, and the guarded way in which he gave that order, from that fact.

3830. I will read it. "Grecians, probationers, and monitors of wards, are hereby again warned that boxing on the ears is liable to cause serious mischief, and is therefore strictly forbidden"?—I took exception at the time to that way of putting it, but being required by my charge to defer to Mr. Bell, I let it stand. There was no question of contest in that case. I deferred to Mr. Bell's opinion.

3831. He goes on to say that he thinks it is absolutely necessary that they should be allowed to enforce their power by some amount of corporal punishment?—In my experience that has led to very unsatisfactory results.

3832. In fact you differ from Mr. Bell?—Yes, I differ on that point.

3833. (*Mr. Forster.*) What was your next point?—With regard to the masters out of school.

3834. Evidence has been given to us, that the assistant masters do not consider themselves responsible for the discipline out of school, and in fact many of them live so far from the school that it would be impossible that they should interfere; have you any remark to make upon that matter?—Some of the visiting masters live practically within the school; you can see their houses from these windows.

3835. How many masters are there altogether?—I cannot tell the exact number, but I should think between twenty-three and thirty; I will ascertain it from the counting-house.

3836. Do you not think that there are great disadvantages resulting from this non-residence of the masters?—If the masters took no part in the care of the boys out of school, I should think so; but as a matter of fact, four of them do take part systematically.

3837. What part?—Each one of them takes four wards, and he goes up into the wards and confers with the boys and advises them, and in doing so, as a matter of fact, I think it does a great deal of good in that manner.

3838. How often do they go?—Very frequently. They go at their own discretion.

3839. Who are those masters?—One is the head mathematical master, Mr. Carlos, another is the head French master, Dr. Brett, a third is the head writing master, Mr. Mackie, senior, who has been here a great many years, and the fourth is a younger master, Mr. Bennett, a clergyman. Mr. Carlos and Mr. Mackie, and I believe Dr. Brett, do it very constantly.

3840. When you say, "very constantly," how often in the week would either of them go?—More than once a week. I should think possibly twice, and possibly more frequently.

3841. Does that mean that they go after the boys have gone upstairs to bed?—They go after the boys have been rung up to their wards, and while the younger boys are getting into bed.

3842. On Sundays, who looks after the boys?—The matrons.

3843. Do you think that the visiting masters exercise any supervision over the matrons?—Certainly not over the matrons.

3844. (*Mr. Walter.*) Do they consult with them?—I think they consult with the matrons, indeed I know that they consult with the matrons about the boys.

3845. (*Mr. Forster.*) But the question I want to ask is this: supposing that there be any ward in which there is a serious case of breach of discipline, or that the ward is evidently in a disorganised state, is any one of the assistant masters responsible either to you or to the Head Master for the condition of that ward?—No; I am responsible for the condition of that ward.

3846. Then, in fact, you are responsible for the discipline of those 650 to 700 boys?—Clearly so out of school.

3847. On Sundays who helps you in seeing that there is discipline kept?—On Sundays while the boys are at religious instruction, the school is entirely under the masters.

3848. Under which masters?—Under the Head Master, assisted by the visiting masters. They attend to the religious instruction.

3849. Do you mean those four visiting masters whom you have mentioned?—Those four.

3850. And do they attend every Sunday?—They attend constantly. I would rather not say positively. Mr. Lee can tell you of that perfectly, and everything about the visiting masters.

3851. Do you consider that there is any one of the masters, or any number of the masters, who, by the conditions of their employment, are bound to assist the Head Master in preserving discipline on Sunday?—I cannot say what they are bound to do, I can only say what they do, and that they do assist him.

3852. Do you think that every Sunday those visiting masters are assisting the Head Master?—Some of them certainly are.

3853. You think that there is never a Sunday without the Head Master being assisted by some of the visiting masters?—I think there is never any Sunday without; Mr. Mackie and Mr. Carlos are constantly here, every day almost.

3854. I suppose we are to understand that you, being responsible for the discipline, do not consider that you ought to have any further assistance than you have at present?—I should be most happy to have any assistance; I should not like to have any person entitled to punish, so as to alter the system in the wards, to punish without reference to me. I think that would upset the system of discipline altogether. If there were to be three or four masters going into the wards, and holding independent enquiries, I think it would upset the discipline, and I think it would harry the boys, who would be punishable by the masters in the school, and liable to punishment by the Warden out of school, and liable to punishment by one of the masters, probably holding different views, for other offences out of school. I should be very pleased to have any assistance.

3855. Do you think that you want any further assistance in the supervision?—At present I am not disposed to say there has been a failure for want of supervision, but if it were offered, I should be very glad to accept it. My work is very arduous, and it would relieve me of very grave responsibility.

3856. To what extent do you rely on the beadles for supervision?—They are bound to bring to my notice, and do bring, any breach of discipline, but no further.

3857. It has been stated to us that practically, during play hours, there is very often nobody to look after the boys at all except the beadles; is that the case, do you think?—When I am away, Mr. Sharpe, the librarian, is here in play hours.

3858. (*The Dean of Christchurch*). Mr. Bell wrote a letter to the "Times" in which he stated that several of the masters had volunteered to visit the wards and that you objected to their doing so?—In looking at that letter this morning, I think he does not say so.

3859. This is what he states; he was asked: "Could you state, or do you object to state, the reason why that system of visitation to a great extent failed; you say in your letter in the 'Times,' there was some difficulty with the Warden?" to which he replied, "I found that the Warden looked upon it as

interfering in some way with his control, and I think there is a good deal to be said for his view. He considered that he was chargeable with the discipline, and that the intrusion of another authority into the wards might breed confusion;" do you assent to that?—I object to have cases reinvestigated by the Visiting Masters after I have decided upon them. I have always been grateful for the help of the visiting masters. On the occasion when I first came here cases were attempted to be reinvestigated which had been decided by me, and the result of such reinvestigation was carried to the Head Master; that I thought subversive of any discipline, and I protested against it.

3860. But he said that the system of visitation to some extent failed because of some difficulty with the Warden?—There was no difficulty on my part, I was grateful for the help; I do not agree to that. If it failed, it was not on that account. I have explained how far I objected to the system as at first introduced, but it was modified so that there was no reinvestigation, and I am in frequent communication with the visiting masters, and very grateful for the help that they give me.

3861. (*Mr. Walter.*) I should like to know the reason which led you to take a different view from Mr. Bell as to the working of the monitorial system with regard to their exercise of punishment, whether it was from your own knowledge of boy character, or from anything that you have witnessed in the operation of the system?—Partly from my knowledge of boy character, and partly that in the earlier part of my holding office here some very severe and almost brutal cases of thrashings occurred.

3862. Were the cases to which you refer inflicted by boys of the usual age of monitors?—One of the worst cases was inflicted by a Grecian.

3863. (*Mr. Forster.*) Professedly in carrying out discipline?—Yes, professedly in carrying out discipline.

3864. Will you just describe that case to us?—He and some other Grecians had a boy up and thrashed him very severely.

3865. (*Mr. Walter.*) Had this boy been reported to you by the monitor?—It is five or six years ago, and I do not exactly know that I could recall it now. I know this, that they thrashed him so severely that the boy, whose ear was bleeding, was in a state in which no boy ought to have been put by another boy.

3866. Was that a punishment which no master would have inflicted under any circumstances?—Under no circumstances. Had I known of it it would not have been inflicted.

3867. (*Mr. Forster.*) How did it come to your knowledge?—I presume that it was reported to me by the ward matron, but at this distance of time I cannot charge my memory.

3868. What happened in consequence?—Mr. Bell and I investigated the matter, and Mr. Bell dealt with the Grecian. I do not know how he dealt with him.

3869. You do not remember at all what the boy had done?—Not the least.

3870. Can you tell us of any other case?—I do not know that I can. That was a case which made a great impression upon me.

3871. That was a case, not of one Grecian by himself, but of getting other Grecians to help him?—Other Grecians, I think, were present.

3872. Can you recollect whether the offence for which they punished the boy was one which at all concerned their power over the boy; was it because he had refused to obey them, or was it in order to maintain their power, as it were?—My impression is, that it was some matter of class feeling; but I do not like to state positively.

3873. (*Mr. Walter.*) What do you mean by class feeling?—I think it was some conflict with the Grecians as a class that caused it.

3874. Do you recollect any case of a serious abuse of power by a monitor?—I cannot charge my memory with the particulars.

3875. (*Mr. Forster.*) Can you give us any information as to the time that the boys are in their wards generally?—I find that the boys are in hall, at school, and at play on ordinary days between twelve and thirteen hours.

3876. The boys do not go into their wards in the daytime, do they?—They have liberty to do so, but they are not made much use of in the daytime.

3877. The Grecian can go into his study when he likes, can he not?—Yes.

3878. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) You say that the boys do go into the wards whenever they like?—Yes, whenever they like.

3879. (*Mr. Forster.*) Supposing that two or three boys chose to go into the ward, is there anybody there to look after them at all?—The ward matron is always there during play hours.

3880. Do you consider that she is transgressing her duty if she is not there?—Yes, and I am aware that she does not transgress in that matter.

3881. Then it is the duty of the ward matron to have the oversight of the wards whenever the boys come there during play hours?—It is, and they are there during all the play hours.

3882. Is there any other remark that you wish to make about the boys' employment of their time?—Only that the elder boys can only have about an hour and and a half at the outside shut up in their wards, and the younger boys three quarters of an hour before they go to bed, which I think would tend to show that the supervision was as much as is necessary.

3883. When do the boys that are not monitors go up to their rooms for bed?—The hour varies in summer to winter.

3884. Take the present time?—They go up at a quarter to eight.

3885. When do the monitors go up?—At the same time.

3886. When are the boys who are not monitors expected to be in bed?—The boys of the junior classes by nine o'clock, and the monitors and the senior classes go to bed at a quarter to ten, and are in bed before ten.

3887. Then that means that the monitors and the senior classes are two hours in their wards from the time that they go up, to their getting into bed?—They are employed a considerable portion of that time in washing and in prayer, what is called "duty"; and, therefore, they are not actually shut up in their wards for the whole of that time; they are washing for about twenty minutes, and they have a long prayer and reading the Scriptures, which lasts some ten minutes, so that they are really about an hour and a half.

3888. Who reads that prayer?—It is read by one of the senior monitors, who is called the marker.

3889. Do you mean that there are only two monitors in the ward that you are speaking of?—Two or three.

3890. And it is one of those two or three who reads the prayer?—It is.

3891. Is that done directly they come up?—It varies with the time of the year; it is done either immediately before the washing or immediately after.

3892. Do you mean to say that it takes them twenty minutes to get their washing done in the evening?—The lavatories are small, and all the boys do not go in at the same time, so that practically it takes quite that time.

3893. No particular boy would want more than two or three minutes to wash in, would he?—He has more than washing to do; he has to clean his shoes, and that takes him ten minutes or a quarter of an hour.

3894. However, doing something or other, they are in the wards two hours?—Yes, they are in the wards, or in the lavatory outside the wards.

3895. The bigger boys two hours before they got

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into bed, and the younger boys an hour and a quarter?—Yes.

3896. When is the Grecian expected to go up?—The Grecian must be in his ward before ten o'clock.

3897. I presume he may take his own time about going to bed?—He is supposed to be in bed by eleven, but if a boy is working hard, we are not very strict about his keeping up the light.

3898. What light does he have?—Gas.

3899. Do you think that, considering these boys are from an hour and a quarter to two hours in the ward, without the supervision of any master, their discipline can be properly maintained by the matron, assisted by the montors?—As a matter of fact it is.

3900. Would you like to make any remark about the present relation of the Head Master to the assistant masters?—I do not know whether I am competent to do that.

3901. Still, as you have had great experience, the Committee would be glad of your opinion?—My own opinion is, that it is very desirable to have a man in the position of the Treasurer, as the head of everything here, instead of the Head Master. I think that he is less liable to be prejudiced, and he would probably be selected because he is a good administrator. It does not follow that because a man is a scholar, he should be a good administrator. I believe that for the advantage of the boys, and for the comfort of the masters, the present system is one to be desired.

3902. Upon what grounds do you base that opinion?—I think that the Treasurer, being in a different sphere from the master, would be less liable to a tendency to crotchety and experimental reforms. I think that he would be more likely to weigh and consider anything that came before him, being only a referee, than a man who is constantly engaged in contact with subordinates.

3903. Is the Treasurer brought into contact with the boys?—Not to a great extent.

3904. Do you think that no harm results from the boys being aware that there is a person with whom they are not brought into immediate contact who is the ultimate authority over them?—Certainly not; the boys have great respect for the Treasurer, and great respect for the Head Master.

3905. You do not think that the fact that they know that there is somebody over the Head Master, and over you, at all diminishes the influence or authority which either the Head Master or you have over them?—Practically no, because the Treasurer acts on the recommendation of the Head Master and the Warden, and the boys well know that.

3906. Then if the Treasurer acts upon the recommendation of the Head Master or the Warden, what good does the Treasurer do?—Of course he is not bound to act on the recommendation.

3907. That is the relation of the Head Master to the Treasurer. Now, with regard to the relation of the Head Master to the assistant masters, do you think that the present system is a good one?—I am not competent to give a decided opinion upon that point.

3908. As regards the relation between yourself and the Head Master, do you think that that is clearly enough defined?—I think it is sufficiently clearly defined by the Head Master's charge and mine.

3909. What do you exactly understand that relation to be?—That we confer on all matters of importance with regard to discipline, and that I defer to the Head Master in cases of difference with regard to discipline.

3910. Do you consider that the relation is this, that in any serious case of discipline, it is your duty to consult the Head Master?—Certainly.

3911. And supposing that the Head Master, after hearing your opinion, should differ from you as to what should be done, would it be your duty to concede your own opinion, and to change your own action in deference to the Head Master?—By my charge, yes.

3912. Practically, is that the way in which it works?—Practically, it is, but I should state that there has been no question of deferring, we have constantly consulted together and settled what is to be done.

3913. Still I suppose you do not consider yourself in the same position towards the Head Master as one of the assistant masters, for instance, at Rugby or at Eton would be with the Head Masters there?—No, certainly not.

3914. I mean, not merely as regards the fact, that you are not appointed by the Head Master, but you would conceive that he was more bound to consider your opinion?—Clearly so.

3915. Are you of opinion that this relation between you and the Head Master is upon a satisfactory footing, so that it does not require alteration?—I am, and I think Mr. Lee, the present Head Master, will testify to the same effect, from what I understand from him.

3916. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Mr. Bell states this, that although by the charge the Warden is instructed to resort to the Head Master for advice and direction in all cases of difficulty in respect of discipline, as well as of appointment of monitors, &c., yet it is not definitely stated that the Warden is to take the advice after he has asked for it; and he also states that in many cases he found very considerable difficulty in preserving the harmony which was requisite between the two officers?—I can only say that I discovered that fact after Mr. Bell had ceased to be the Head Master here; we were working together cordially, and on most friendly terms, up to the time that Mr. Bell left; and a letter which he wrote to the Committee just before leaving making this statement, perfectly astonished me.

3917. (*Mr. Walter.*) In the case of complaint of any of the under masters, with reference to their incompetency or neglect of duty, would the Head Master in any way consult with you about that?—No, in no way.

3918. (*Mr. Forster.*) Take the case of punishments; supposing that any one of the beadles were to allow himself to knock a boy about, whose business would it be to see that that was not done, yours or the Head Master's?—Mine.

3919. Supposing, on the other hand, that any Assistant Master were to be over severe in punishing a boy during lessons, you would have nothing whatever to do with that?—Nothing whatever.

3920. But supposing that a matron were to transgress her duty, that would be your business, would it not?—Yes, that would be my business.

3921. (*The Chairman.*) Take the case of the misconduct of Gibbs on the last Sunday, that would have been reported to the Head Master, and not to the Warden, because it was whilst instruction was going on in the Scripture lessons, but might it not have happened that that would be reported to you as well as the Head Master?—No, it is understood that "sides" are considered as school.

3922. If the bigger boys obstructed the Scripture lesson, would that be reported to you?—No, that would not be reported to me, because that would be considered entirely as an offence in school. It was not even reported to me as a matter of fact.

3923. (*Mr. Forster.*) With regard to the suggestions as to the removal of the school into the country, have you any remark to make?—I do not know that I have any suggestion to make.

3924. We have had evidence showing that the discipline would probably be more easily preserved if the school was removed to the country?—My opinion is, that the discipline is preserved, and that we preserve it, perhaps, with greater ease on account of the limited area of the building. The boys are under more constant supervision.

3925. You mean that the fact that you have not got that inconvenience which exists in the country of there being a neighbourhood around the school which is within bounds, as it were?—Quite so.

3926. Is no boy allowed to go into the streets at all without leave?—Not without a written pass from me.

3927. About how often are those passes given?—They are very common for a short time, to buy little things.

3928. Most of the big boys are allowed to go out, practically, I suppose, if they can show a good reason?—If they can show a good reason I always give them a pass.

3929. What is the length of the play hour in the middle of the day?—From a quarter past twelve to a quarter past one, and during that time the boys have to wash.

3930. Would you give a boy a pass to go out for half an hour during that time?—If he showed that he had a very good reason for it, certainly.

3931. As regards the half-holidays, I suppose boys who live in London very often ask for passes to go home?—I will explain that. On half-holidays every master gives a certain number of boys what are called tickets, enabling them to spend the half-holiday at home. Those tickets are only given to boys whose friends have expressed a wish that they should have leave on half-holidays. No other boy goes out unless his friends write to me, and I give him leave to go out for a half-holiday.

3932. What precaution do you take to be sure that when a boy goes out professedly to go home he does go home?—I am unable to take any precaution.

3933. It is no rule of the school that he is obliged to bring back any letter from his parents?—No, it is not.

3934. I suppose that one reason for maintaining the dress is the advantage that it gives for checking the boys' conduct in London, is it not?—It is a great protection to the boys rather than a check upon their conduct.

3935. It will, after all, be only a limited number of boys that go out in that way, because a good many boys come from the country?—Only boys can go out whose friends live so near as to express a wish to have them out on those days; other boys are not eligible to go out, except upon a written application from their friends.

3936. Do the boys go out to see their friends much on Sunday?—Never.

3937. What is the reason for that?—It is contrary to an order of the Governors.

3938. Do you think that that rule works well?—Personally, I should be glad if they went out, but there are very strong objections on the part of the Governors, and I think the Head Master objects to it. My own personal opinion is that I should not object to it.

3939. Do you think that the playground is large enough for nearly 700 boys?—No.

3940. It would be very difficult, would it not, to increase its size in London?—It would be very difficult.

3941. What conveniences have you for playing in wet weather?—The cloisters.

3942. You have no covered court?—No covered court.

3943. Would it be easy to have one?—Very; the ground which is occupied as a gymnasium might be covered in.

3944. Have you had much experience during the course of your life of public schools?—Great experience of this school.

3945. You never were at a public school, were you?—No, never at a public school.

3946. Therefore you could not answer the question as to whether the boys at this school play as much as they do at public schools generally?—I think they do now, from what I know of them. I think they always played as much as other boys, but they used to play in a different manner; now they play very much in the same manner as boys at other schools.

3947. Do they play at football?—They do to a great extent, both here and at Herne Hill.

3948. Is there room enough here for football?—Yes, there is an immense amount of football played here.

3949. Is there anything else you would like to mention to the Committee?—No, I do not think so.

3950. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) You expressed a strong opinion in favour of the present system of management by the Head Master and Warden, co-ordinate with one another, you are no doubt aware that it only exists in this school, and I believe that it exists in no other place?—I believe only in this school, but there is no other school like it.

3951. Do you think there is any particular reason in this school to make it imperative, which does not exist at Eton or Rugby?—I think it would be impossible to carry on any other system in this school as it exists here.

3952. (*Mr. Forster.*) You mean with the present system of assistant masters, so many of them not living at the school?—With the present system, and further than that, introducing any other system would involve a great increase of expense.

3953. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) There is an impossibility, one might say, of bringing them into immediate contiguity with the school?—Yes, I believe so; I believe the result would be advantageous to discipline if you did do so.

3954. (*Mr. Forster.*) Do you at all know what quantity of pocket money the boys generally bring with them?—No, it varies; some of them have a great deal.

3955. And some of them, I suppose, very little?—Yes, some of them very little; but the majority have a very fair amount of pocket money, or even I might say a large amount.

3956. Is there any rule in the school with regard to little boys about pocket money at all?—Every half-year I send a circular to the parents of all the boys, urging on them to give the pocket money into the charge of the ward matron, so that it may be given out to the boys weekly.

3957. Is that generally done?—That is generally done, not universally.

3958. Have you ever had any cases brought before you of boys being threatened or bullied by the other boys to give up their pocket money?—I cannot say specially pocket money, but there have been cases of bigger boys bullying little boys with regard to money.

3959. That is a matter which of course you would think very serious indeed?—Very serious indeed. Of course you are aware that it does occur in every school.

3960. But have you any reason to suppose that the fact of their having a possible access to such a city as London makes the possession of pocket money particularly dangerous here?—I do not think so.

3961. Do you think that the boys get out without leave?—Rarely.

3962. Have you had any cases of their getting out by night?—Never.

3963. I suppose there are men at every door, and they would be bound to look after the doors?—Yes, they are bound to look after the doors.

3964. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Was there a matron here of the name of West?—Yes.

3965. Will you state the circumstances under which she left the school?—She came into the hall in a state of intoxication.

3966. How long ago was this?—About three or four years ago. The case was brought to the notice of the Treasurers at the time that Mr. Foster White was ill, and they investigated the case, and it resulted in her being obliged to leave in March, 1873.

3967. Was her son at the school?—He was.

3968. At that time?—No, he left on the 20th of January, 1870.

3969. Do you remember his Christian name?—Henry Mac Murray West.

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3970. Did you see him here yesterday?—Yes, it was the same boy that appeared before the Committee yesterday.

3971. And that was her son?—Yes, it was.

3972. (*Mr. Forster.*) Mr. Bennett, who is, I think, one of the visiting masters that you spoke of, in his evidence before us, was asked this at question 2468: "I suppose there are long intervals between the times when you go to the wards?" and his reply was, "I try to go once a fortnight to each of my wards; that is the plan which I propose to myself, and perhaps sometimes I go oftener, but lately I have been very busy, and I do not think I have been quite as much of late." I rather gather, from what you have said to-day, that it was your opinion that they went oftener than that?—Mr. Bennett has been very recently appointed visiting master. I know that Mr. Carlos and Mr. Mackie go very much more frequently; I speak from my long knowledge of them, rather than my recent knowledge of Mr. Bennett.

3973. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) But have they special wards?—Yes.

3974. So that those wards that Mr. Bennett visits have not been visited?—No; that is hardly the fault of the system, it is the fault of not carrying out the system, I think.

3975. (*The Chairman.*) Do those four masters, between them, visit all the wards?—Each one takes three or four; it is a voluntary matter; they undertook to do it, and up to this time they have done it. It could easily be made compulsory.

3976. (*Mr. Forster.*) Do you think it could be made compulsory, with fairness to the masters, without an increase to their salary?—No.

3977. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) What is the quantity of meat allowed by the dietary?—Four ounces of cooked meat without bone.

3978. Is that mimimum practically insisted upon?—Yes, that is the minimum.

3979. Are they allowed to have more?—If more is wanted the ward matrons send down for it on the order of the Steward, who is in the hall at dinner time.

3980. Practically any boy is allowed to have a second help?—Yes.

3981. And the first help is supposed to be four ounces?—Recently, in order to diminish the immense amount of waste, we have devised a plan of issuing the meat to the boys, and instead of serving a boy with his full portion at first, a small portion was put on his plate, and the boy could come up again and again for more; and the consequence is, that if a boy is not eating his dinner, and leaves the whole of his dinner, he leaves only two ounces, and that diminishes the waste.

3982. (*Mr. Forster.*) Was it frequently the case that a boy left his dinner altogether?—Constantly.

3983. How do you account for that?—Very often they have hampers of things, which they eat before they go into the hall; all sorts of trash they eat.

3984. Do they get a good many hampers from their friends?—They have a great deal sent in that way, and they buy a great deal of trash, and eat it after they come out of school.

3985. You have what are called leave days here, have you not?—Yes.

3986. How often are they?—The second Wednesday in every month, and certain other days, the President's birthday, the Queen's birthday, the accession of Queen Elizabeth, leave for speech day, and generally one or two others.

3987. What happens on those leave days?—All the boys who are put on the list to visit without invitation, go out to their friends at nine o'clock in the morning; no other boys go out, but on a written application from their parents or friends.

3988. What proportion of the boys have friends in London?—On visiting days there are generally left behind in school something under one-fourth.

3989. Have they a full holiday on those days?—Yes, full holiday. I should like to state that, since I have been here, I have arranged for them to go to the various museums, under proper charge, on whole and half-holidays. All those who wish to go are allowed to go under charge.

3990. (*The Chairman.*) When do you require them to return?—When they go under charge they go after dinner and come back to tea.

3991. When do you require those who go home to their parents to return?—They return at seven in the winter, and at eight in the summer.

3992. (*Mr. Forster.*) Have you ascertained the number of assistant masters?—Yes; a return has been handed to me from the counting-house, from which I find that there are seven head masters and twenty-two assistant masters. I also observe that there are two joint head masters in the commercial school department.

3993. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) We had a boy named Penny before us yesterday; you also have a master named Penny?—Yes, but he is no relation.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

The Rev. Richard Lee, *further examined.*

3994. (*The Chairman.*) It has been stated to us that a very great deal more is required of the boys with regard to their lessons than was required some time ago, and that the demand for this additional instruction was going on increasing; is that so?—Yes, the standard has undoubtedly increased very sensibly.

3995. The phrase used by Mr. Laing was, that it was raised 90 per cent.; do you agree with that?—I really do not know about 90 per cent.; that is a figure of speech, I think.

3996. He said that it began with Mr. Bell, and went on increasing through Mr. Bell's time?—Undoubtedly the standard has been raised very much.

3997. Do you think that the standard has been unduly raised as regards the power of the boys?—Certainly not.

3998. Has it been raised to such a point as that if the boys are attentive and diligent you think that they could do their work without being required to do extra work out of school time, and so to diminish their play hours?—Their idle hours are diminished, certainly; I do not know whether their play hours are.

3999. Would you say that in raising the standard so much there has been any necessity for increasing the punishment to the boys to keep them up to the mark?—No, I think not. Some masters do a very great deal of work with very little punishment, and others punish a good deal.

4000. The reports of the different punishments are very irregular, we find; they do not accurately state and include everything that they ought to do with regard to the punishments; were you aware of that?—No, I was not. I have been Head Master but a year. The punishments inflicted under Mr. Bell I felt a delicacy in going very much into.

4001. (*Mr. Forster.*) With regard to the assistance which you get from the assistant masters, how many masters are what are called visiting masters?—Five, I think.

4002. Major Brackenbury stated that he thought it was four, but you think it is five?—It is five; Wards 1, 2, and 3, are taken by Dr. Brette, the head French master; Wards 4 and 5, by Mr. Bennett; Wards 6, 7, and 8, by Mr. Carlos, the head mathematical master; Wards 9, 10, 11, and 16, by Mr. Mackie, senior; and Wards 12, 13, 14, and 15, by Mr. Bell, the second mathematical master.

4003. Is he any relation of the late Head Master?—No.

4004. Those five gentlemen, I suppose, all live close by?—Yes.

4005. What is it that you rely upon them for doing?—To visit the wards as my representative; to see whether things are satisfactory; to advise with any boys that may be reported or mentioned to them as unsatisfactory by the matron; to assist the matron; to advise the monitors, and generally to advise with me as to the condition of those different wards.

4006. How often would you expect that each one of them would visit the wards under his control?—At least once a week.

4007. You would not expect them to visit a ward more than once a week?—No, not more than that.

4008. Do you rely upon their helping you on Sundays at all?—They have helped me on Sundays, but the whole matter of visiting the wards is voluntary. They have helped me very considerably on Sundays in visiting the wards, not as regards any Sunday duty.

4009. As regards the Scripture instruction on Sunday, it is conducted, is it not, by the Grecian and the monitors?—It is conducted by the Grecian and the monitors.

4010. Who is there to look after the boys on Sunday besides yourself and the Warden throughout the day?—Only the beadles and any master who may happen to be passing through the building; any one of the resident masters would probably, if he were walking about, talk to one or two of the boys, but really there is nobody except the Warden and myself here on Sundays that is bound to look after them.

4011. Mr. Bell gave it as rather a strong opinion that it was a great disadvantage to the school that the assistant masters were not expected, and, in fact, most of them were not able to have much to do with the management of the boys out of school; do you find that a disadvantage?—I think it is a disadvantage.

4012. It is stated that while the school remains in London, it would be very difficult to avoid that state of things; do you agree with that?—I think it would be difficult.

4013. I suppose that all the masters who can live close by, do live close by?—Yes, the houses are filled.

4014. And most of the other masters live a considerable distance off, do they not?—Yes.

4015. Has there been any increase in the salaries of those five visiting masters on account of their taking this supervision?—No.

4016. No application has been made to the Governors for such increase?—No, not that I am aware of, not during my year of office, certainly.

4017. Do you think that what they have to do as visiting masters implies additional work every day except Sundays?—It may or may not; I do not think it does, as a matter of fact. I may mention that during the illness of our late head mathematical master, Mr. Potter, during Mr. Bell's time, I acted myself as a visiting master for some three or four months, in charge of certain wards.

4018. Do you consider that it is part of your duty, as Head Master, to visit the wards or not?—Distinctly a part of my duty.

4019. And do you practically visit each of those wards once a week?—Yes, it is very seldom that a fortnight goes without a visit from me. My visits are mostly made on Sundays.

4020. In what rooms is the Scripture instruction given on Sunday?—In the wards.

4021. At what time?—Between four and five in the afternoon.

4022. Of what does it consist?—On three Sundays of the month, one or two, or sometimes even three chapters of the Bible are read and explained by the Grecian. I see the Grecians myself at half past nine on the Sunday morning, and take the chapters with them, and then they retail to their wards what they have got from me in the morning.

4023. Did you ever hear, or were you ever present while any one of the Grecians was giving this explanation?—Yes, I am constantly present.

4024. Do the Grecians know that they are liable to your coming in and seeing how they perform this duty?—They are certain to see me.

4025. But that is a matter upon which you do not get the assistance of the other masters?—Yes, the visiting masters have helped me during this hour on Sunday very much during the last year.

4026. Have there been Sundays on which you have been without any help?—I think not.

4027. You do not rely upon the visiting masters at all for any supervision over the boys in the playground?—No, I do not rely upon them for that, certainly not.

4028. Has the position of the visiting masters worked quite well with the position of the Warden?—There are some difficulties in the way, but there has been no real difficulty during the last year

4029. Were you at any public schools?—I was educated at Christ's Hospital.

4030. (*The Dean of Christchurch*). Are the wards much used in the daytime by the boys?—They are used a good deal in the daytime.

4031. Who is present to see that nothing improper takes place in the daytime?—The matron and the monitors may or may not be present at any particular time.

4032. Do you feel sure that the matrons are always present when the wards are open to the boys in the daytime?—No, I cannot feel sure. I have very little control over the matrons.

4033. We understand that before they go to bed they have an hour, or some of them two hours (the senior boys two hours, and the other boys upwards of an hour) in the wards; do you think that is a good plan; what do they do in that time?—They prepare their lessons.

4034. Where do they sit?—At the table in the ward, there are forms on the side of the table.

4035. Is there room for all the boys in the ward to sit down?—No, not all to sit, only the boys in certain classes, the boys who have more work than can be done in the preparation school.

4036. What do the others do?—They go to bed.

4037. It appears they are not obliged to go to bed till eight o'clock; what do they do before then?—They play till then. They play about the grounds in the summer-time; after supper they play, I think, till a quarter past eight, then they are rung into their wards, they wash, the juniors go to bed, and some of the seniors sit up till a quarter to ten.

4038. (*Mr. Forster.*) The Warden gave us the impression that all the boys went up at a quarter to eight, that they remained in their wards till they went to bed, with the exception of washing in the room close by, that the younger boys went to bed at nine, and the monitors and bigger boys at ten; you do not think that that is exactly the state of things? I do not.

4039. What do you think is the case?—I think they go to their wards. I do not know whether it is a quarter to, or a quarter past eight; then they wash, then they have prayers, then the juniors go to bed, and the upper ones sit up till a quarter to ten; I think it is substantially the same.

4040. I will just read you some evidence that was given to us by an old Blue, but it was evidence as to what took place before 1868, and therefore the question I am going to ask you is merely whether you think this state of things will exist now. With regard to Sunday, he was asked this: "On Sunday, I suppose, there is scarcely any master about, is there? *A.* No masters whatever; the boys walked about the playground in two's and three's. When they could get a chance of playing by the beadles not looking at them, they would do so; there was nobody to converse with them, and no person competent to interest a circle of boys out of church on Sundays;" how would you say that that would compare with the present state of the Sundays?—I am afraid it is pretty much the case still.

Rev. R. Lee. 27 July, 1877.

4041. "It was the business of the beadles, I suppose, to take care that they did not play? *A.* It was just that." I suppose that is the business of the beadles, it is not?—Yes.

4042. "I suppose the assistant masters were all away on Sunday, were they not? *A.* All away on Sunday, they never came near"?—That is not quite correct now.

4043. Major Brackenbury tells us that the boys are not allowed to go home to their friends on Sunday?—They are not allowed to leave the gates on Sunday, excepting for very special reasons.

4044. Do you think it is a good regulation that they should not be allowed to go home to their friends on Sunday?—Yes, I think so.

4045. Upon what ground do you think that?—I think it very desirable that the school, as a school, should attend church together, and that all the boys should be with us for their Scripture instruction on Sunday afternoon, and I think it is very desirable that the whole school should attend our own special service in the hall at seven o'clock.

4046. How long does that special service last?—Just an hour.

4047. Is every boy expected to go to church twice and to this special service?—They go to Christchurch in the morning, and to our own service in the hall in the evening. They have only two services. It was a change introduced by Mr. Bell to have service in the hall. We used to go twice to Christchurch.

4048. Is there any common service in the morning here?—At Christchurch, not in the school.

4049. I mean on week days?—No, there are prayers before breakfast in the hall every morning.

4050. At which all the boys are present?—Yes, at which all the boys are present.

4051. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Is it somewhat like what they have before dinner?—Rather longer, I should say.

4052. (*Mr. Walter.*) Is the character of the service at Christchurch of a kind to be particularly useful to the boys; as regards the sermon, is it addressed to them particularly?—No, the sermon is not addressed to the boys, it is addressed to the congregation.

4053. (*Mr. Forster.*) They have special pews, I suppose, at Christchurch?—The boys occupy the galleries.

4054. (*The Dean of Christchurch.*) Have they plenty of room there?—Plenty of room, but they are very uncomfortably arranged.

4055. (*Mr. Forster.*) Do they go to bed on Sundays at the same time as on other days?—Rather earlier, I should think.

4056. When did you, yourself, leave Christ's Hospital School?—In the year 1865.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

[Adjourned to to-morrow at 12 o'clock.]

SATURDAY, 28TH JULY, 1877.

PRESENT:

The Right Hon. RUSSELL GURNEY, M.P., in the Chair.
The Right Hon. WILLIAM EDWARD FORSTER, M.P.
JOHN WALTER, Esq., M.P.

WILLIAM J. GERNON, Esq., Secretary.

Mr. ARTHUR LIONEL SMITH, *examined.*

Mr. A. L. Smith. 28 July, 1877.

4057. (*The Chairman.*) May I ask what your profession is?—I am a student at the Bar.

4058. When was it you left Christ's Hospital?—In the middle of 1869; October.

4059. How long were you here?—I was here eleven and a-half years.

4060. You first of all were, I suppose, at Hertford?—Yes, for two years.

4061. You went there in 1858, I suppose?—Yes, in the beginning of 1858.

4062. And then in the beginning of 1860 you came up to London?—Yes.

4063. Which ward were you in in London?—I was in No. 2 first, and then in No. 10, and then in No. 7.

4064. You had two removals, therefore?—Yes, in the wards. When I had been up about three-quarters of a year, a good many of us were removed to No. 10. There had been a good deal of disturbance in the school, but I do not know the exact cause of our removal, because we were all younger. Some of the wards were more disorderly than others, and they attempted to mix them.

4065. Was there an undue proportion of big boys in it?—I was too young to really know.

4066. What was the reason of the removal to No. 7?—A senior to me became a Grecian in No. 10, and we could not have two Grecians there, so then I went away to another ward.

4067. Were you a monitor any time?—Yes, three years.

4068. That was in No. 10?—Yes.

4069. (*Mr. Walter.*) What age were you when you became Grecian?—15½.

4070. (*The Chairman.*) First of all, in No. 2, you were one of the smaller boys there?—Quite.

4071. Was there any ill-usage of the smaller boys at that time in No. 2?—I do not think it was anything very serious. As far as I can make out, it was a little worse than other schools.

4072. (*Mr. Walter.*) What is your knowledge of other schools derived from?—I have known boys educated there, and I have myself talked with a good many, and known them since they went to Eton. I have talked a great deal with my own schoolfellows and other men at Oxford about it.

4073. (*The Chairman.*) There was more bullying, you think, in No. 2 ward, than in other schools?—Yes, but I do not think very seriously.

4074. Were there monitors to that ward?—Yes.

4075. What line did they take?—In this particular case the monitors were the chief agents in it.

4076. Were they the biggest boys?—They were the biggest boys in the ward, except, of course, the Grecian. I think it was more disorderliness through there not being any strong authority over the monitors in the wards. I do not think the bullying was anything very bad.

4077. But you said the monitors were the worst?—Yes, through there not being any strong authority of a senior boy over the monitors, who would generally be under 15.

4078. Did the monitors use their authority as monitors oppressively?—I can hardly say their authority, but they oppressively use their power as bigger boys.

4079. Then you went into No. 10; when did you go into No. 10?—Some time in 1860.

4080. How was it there?—That was supposed to be a very well arranged ward, and there was very little bullying on the whole there.

4081. Were the monitors bigger boys there?—There were a good many in my time.

4082. Were they generally the biggest boys in the ward?—Yes, generally.

4083. And was their authority well used?—Yes, on the whole.

4084. And did the little boys look to them as protectors against the bigger boys?—If the case was very severe they would; but of course there is a strong feeling against appealing to a monitor from another boy.

4085. Still, if the monitors saw anything wrong they would interfere?—Yes, they would not allow it if they saw it.

4086. You were a monitor yourself in No. 10 for three years, you say?—Yes.

4087. Were you at that time one of the bigger boys in the ward?—I was made a monitor very young, and therefore was not one of the bigger boys.

4088. How did you find your authority attended to there, if there were bigger boys in the ward?—I had a very much bigger boy a senior monitor to me.

4089. Was your authority attended to there?—It could easily be made to be attended to.

4090. In what way?—By appealing to the Warden, or to the Head Master, or to what they call the visiting masters.

4091. There were visitors at that time, then?—Yes.

4092. This, as I understand, would be in about 1866. Was there a visiting master who came in at all regularly?—Yes.

4093. And if there was any necessity you appealed to him, or, if not, to the Warden?—Yes.

4094. And then your authority was enforced?—Yes.

4095. You think there was good order during the time you were monitor, first of all by the aid of your senior monitor, and then by yourself?—Yes.

4096. Did any attempt at bullying the smaller boys go on then?—Hardly, I think; I do not remember anything definite.

4097. Then you became a Grecian and went into No. 7 ward?—Yes.

4098. Did you, as a Grecian, interfere at all in the management of the ward?—I did not at first, because it was not common to do so, and there was a sort of etiquette against it; but, after a short time, I found it necessary to do so, because it was very disorderly. I am afraid it was chiefly for my own comfort that I interfered, to prevent so much noise.

4099. Were you attended to?—The Grecian is always the biggest boy in the ward, and is very much attended to.

4100. Were the monitors inefficient there?—Yes. The wards got very much like a college, and there was a certain tradition, one way or the other, of orderliness or disorderliness. No. 10 was always well ordered when I was there, and No. 7 happened to be badly ordered generally.

4101. You were obliged constantly to interfere in No. 7?—Yes.

4102. Was your authority attended to at once, or did you appeal to the Warden or Master?—The Grecian's authority is the strongest in the school, because he is the only big boy among a number of small ones; none would have dared to resist him.

4103. On the whole, during the time you were there, do you think there was much more bullying than at other schools?—Not much more.

4104. And not so much in No. 10, I suppose?—No, there was very little there.

4105. What do you say as to the masters; was there much corporal punishment?—Yes; I think there was a great deal in the lower part of the school.

4106. What was the corporal punishment?—Nearly all caning.

4107. Caning on the hand?—Yes.

4108. Was there much caning upon the body?—No, not so much; that was not the regular course, at any rate.

4109. Then the caning on the hand was done with some degree of order?—Yes.

4110. There was no black book in your time, was there, in which the punishments were entered?—No, I do not think so; I never heard of one.

4111. And no report made of the punishments to anyone?—I do not think so; I never heard of such a thing.

4112. Did there appear to you to be an undue amount of corporal punishment?—Yes, but the whole tone of the school was very severe, especially when first I went there.

4113. Did that improve?—Yes, very visibly.

4114. By the time you left do you think there was an undue amount of corporal punishment?—I think there was an unnecessary amount in the lower part of the school.

4115. Was there any particular master whom you could point out who is there still; we do not want to hear of masters who are gone?—No, I should not like to specify any one in particular, any one that I know to be there now.

4116. Now is there any information that you think you can usefully give to us as the result of your experience?—Do you mean as to what I have observed about the school, or as to what I think would be changes for the better?

4117. As to what you have observed as a defect which can be removed, taking the time when you left, when you say the school had improved?—Do you mean especially in reference to the tone of the school?

4118. Yes, we are not going into the educational part?—Or into anything connected with the food or the health?

4119. Is there anything as to the food that you can tell us?—I believe when I speak about the food I represent the opinion of a considerable number who were there with me, or a little before or after; because at Oxford we once discussed the feasibleness of writing a number of letters on the subject of the management of the school, in which one of the most serious charges would have been the badness of the food under the old management.

4120. In what way was it bad; was it bad, or insufficient?—It was not only that, it was very plain; but in several ways it was repulsive to the boys.

4121. Do you mean that the quality of the food was bad?—I think the quality was very inferior to what it had been supposed to be, and it was, I should imagine, very much beneath contract, judging by the contracts we saw occasionally in the papers.

4122. You think it was inferior to the contract?—I think so. I do not know whether it is worth while giving an illustration. The boys were, I daresay, rather particular about their food compared to what boys ordinarily are, because of living in London, I imagine. That I took from a report made by the "Lancet," some years ago, which I remember reading, and it struck me as very true; but certainly they used not, as a rule, to eat the meat; I cannot say whether it was because it came in a lukewarm state, or rather greasy, or from what cause, that they were not in perfect health, but I remember one boy who for many years never touched his meat, but used to stick his fork into it, put the fork under the table and give it a jerk, which carried it about ten yards down the table; and there was investigation made as to where this meat came from, and as they went to the wrong end of the table (which was a long one), they never could find out where it came from; and by accident (I forget what accident) he was at last detected and punished. I do not think a boy in health used to go without good meat if it were brought to him, simply for a fancy, for many years.

Mr. A. L. Smith.

28 July, 1877.

4123. Did he eat it after his punishment?—I think not; I do not remember distinctly.

4124. Now did you find the meat bad yourself?—I do not think I exactly did; but then when I say that, certainly for the first three years that I was in London till I became a monitor, I was very badly fed in every way.

4125. Do you mean that the bread or the meat was bad in quality, or that the meat was badly cooked?—The bread was certainly bad in quality. I am speaking now, I may say, on behalf, not authoritatively on behalf, but I know I should have the support of a good many of my schoolfellows who were there at the same time; we often discuss the question.

4126. Was the bread mouldy?—No, I do not say mouldy. I daresay a school is fanciful, and tradition has a great deal of influence, but whenever the boys discovered small black substances, which I daresay were harmless enough, in the bread (I do not remember what they were), they used always to call them bugs, and anyone who found one of these in the bread would not touch the bread. If you ever read Charles Lamb's Essays on the school, you would understand a great deal better the tone of it than you would from anything I could say; there are two essays of his which show the strength of tradition and etiquette, especially in the matter of food.

4127. Do you think the meat was bad in quality, or that it was ill-dressed?—Ill-dressed, I should think. It was kept waiting a long time after it had been carved, perhaps necessarily so when one matron had to carve for fifty boys; she carved, then grace was said, and perhaps ten minutes was taken over that, and then they began to serve it. They carved before grace while they were waiting, to save themselves the labour after grace, because it took a long time. I cannot prove it by small points or by describing the food myself, but I can say that if the vote of a large majority was taken it would be found to be that the food was very bad. I can say one thing definitely, that I have seen the gentleman who had to supervise the food, the Steward, take a piece of cold meat which was prismatic in colour from being kept so long in hot weather, and eat it; he used to take snuff to a great extent, and I believe he had lost the sense of taste. After that he said this meat was very good for the boys in the ward.

4128. (*Mr. Walter.*) Do you remember what meat it was?—I do not remember, it was some cold meat.

4129. (*The Chairman.*) Was any complaint made?—The boys themselves were very discontented indeed about the food always.

4130. Was any complaint made in any way through their parents, as far as you know?—A complaint was made in one way, by the boys keeping their potatoes, which they always objected to, I do not remember why. They saved them after the meal to pelt, I think the Steward, with. I remember that happening more than once.

4131. Who was the Steward at that time?—His name was Brooks.

4132. Did you find any fault with the potatoes, or was it that when not very hungry the boys liked to have them for play?—I do not know why they should not be hungry, because they had no food except what the school could supply, or the boys could get for themselves, and most of them had very little pocket money. At this distance of time, I cannot specify the complaint about the potatoes.

4133. Have you taken any interest in the school since that time, to learn what was going on?—I have only lately been in London; I have not been at the school in the last few years, but I have kept up acquaintance with the Grecians who came to Oxford and Cambridge.

4134. Do you recollect whether there has been any improvement since then?—I have not heard of it.

4135. Have you heard the same kind of complaints in recent times of the food?—I have not heard them speak about the food so much.

4136. (*Mr. Forster.*) You say there were visiting masters while you were at the school; do you remember the name of the visiting master of your ward?—Yes, Mr. Bowker.

4137. He lived in one of these houses, I suppose, close to the school?—No, I believe it was unusual; but he lived some distance off, and came I should not like to say how often, once a week, perhaps, or less.

4138. And visited the ward in the evening?—Yes, to receive any reports, and speak to any of the boys that he knew.

4139. And therefore, at that time, it was the custom for the visiting masters to go to all the wards?—Yes.

4140. Who was the Head Master then?—Dr. Jacobs; but in the last part of my time Mr. Bell was Head Master.

4141. And had you these visiting masters under Dr. Jacobs?—Yes.

4142. Have you received any information as to the state of the school in this last year or two?—I have heard that, after the reforms were begun a few years ago, when Mr. Bell first came, and when the Commission had been sitting, it had gone back, and was very much as it was in a great many respects.

4143. You were here at the time of the Commission?—Yes, I remember it very well.

4144. And there were reforms at that time, were there?—There were the beginnings of reforms rather than anything else while I was there, because I was only there a year after the Commission.

4145. What was done at that time in the way of reform?—There was an attempt to give the Head Master more power, to give the school one head instead of three, and to make the sixth form take part in the government of the school and influence the other boys.

4146. What is your opinion upon that point; do you think that it can be expected that the Grecians should take part in the management of the school as the sixth form do in the public schools?—Yes, I think it can be expected; and without that I do not see how the school is to be brought to the same level as others.

4147. We are told that it would be very difficult for the Grecians to do so, on account of their time being so much occupied in their own work?—But are they more occupied than the sixth form at another public school?

4148. You, remembering your experience as a Grecian, would not think that a valid reason?—No, not at all.

4149. When you were a Grecian, had you to give any corporal punishment to the boys in the ward to keep them in order?—Very rarely, because they knew it would come; there was no one nearly strong enough to make any resistance.

4150. I gather that you think one ground of the want of discipline in the school was that the monitors were too young, and physically too weak to control the bigger boys?—Yes.

4151. Those bigger boys being very likely the most troublesome?—Yes.

4152. You mean boys who were bigger than their progress in the school?—Yes; it was left in great measure to the accident of the monitor being good or bad, whether the ward was well governed; even to the accident of his being big or little.

4153. As regards the food, you say it was not at at all an uncommon thing for a boy not to take his meat at dinner?—I remember very well one of the Grecians in the same parting, that is to say, in the same year with me, not eating his food for more than a year, I should say; taking a dislike to it, and feeding himself as best he could out of his own pocket-money.

4154. The Grecians have a different table from the others, have they not?—Yes, but it is supposed to

be to a great extent the same food; it is very nearly the same dinner.

4155. But did the boys often supply themselves with food?—Whenever they could; for instance, if the boys were allowed to go out to the bath (in those days there was only one, and it was some way from the school), they used to rush out of the ranks and buy bread at the bakers' shops.

4156. Did they get any hampers from their friends?—Not many; a great many of the boys were orphans, or their relatives were abroad.

4157. What I want to know is, when a boy did not take the meat at the school dinner, did he generally manage to get something in its place, either by buying it or in a hamper from his friends?—Hampers were very rare, and money was rare, too. Perhaps I might mention on this point that a great deal also depends in a ward on the matron, so far as the comfort and the health of the boys goes.

4158. But has she anything to do with the food?—No, except the carving of it; but if she is maternal in spirit she can look after them, and does look after them. I remember noticing the difference in that respect between the two wards I was in.

4159. But that would not tell upon the question of food, would it?—Yes, she gives them little things, not directly food, but if a boy was likely to have a very bad cold, for instance, she would try and cure him before sending him to the infirmary.

4160. But all the food is supplied indiscriminately to the ward?—Yes, but the disposition of the matron makes a great deal of difference to the comfort and health in a ward; a great deal lies in her hands, and I do not think as a rule they are equal to the post.

4161. You have no relation to the school now?—None whatever.

4162. (*Mr. Walter.*) Have you ever seen a flogging administered at the school?—Yes, about three times.

4163. Those were exceptional cases, I presume?—Yes.

4164. It was generally administered privately?—Yes, if a boy had behaved very badly in a ward they would often flog him before the ward.

4165. Was the punishment considered severe?—Yes, very severe.

4166. (*Mr. Forster.*) With reference to the food again, when you were here whom did you consider responsible for the food that was given to you, the Head Master or the Warden?—Neither; the Steward, but really the cook. The Grecians used to have an organised system of tipping the cook and the cook's wife.

4167. Who is the Steward?—The Steward was a gentleman who was Warden in reality, though he was called, I believe, Steward, and I do not think they considered him a good enough man for the place, not sufficiently educated, and they made him Steward to look after the food, and they made the Warden a new office. I might say another thing that struck me was that a good many of the boys had rheumatism very badly; it was rather common. The wards were, I think, very badly warmed, I mean insufficiently warmed; there was one large fire in one very large draughty dormitory, and the boys were not allowed, as a rule, to approach it, or were not in the well-governed wards; they were kept sitting at the tables. I had rheumatic fever myself, and I remember some of my friends being extremely astonished. There are a good many cold, draughty cloisters, and the boys had not games on a respectable scale, nothing to do except to stand about.

4168. (*Mr. Walter.*) In your opinion would going with the head uncovered have anything to do with that?—No, I do not think that that did any harm, because the boys got so used to it.

4169. Going back to the flogging question, it was considered a very severe punishment in your time, you say?—Yes.

4170. Was it administered by the beadle in those three cases to which you refer?—Yes, by the beadle.

4171. How many cuts were given?—I think six was the least number that was given. I do not remember what was the greatest number; eighteen, I think, was the greatest number. It was between six and eighteen.

4172. (*The Chairman.*) What is the most that you yourself have seen?—I do not know; my impression is twelve.

4174. (*Mr. Walter.*) Was more than one birch used, or only one?—Two, I think.

4173. You have known cases where two have been used for the same boy?—It is so many years since I saw it; two used to be carried, but whether they were both used I do not know.

4175. Did the boys ever make use of their girdles to beat each other with?—Yes.

4176. Was that a common practice; I should like to know to what extent it was practised?—Yes, I should say rather common; it was the most handy weapon they had.

4177. Do they use it in quarrels among themselves, or in the form of bullying?—They do not fight with it; but a boy would use it as an instrument of torture to a smaller one.

4178. It is a formidable weapon, is it not; it hurts a good deal?—Yes, there is a stiff leather thong. But I ought to say that I do not think the relations of the boys between themselves were bad, but the relation of the boys to those that governed them.

4179. (*The Chairman.*) Do you mean to the monitors?—Not so much to the monitors, more going upwards; I mean all the governing body, whatever shape it took, was very unpopular. There was no strong *esprit de corps* in the school; the boys were not at all proud of their school; they were always running away, or trying to do it; that was a perpetual theme, and that is one of the strongest impressions that I have about the school; and what struck me most when I went up to Oxford, was the great pride that an ordinary schoolboy takes in his school.

4180. Was that partly because it was something of a charity school?—No, I do not think so; I never heard anybody disown it, or anything of the kind.

4181. (*Mr. Walter.*) There was a good deal of running away, you say?—Yes; very much more talking about it. The hatred the boys felt towards the school, and the desire to get out of it, was a very strong feeling in the lower parts of the school. I remember a gang of boys running away to Epping Forest, and being away, I think, some of them, weeks; I remember what a commotion it excited; and some boys were always running away.

4182. (*Mr. Forster.*) Were you there at that time?—Yes, I could give the name of the leading boy, his name was

4183. For how long were they away on that occasion?—My impression is that some of them were away for weeks.

4184. (*The Chairman.*) And were they taken back again?—Yes, they came back.

4185. (*Mr. Forster.*) What was done with them? They were all flogged to begin with, and afterwards taken out of the wards they belonged to, and put into different ones; and the leading boy came into the ward I was in, and he used tell me his adventures.

4186. (*The Chairman.*) Can you give us the date when that occurred?—1865, I think.

4187. (*Mr. Walter.*) Did you ascertain what was the reason for such a wholesale flight as that; was it for a lark?—It was planned for months beforehand; it was from a feeling that all boys in the school would have shared, a desire to get away nearly at any price; it was hatred of the school, and I think it is a great deal owing to the confinement, the general roughness, and the sense of being very much pent up.

4188. At that time had they any playground, as

Mr. A. L. Smith.

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they have now, at Herne Hill?—No, and the boys themselves felt that as a great want. The gymnasium made a great deal of difference in that; it was a safety valve for their spirits.

4189. (*The Chairman.*) When did the gymnasium come?—In 1866, I think, or perhaps later.

4190. (*Mr. Forster.*) What sort of Sundays used you to have when you were here?—Do you mean at first as a small boy?

4191. Yes?—Very strict; and we used to dislike them much more than the week days.

4192. Did the Sundays get pleasanter as you got older?—Yes, because you were left to yourself a great deal more.

4193. (*Mr Walter.*) Looking back to your experience of the school as a whole, during the eleven years you were there, are your impressions of it painful or pleasant?—Very unpleasant, the whole of them nearly, until the very end of one's time, when one really becomes one's own master much more, and could go out a great deal more.

4194. (*The Chairman.*) Do you think that a great effect is due to the fact of boys having no vent for play?—A very great effect, I am certain. I remember that they used in consequence to indulge in breakneck sports among themselves. I remember that it was a popular amusement for some time in our ward to see how long you could be hanged by the neck from a rail in the stone staircases, and I remember one boy being nearly suffocated by being hanged too long, and when some of the boys engaged in it were brought up before the Warden, they said that they wanted a gymnasium, which was, I remember, the answer we had agreed to give amongst ourselves.

4195. And did that lead to your having the gymnasium?—I think it had a great effect.

4196. (*Mr. Walter.*) Besides the disposition to run away which the confinement produced, have you any reason to think that it led to immoral practices among the boys?—Not worse, I should think, than at other schools.

4197. (*Mr. Forster.*) Did your experience lead you to think that the school got better or worse during the time you were here?—Sensibly better, steadily better.

4198. Did you find any difference made by Mr. Bell's coming?—A great difference; so much so that I should have thought his loss very serious.

(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Mr. James Watkins, *examined.*

Mr. J. Watkins.

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4199. (*The Chairman.*) What is your profession?—A schoolmaster, at Chelmsford.

4200. You are so still?—Yes.

4201. How long have you been so?—All my life.

4202. You have had a great number of boys under you in your time?—Yes, a great many during my time.

4203. Among others, had you this poor boy Gibbs?—Yes.

4204. When did he come to you?—I think he left me in 1875. He was with me for fifteen months previously to his going to Christ's Hospital.

4205. What number of boys were there in your school?—From twenty to thirty at that time.

4206. Boarders?—Yes.

4207. (*Mr. Forster.*) It is a school which you keep yourself?—Yes, a private school.

4208. (*The Chairman.*) Are you in any way connected with Christ's Hospital?—No.

4209. Have you had many boys that have come to you before going to Christ's Hospital?—I have had a great many during the time I have kept school, and I have had four or five since I have been down in Essex.

4210. It is only a few, I suppose, of your boys who have ever anything to do with Christ's Hospital?—Several have come to us till the parents have had an opportunity of getting them a nomination to Christ's Hospital.

4211. Among others, you had this poor boy Gibbs under your care, you say?—Yes.

4212. What was his character as far as you could judge while he was with you?—He was a very curious boy indeed.

4213. (*Mr. Walter.*) What age was he when he came to you?—Between eight and nine, I think, he was over eight.

4214. (*The Chairman.*) Was he at all a forward boy when he came to you?—No, very backward indeed,

4215. You say he was a curious boy, in what way was he a curious boy?—He would never associate with any other boys, or make friends with any, he was very quarrelsome.

4216. How was he as to his studies?—He would not do anything, or try to learn anything, because he said he did not wish to come to this school.

4217. There was, therefore, some thought of his coming here when he first came to you; is that so?—About three months previous to his leaving me his father got a nomination, I think.

4218. There is a preliminary examination here before boys are admitted?—Yes.

4219. Did you endeavour to prepare him for it?—I endeavoured to get him as much forward as I possibly could, so that he might be able to come in.

4220. And how did you succeed?—I do not know, I am sure; he would tear his book up before you and say he would not do it.

4221. (*Mr. Forster.*) Did he give any reason to you why he did not wish to come here?—No, I never heard any reason. In fact he was a spoilt boy at home, I think.

4222. (*The Chairman.*) How did he submit to your discipline?—He was very troublesome.

4223. What sort of punishments did you inflict on him?—I did not punish him much, he was a boy you could not make anything of by punishment.

4224. Could you make anything of him by kindness?—No, he was an obstinate boy; I have seen his father beat him to such an extent that if I had done so I should have been taken up and put in prison for it, and as soon as it was over he cared nothing about it.

4225. Did he run away while he was with you?—Yes, and came back again.

4226. How long did he keep away?—He would come in, perhaps, at ten or eleven o'clock at night, when his father was down.

4227. While his father was there, as I understand you, he would run away?—Yes; his father came down to see him, and for some trifling thing which he said to the boy, away he went, and the father stopped all night, and the boy did not return till ten or eleven o'clock at night.

4228. Did that occur more than once?—Yes.

4229. Was there anything of timidity about the boy, was he a timid boy at all?—No, he was always fighting; I have known him fight and kick boys perhaps three or four years older than himself. He did not seem to have any fear of anything.

4230. Was he a truthful boy?—No; I may say that when he first came to me I was told that he was sent down entirely because they could not manage him at home.

4231. Who told you that; did the father tell you that?—A friend of theirs who recommended him to me.

4232. You say he was not a truthful boy?—No, and he was an annoying boy to the other boys in the school; he would take and destroy anything that belonged to them.

4233. That would be mischief rather; but in the way of falsehood, I mean?—He was very guilty of telling untruths.

4234. And that you frequently found, did you? Yes.

4235. (*Mr. Forster.*) Did anything in his conduct give you a notion that he was at all wrong in his head?—No.

4236. When you saw the mention of his having killed himself were you very much surprised?—No, I thought he had been playing and done it by accident, to frighten them from punishing him.

4237. You think it is possible that he might have hoped to be caught trying to hang himself, and not intending to kill himself?—Yes, my impression was that he never did it intentionally.

4238. I should like to ask, when boys come from your school to Christ's Hospital, how long is it generally before they come that their parents know that they have got the nomination for them?—Some have known it for six months or nine months before. I had two little boys that had a brother here at the same time. I think they promised them a nomination eighteen months before they came.

4239. I suppose it is not common for them to have come to you before they have received the nomination, or is it a common thing for a boy to come to you after his parents know that he is coming to Christ's Hospital?—They do not remove them till such time as they enter the school at Christ's Hospital.

4240. But is it often the case that a parent, when he sends his boy to your school, says, "Now I have got a nomination for him for Christ's Hospital; will you prepare him for it?"—Yes.

4241. That is not uncommon?—Not uncommon.

4242. You have had a good many boys who have come here?—A good many, at different times.

4243. Have you seen any of them since?—Frequently.

4244. What character do they give the school?—A very good character. I had two little boys, brothers, that were coming here, and one brother was at the school here, and I had a good many letters from him; he spoke very highly of the school, and encouraged his brothers to get into the school.

4245. Is he there now?—No, he has left some few years ago.

4246. Have you had any that were there quite lately?—Within the last four or five years, I think.

The Witness withdrew.)

[Adjourned.]

APPENDIX F.

THE CHARGE OF THE HEAD MASTER.

1. You have been appointed at a General Court to be the Head Master of this House during the pleasure of the Governors, with a residence within the Hospital; and it is your office and duty to exercise a general superintendence and control, as well over the several school departments and studies of the Hospital, as over the discipline of the boys, whether in or out of school-hours; to see that the curriculum of education which may be settled from time to time by the Governors for observance in the several schools be carried out by the masters, and that the discipline out of school-hours be conducted generally by the Warden and others, in accordance with the present well understood regulations of the Hospital, or with such as may be prescribed by the Governors from time to time.

2. As Head Master you will have a seat at the Sub-Committee of Education; and although having no vote, it will be your duty at all meetings of the Sub-Committee to give the best information and advice in your power, as well as to do the like, whenever called upon by the General Court or the Committee of Almoners, to which end you will take counsel, as occasion may suggest, with any of the masters; and will, besides, assemble the principal masters of departments, as well as the assistant masters of the Upper Grammar School (at least once in each half-year) for the consideration and friendly discussion of any suggestions which may be made for improving the education, the class or school arrangements, or the general discipline. You will also invite the assistance of the Warden at any of such conferences, whenever you may deem it, from the nature of the case, advisable to do so.

3. The entire Grammar School Department in the London Establishment will be under your personal direction and control, in the manner prescribed in the "Orders for the Government of the Grammar School" from time to time, your special charge as regards tuition being the Grecians' and Senior Deputy Grecians' Forms. And although, for the actual work of instruction and carrying on of the several school departments other than the Grammar School, the Governors will continue to hold the chief master of each department responsible, yet it will be your duty from time to time, and whenever you may think fit, to visit each of such departments, and to see that the work of education is being sedulously and effectively carried on throughout, and if, upon any of such visits, you think proper to examine one or more of the classes, you will, of course, do so; exercising therein such discretion as in no way to weaken the authority of the masters.

4. You shall not absent yourself from your duties at any time without the knowledge and consent of the Treasurer or Committee of Almoners; and when any such occasion of absence arises, you shall appoint one or other of the assistant masters in the Upper School to take charge of your scholars. In like manner, no other master is to be absent from his duties for a single school-day, or part of a day, without your knowledge and permission; whilst for any longer absence, leave is also to be obtained from the Treasurer or the Committee. And the progress of the boys in their education being essentially connected with the punctual attendance of their masters during the prescribed school-hours, your attention is specially directed to this point; and whilst it will be your duty, in the first instance, privately to admonish any master who may fail therein, it will be equally your duty to report to the Committee any habitual or repeated deviation from duty in this respect. In the case also of marked incapacity or serious dereliction of duty on the part of any master, it will be incumbent on you to communicate the same to the Treasurer and Committee.

5. The whole of the books, maps, and other school apparatus and materials being provided at the expense of the Hospital, the Governors, on grounds of economy, uniformity of teaching, &c., deem it right to enjoin that such books only be used in the several schools and forms, and in the religious instruction, as have been or shall be, from time to time, approved by the Committee of Almoners or the Sub-Committee of Education; and that any master desirous of introducing or adopting a new book shall only do so with your

approval and the sanction of the Governors. All requisitions of books, maps, slates, &c., shall be inscribed and signed by the master making them respectively, in a book provided for the purpose at the Counting-house; but all such requisitions shall be subject to your approval, by initials or counter-signature as regards the Grammar School, and as regards any other school department to like approval by its own chief master. The list of the books proposed by the several principal masters for prizes at the half-yearly examinations are to be also submitted for your approval before such books be ordered.

6. You shall, at least once in each half-year, visit the Hospital's establishment at Hertford, and ascertain whether the work of preparatory education is being carried on steadily and efficiently in the several schools there, including the Girls' School; and shall, after each such visit, make a brief report to the Committee of your observations. And if, on any visit to Hertford, or on any examination, such as is mentioned below, you shall observe a want of progress amongst the boys or girls, it will be your duty to notice it to the Head Master of the Hertford School; and should such deficiency be still observable on subsequent occasions, to call the attention of the Committee thereto. On each removal of boys from the Hertford to the London establishment you shall examine the boys thus introduced, and distribute them amongst the assistant masters in the Grammar School, so as to equalize the respective numbers under the assistant masters as nearly as may be possible, and shall assign at once to a higher form any boy or boys whose ability or progress may indicate fitness for such promotion.

7. The direction of the religious instruction throughout the establishment being entrusted to the Head Master, it is your special duty to see that the whole of the boys are, in school, taught the Catechism, as well as systematically instructed in Bible history, and otherwise in the Christian religion, with the application of its precepts as rules of every-day conduct, according to the principles and doctrine of the Church of England. And you are empowered to assign a part in such instruction to any of the masters or assistant masters, whom you may select from time to time for the purpose, and especially to the Grammar Masters; any such arrangement being subject to the sanction of the Committee.

8. You will, likewise, regulate the religious instruction of the boys at "Sides," in their wards, or otherwise, upon Sundays, and the course of Scripture reading in the Great Hall, and in the wards; and will be responsible for the spiritual care and attendance of the sick, for which last-named purpose yourself, or some clerical master appointed by you, shall visit the infirmary occasionally during the week, and regularly on Sunday. You shall also take care that the Morning and Evening Service be read at the infirmary, each Sunday, by one of the Grecians to as many of the patients as can be safely assembled, unless, owing to the prevalence of any infectious disorder, the Medical Officer should advise its temporary discontinuance. And, if any of the boys are afflicted with dangerous or lingering illness, and you require assistance, you shall direct the attention of the particular masters of such boys to them, in order that those masters may administer such spiritual instruction and advice as may be suitable in the particular case.

9. You shall, on each Sunday evening (except during the vacations), in person, or by competent clergymen on your behalf, conduct Divine Service, with a short lecture to the boys, in the Great Hall. And it shall be your duty also, with the assistance, if necessary, of one or more of the other clerical masters, to prepare for Confirmation such boys as in your judgment may from time to time appear proper candidates for that rite.

10. You are not permitted to take any private pupils, or to hold any benefice, cure, or lectureship, or to undertake clerical duty away from the Hospital (unless at the vacations), but you are expected habitually to be present at the Sunday morning service at Christchurch. And, although at liberty to officiate there on any occasion on which the Vicar may invite, or yourself offer your services, yet you will be restricted from undertaking such occasional duty elsewhere, except at the vacations, or with the Treasurer's permission. And the masters, generally, are restricted from performing any week day clerical duty or undertaking any other duty or employment which may interfere with their school duties or require absence therefrom.

11. The examination of newly-presented boys and girls in the several standards will be conducted by the principal masters of the Commercial School (the Head Mathematical Master assisting therein with respect to boys presented for admission on "Special Presentations" for the Royal Mathematical Foundation for Sea Service), but such examinations will be under your superintendence, and be subject to your judgment in doubtful cases; and no child is to be adjudged as "failed" without you decide to that effect.

12. And whereas, by the ancient practice of this House, in reference to the great number of the children constantly maintained and educated therein, the discipline and government of the boys when out of school have been assigned hitherto to officers other than the masters, and the details of such duties are now confided to the Warden, that officer will be held responsible for the due performance of them. But, inasmuch as the Governors have placed in your hands the general control of the discipline, you will from time to time, as circumstances may suggest, visit the Grecians' rooms, the wards, and the Great Hall; and if in any matters connected with the out of school discipline of the boys you consider there should be alteration or amendment, you will immediately direct the attention of the Warden thereto, as well as concert measures with him, and, if necessary, with the Treasurer, for bringing about the desired change. You shall be ready at all times to support the Warden with your advice and authority, and to investigate, in conjunction with him, any offences of more than ordinary gravity, as well as any irregularities that may be reported with regard to Grecians or any of the senior boys.

The Warden having full instructions in his "Charge" to resort to you for advice or direction in all cases of difficulty with respect to the discipline, as well as in the appointment of monitors, &c., further detail is unnecessary here.

13. You shall exercise a general control over the Boys' Library, which you shall visit from time to time; and the Librarian shall not be at liberty to order fresh books for such library, or to place in it any fresh book, whether given or purchased, without your previous approval.

14. The ordinary punishments are to be tasks, impositions, deprivation of privilege, and stopping on leave-days; and resort is to be had as rarely to corporal punishment as is consistent with the preservation of discipline. Each master has authority to punish for school offences the boys under his own care; but no master is to punish the scholars of another except in his absence. The principal master of each department is to take care that no undue severity is exercised, and no assistant or under master is to punish with the rod without the previous sanction of the principal master of his department. At the same time the superintendence of the Head Master over the discipline is understood to include the regulation of all corporal punishment whatever, whether in or out of school-time.

15. Each master and each assistant or under master shall enter all corporal punishments inflicted by him in a book to be kept by himself, but open to your inspection at any time when you may call for it.

16. The Grecians being exempted by an order of the Committee from corporal punishment, it is your duty, in all cases of grave misconduct or of insubordination and idleness on the part of any of them, where admonitions and the milder forms of punishment have failed, to make a special report thereof to the Treasurer and Committee.

17. After each half-yearly examination the school position and character of each boy shall be certified by the respective masters in the various departments, with the testimony of the Warden in each case as to his general conduct out of school; and such collective certificate shall be sent to each boy's parents or friends. Each master (to whom it applies) shall also give a certificate in duplicate of the attainments and conduct of each boy when about to be discharged from the Hospital, in order to one copy thereof being left at the Counting-house, and submitted to the Committee, and the other being taken home by the boy himself.

This Charge points out your principal duties and responsibilities as Head Master, which you are hereby strictly enjoined to perform and observe. And it is also earnestly recommended to you to promote the welfare of the boys committed to your care, and to advance the interest, usefulness, and reputation of this religious, royal, and ancient Foundation, by every other means in your power.

M. S. S. DIPNALL,
Clerk.

Christ's Hospital,
6 September, 1876.

N.B.—The foregoing charge may be amended in its details from time to time by the Committee of Almoners, as they may consider necessary or desirable for the more effective working of the establishment.

APPENDIX G.

THE TREASURER'S CHARGE.

Having been chosen at a General Court of the Governors to the important office of Treasurer of Christ's Hospital, you will be pleased to take notice of the several powers conferred and duties enjoined upon you in the following charge; and you are further expected to observe and perform the regulations and duties set forth in the Synopsis presented to you with this charge.

1. Your office and charge is to receive and pay all such sums of money as by any means shall appertain or belong to the relieving and comforting of the poor children in this House; as well as all other moneys, the receipt and expenditure of which have been given upon trust to the Governors of this Hospital by various benefactors; in the performance of this duty following such rules and directions for the receipt and payment of moneys, and for keeping the accounts, as have been, or may from time to time be, prescribed by the Committee of Almoners or the General Court.

2. And forasmuch as you are the chief executive officer of this House, it is further committed to you to have the general superintendence over every master, officer, servant, and child within or belonging to this Hospital, to see that not only all the officers and persons who are employed in managing the revenues and attending to the general business of the Hospital, fulfil their duties correctly, faithfully, and zealously, but also that all those to whom the education, instruction, and oversight of the poor children of this House, as well in time of sickness as of health, are committed, act towards them justly and kindly; that they reward the diligent, correct the idle, repress the unruly, comfort the sick, and teach the children under their care to be kind and affectionate to each other, obedient to their superiors, and good examples of the effects of wholesome discipline and Christian education. And in case it shall appear to you that anything has happened, or been committed by any person within the Hospital, tending to the subversion of discipline, the corruption of morals, the causing of scandal, or inflicting any injury upon the character and reputation of the Hospital, it shall be your duty to take such steps as may be necessary, both for ascertaining the nature and extent of the evil, and also for repressing and remedying the same. And to this end you have authority to summon before you any of the masters, officers, or servants of this Hospital, and to admonish or reprimand them for any misconduct or neglect of duty. If any person so admonished shall still persevere in neglect of duty, or if any be guilty of insubordination, or of flagrant immorality, or misconduct, you are in such case authorised to suspend the offender from office, and to take the earliest opportunity of bringing him or her before the Committee of Almoners, or before the General Court, as may appear to you to be most expedient. At the same time you will take care to use such prudence and circumspection as to the manner, the time, and occasion of reproving or correcting the faults or neglects of any master or officer, that the children under their care may not be induced to despise or be tempted to disobey such master or officer.

3. In the absence of the President, it is your office to preside at all Courts and Committees of the Governors; and it is part of your care not only to see that Courts and Committees be duly summoned, but also to the utmost of your power to give the Governors, whenever assembled, such counsel, advice and information, as may most conduce to the honour and well-being of this royal Foundation, and to the welfare, temporal and spiritual, of the poor children here maintained

This is your Charge, which you are desired to observe; and your labour and pains herein shall be rewarded at the hands of Almighty God, whom you chiefly serve in this office; for as the Apostle saith, "Godliness shall have its perfect reward, not only in this world, but in the world to come."

To
JOHN DERBY ALLCROFT, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

M. S. S. DIPNALL, *Clerk.*
25th April, 1873.

SYNOPSIS OF THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE TREASURER OF CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

I.—*As to the Property and Cash of the Hospital.*

Court, June, 1849.

1. To be one of the Trustees of the Hospital's property in the public stocks and funds; and, with the President and the six Auditors of Accounts, who are Almoners, to stand possessed of the Hospital's cash at the Bank of England.

2. To see that all dividends of stock are promptly received and paid into the Bank of England to the account of the President, Treasurer, and Governors, as well as any legacies, benefactions, or other moneys of the Hospital that may come to your hands; and to require the Receiver to pay into the said account all moneys and cheques received by him for or on account of the Hospital, or of any of its Trusts or Charities, and that, as far as possible, on the same day on which they are received.

3. To report all legacies, benefactions, and donations to the General Court; and to sign receipts for legacies, when paid to the Hospital, or any of the Trusts and Charities above referred to, and to cause all legacies to be forthwith invested in the names of the proper Trustees.

4.* To sign all cheques drawn on the Hospital's account at the Bank, such cheques to be signed also by one of the six Auditors before-mentioned, and countersigned by the Clerk.

5.* To inspect at pleasure the ledgers or any of the cash accounts, and to have access at all times to the other books and records of the Hospital, but especially to require the Receiver to make up weekly the "General Cash Book," and to submit the same to the Treasurer at the earliest opportunity for his allowance and signature, and with it to submit also the banking account, the "Bank Pass Book," and the account of cash advanced to him for wages, taxes, and other like outgoings.

6.* To watch over the Hospital's finances and expenditure, and to see that the several fair cash books are made up and balanced at the end of every month; and a statement of the cash balances read at the first meeting of the Committee in each month.

7.* To require that the annual "General Account" be ready by the 10th February, and to submit the same (after its examination and approval by the Auditors), to the General Court in March, with the Committee's report of the state of the House, and the number of presentations which can be properly issued for the admission of children.

8.* To pay, or cause to be paid, as they become due, all salaries of masters and officers, as well as stipends, pensions, and exhibitions; and also to pay sums on account of contracts for works, on proper certificates, signed by the Surveyor or Land Surveyor, being furnished; but not to pay the balance of any such contract, or any bills of tradesmen or others, until "allowed" by two of the Auditors of Accounts.

9.* To sign cheques for such sums as may be required by the Receiver to pay taxes, wages, and apprentice fees, pensions to the blind, and other persons, and such current charges as have heretofore been usually paid on demand; it being understood that, with the exception of such petty payments as have been customarily made at the discretion of the Treasurer, no moneys are to be paid on account of the Governors (other than those above mentioned), unless in pursuance of a specific order of the General Court or Committee of Almoners.

See Charge of a Committee Governor, and Charges of Clerk, Surveyor, and Land Surveyor.

10. With two or more members of the Sub-Committee of Renters, the Clerk and the Surveyor, to view all estates in the country, as well as houses and premises in London belonging to the Hospital, when the leases thereof respectively are within a year or two of their expiration, and previous to such property being re-let; taking care that reports of such views are prepared by the Clerk, and valuations of the property submitted by the Surveyor, for the information of the Sub-Committee of Renters or the Committee of Almoners.

11. To sign for and on behalf of the Governors, when submitted to you by the Hospital's Solicitor or the Clerk, such agreements for leases, or for yearly or other tenancies, not requiring the Hospital's Seal, as well as such contracts for provisions, stores, works, or commodities, as are in conformity with the orders of the General Court or of the Committee of Almoners; also to sign, on the margin, leases which have been duly authorised and examined, preparatory to their receiving the Hospital's Seal, as well as assignments and other deeds requiring the licence of the Governors.

12. To seek the advice and assistance of the Hospital's Solicitor whenever it may appear expedient to do so; taking care not to commit the Governors to any suit or other important legal proceeding or litigation, without the previous sanction of the Court or Committee.

Committee, 5 Oct., 1838, and Court, 23 Nov., 1838.

13. To consider carefully all applications from parents of boys or girls educated in the Hospital, or others on their behalf, for an augmentation of the ordinary premium payable from the Hospital's Apprenticing Funds, and to award on behalf of the Governors, and within the limits prescribed by the Order in Chancery relating thereto, the sum which, in your judgment, may be fairly and beneficially allowed in each case.

See will of Mr. St. Amand, and Order of Court thereon.

14. To have the custody, agreeably to the will of James St. Amand, Esq., of the miniature picture set in gold of his grandfather, John St. Amand, Esq., and to produce and show the same at the first General Court in each year, as well as (if required) once in each year to the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, or to such person as he may depute to demand a sight thereof.

See Order of Committee, 3 July, 1849.

15. To keep safely also the bonds of such officers of the Hospital as are required to find security, and produce the same at the first Committee meeting in March in each year, reporting on that occasion (or at any other meeting) any case in which fresh sureties or other alteration may be required.

See Charge of 1835, connected with Clause 2 in the abbreviated Charge of 1867.

16. To take care to the best of your ability that there be no loss, waste, or embezzlement of the Hospital's property; that strict economy be observed in every department, and that the Wardrobe Keeper, the House Steward, the Steward at Hertford, and all other persons having the custody or disbursement of the Hospital's moneys, stores, or commodities, keep proper books to account for the same, it being within the power of the Treasurer to demand of such officers, and at any time, an exact account of all moneys and articles entrusted to them, and to require the production of the balances of such moneys and articles as may appear by such books of account to be in their hands.

See Architect and Surveyor's Charge and Order of

17. To authorise the Surveyor to execute such ordinary repairs in the Hospital's Establishments as it may be necessary to effect without delay; and to inspect, with the Surveyor, any residences of masters or officers which may be vacated, or in which considerable or general repairs may be required, and to cause proper estimates or tenders to be submitted to the Committee, and their sanction obtained, before any considerable repairs, alterations, or other works are commenced.

* See Treasurer's Charge as revised, 1849; and Receiver's Charge, 1849 and 1864.

II.—*As the Chief Executive Officer of the Hospital.*

1 To have the oversight of every master, officer, servant, and child of or belonging to this Hospital, whether on the London or Hertford Establishment, with authority to inspect all parts of both establishments at pleasure; and, generally, to exercise all the powers described in paragraph II. of "The Treasurer's Charge." Court, 21 May, 1835, and Charge as revised 1835, 1849, 1867.

2. In the case of offences on the part of boys of a gravity to call for the intervention of the Treasurer, he has authority, after due enquiry, and consultation with the Head Master and the Warden, or either of them, to deal summarily or otherwise with the same as he may think proper, and if the offence be such as to render advisable the removal of the boy or boys offending, to direct a communication to that effect to be made to their parents or friends, but the Treasurer is not to resort to the expulsion of any boy (unless he be over 15 years of age) without an order to that effect of the Committee of Almoners. Analogous authority is also vested in the Treasurer as regards any child at the Hertford Establishment. Court, 22 July, 1868.

3. In concert with the Head Master, from time to time, to require the removal at a month's notice of any boy, who, having had permission to remain in the Hospital beyond 15 years of age, may be found to be idle or not making good use of the additional opportunity of education afforded him. Court, 22 July, 1868.

4. To grant leave of absence to any master, officer, or servant of the Hospital, for such brief period as the special circumstances of the case may warrant.

5. In any emergency the Treasurer may give such directions as may appear to him to be necessary or advisable; and on such occasions he shall be entitled to the ready aid of every master, officer, or other person in the Hospital's service; and at all other times he is to expect their cheerful co-operation and their acquiescence in any directions that he may give them in relation to their respective duties.

III. *As to Meetings of the Governors, &c.*

1. In the absence of the President it is the Treasurer's function to preside at all Courts, Committees, and Sub-Committees of the Governors; but in the absence of the Treasurer any other Governor may, by vote of the Governors present, be then and there appointed to preside. And in the absence of the President from illness or other cause, the Treasurer is to direct the clerk to summon such General Courts as may be required by Standing Orders, and at the direction of the Committee of Almoners, or any five of them, the Treasurer is, in the absence of the President, to cause a General Court to be convened at any other time for the despatch of urgent or special business. *v.* President's and Treasurer's Charges.

2. In like manner, in the absence of the President, the Treasurer presides in the Great Hall on occasion of the public suppings of the boys, as well as at any entertainments in the Court Room, unless he offers the chair to the Lord Mayor. In the absence of the Treasurer from indisposition, or otherwise, any Governor may be appointed to preside. By long established usage.

3. Besides the monthly meetings of the Committee of Almoners the Treasurer is to cause Committees and Sub-Committees to be summoned at such moderate intervals as will ensure the prompt and convenient despatch of the multiform business of the Hospital. The Treasurer is expected also to assist the Governors assembled with the best information and advice on the subjects submitted for consideration, which it may be in his power to give.

4. With regard to children presented for admission, the Treasurer is expected to be watchful that none are admitted who, from the pecuniary circumstances of their parents, are not proper objects of this Hospital's care; and he is also to use his best endeavours to prevent the appointment of any other than duly qualified and suitable persons to any mastership, office, or employment, in either of the Hospital's Establishments, or of improper persons to any of the Charities at the disposal of the Governors.

5. The Treasurer is further expected to perform all such customary duties, and to exercise all such rights and privileges as have heretofore appertained or been incident to the honourable office of Treasurer of Christ's Hospital, and to advance the reputation and usefulness of this ancient House by every means in his power.

6. In the execution of the above-mentioned duties, the Governors do not expect the Treasurer to burden himself with correspondence, or with those details which more properly belong to the paid officers of the Hospital; and he is at all times entitled to receive therein the ready assistance of the Clerk, and of the officers in their several departments.

M. S. S. DIPNALL,
Clerk.

25 April, 1873.

APPENDIX H.

THE CHARGE OF THE WARDEN.

1. Whereas you have been appointed by the General Court to be the Warden in this Hospital's London establishment, subject to re-election as from the 5th day of April in each year. And whereas it is provided by the Orders of the Hospital that faults committed by the boys when in school shall be duly punished by the masters, it is your office and duty to take care that at all other times the boys are under such control and supervision as may prevent the commission of, fault, or ensure its detection, and may encourage them to behave properly, with due respect to all persons and with kindness and justice to each other. Settled by Committee, 4 Nov., 1868.

2. And to this end it is your duty to be present in the Great Hall during the meals*, to take care that the boys come into the Hall in an orderly manner, and clean and decent in their persons and apparel, that the appointed portion of Scripture and the Form of Prayer be reverently read in turn by such of the Grecians as

* Subject to Clause 17.

the Head Master may appoint for that duty, and that the boys depart not before grace is said, or leave is duly given.

3. You shall, every* Sunday morning and afternoon, as well as on the usual holidays and public days, go with the boys to Christchurch, and shall provide to the utmost of your power that during Divine Service in church, and at all other times when they are engaged in any religious duties, whether in the Hall or in their wards, they behave with reverence and propriety, for this purpose appointing proper persons to superintend them, and calling such persons to account if any indecorous behaviour should take place, without its being noticed and reported to you.

4. You shall carefully observe the conduct of the porter, beadles, shop-keeper, cobblers, watchmen, and subordinate officers generally employed in the Hospital, and see that they are constantly at their posts and occupied with their respective duties. And you shall so frequently visit the different parts of the Hospital as to ascertain whether the orders which you may have given with regard to the boys and their supervision by the Grecians, the monitors, the beadles, or others, are duly obeyed.

5. You shall, as frequently as your other duties will admit, and especially in the evening, visit the several wards and observe whether everything is in good order; these visits not being made in rotation, but to various wards at different times at your discretion, so that neither the ward matrons nor the boys may know when to expect you, and so that every ward shall be visited by you at least once in each week.

With regard to the ward matrons and female servants of the Hospital, the Governors have committed the government and oversight of them, as to their personal conduct, and the domestic affairs of the wards, to the Matron. If, therefore, you should observe anything amiss in any of those respects, you shall in the first instance call the attention of the Matron thereto, and if the same be not corrected you shall then report it to the Treasurer; at the same time, in matters of discipline affecting the boys, the ward matrons are amenable to your authority and direction.

6. You shall cause such watch to be kept at the gates that improper persons may not be admitted into the Hospital, and that all strangers leave it at the appointed time.

7. You shall every day visit the sick ward and ascertain the names of all such boys as are kept wholly from school by sickness or accident, as well as of those who are required to attend for medical treatment at certain hours, or have been sent there at any time of the day in consequence of slight injuries or disorders.

8. On the introduction of fresh boys from the Hertford establishment from time to time, you shall assign them to the various wards, and (as may occasionally be found expedient for reasons of discipline, or for other very special cause) it will be competent to you to remove any boy from one ward to another.

9. And whereas it is provided, by an order of the Governors, that the Head Master shall have the general control of the education and discipline of the boys throughout, subject to such regulations as may from time to time be prescribed by the Committee of Almoners, it will be your duty to defer readily to any advice or direction which you may receive from the Head Master, and in all cases of grave misconduct on the part of any of the boys, you will privately confer with him before inflicting punishment or otherwise disposing of the case.

10. You shall also, to the utmost of your ability, support the authority and moral influence of the Head Master and of the masters generally, as well as of the Matron and ward matrons, the Grecians, monitors, and beadles, and without delay investigate such complaints as may be made to you by any of them of misbehaviour or irregularity on the part of any of the boys. And you shall give special attention to any information which you may receive from any master with regard to the general character or conduct of any boy. In selecting boys for the post of monitor, you will also make such inquiries of their masters as to their behaviour in school as may appear necessary, and will not appoint any boy to be a ward monitor until he has been approved by the Head Master.

11. For offences committed out of school by any of the boys (other than those of the Grecians'† Form), you are authorised and required, after proper investigation, to correct and punish the offenders, having in each case due regard to age, disposition, and general character, and abstaining from all undue severity or harshness in the use of corporal or other punishment.

12. It will be in your discretion, on the half-holidays, to grant leave out to any boys for special reason, and on the application of parents or friends, or by way of reward, as well as to punish offenders by detaining them in the Hospital on whole holidays, or by deprivation of privilege. You will also regulate generally, on leave-days and at the vacations, the exit or detention of boys whose parents or friends express to you some special wish on the subject. And if upon any occasion it should come to your knowledge that an improper concourse of boys has taken place, or is likely to take place beyond the bounds of the Hospital, you shall take means to prevent or repress it, either by repairing yourself with all speed to the spot, or sending proper persons to recall the boys home.

13. To prevent the boys from going out without leave, you shall, whenever you may think proper, cause them to be summoned to the Hall by the ringing of the bell, and have their names called over, and a report made to you of all absentees. You shall also cause the bell to be rung daily at the appointed hours, for the boys to rise, to go into school, to assemble in the Hall for meals, or in their wards, to prepare for Church, and at such other times as may be usual or necessary.

14. You shall take special care that the boys do not play at cards, dice, or any improper or mischievous games, or introduce improper books or periodicals, or wear any clothes but such as are provided for them by the Hospital.

15. In any case of marked insubordination, or of the prevalence of bad language, oppressive conduct, or other impropriety in particular wards, or among particular sections of boys, or of other special difficulty, you shall seek the counsel and co-operation of the Head Master, and if the Head Master and yourself think proper, shall confer thereon with the Treasurer, and in any emergency, or in case of serious misconduct on the part of any of the sub-officers, you will report the circumstances to the Treasurer, as the representative of the Governors, and to his directions you are, upon all occasions, to submit yourself.

16. You shall not engage in any profession, trade, business, or other occupation, but shall devote your whole time with zeal and fidelity to the service of this Hospital. At the Midsummer and Christmas vacations, when the boys generally have gone home to their friends, you will be allowed such reasonable absence and relaxation as the Hospital's arrangements will admit of, subject to your place being supplied as the Treasurer may approve, but you are on no account to absent yourself from your duties, or to sleep out of the Hospital at any time, without the permission of the Treasurer.

17. And inasmuch as your office is one of grave responsibility, and requires constant watchfulness and

* Subject to Clause 17.

† "Probationers" belong to this Form.

attention from morning till night, and that every day in the week, the Governors have directed the Librarian* to assist you in some of your duties, so that you may have necessary relaxation during the week, and the particular duties in which he is to assist you are the correspondence incidental to your office, and occasional attendance for you at meal times in the Hall, and at Church on Sundays. You will take special care, however, that yourself and such assistant are never absent at the same time, and that the Hospital is never left without the supervision of one of you.

18. You are, at all times, to have a careful eye to the health, deportment, and personal appearance of the boys, and in a friendly way to communicate to the Medical Officer, the Wardrobe-keeper, the House Steward, or the Matron, any matters which you may think should receive their attention, and the Wardrobe-keeper (as having a seat in your office), is to confer freely with you on any point on which he may require your opinion or advice.

19. You shall not receive any fee, gratuity, present, or perquisite, from any of the boys' friends.

20. And whereas, from the age and school position of the Grecians,† it is much desired by the Governors that some special interest should be taken in them, and a forbearing yet firm supervision be exercised with regard to their general conduct,

(*a.*) It shall be your duty to take notice of any Grecian who does not rise in the morning at the appointed time, or who is absent from the Hall at breakfast, dinner, or supper, without leave, or does not come into the Hall at the proper time, or who goes to bed at improper hours.

(*b.*) You will likewise notice any Grecian who shall pass the bounds unauthorised, and (except in the case of special leave being given to any one or more of them to be out later), you will require the Grecians to return to the Hospital by such hour in the evening as shall be appointed by the Treasurer from time to time.

(*c.*) In the case of any neglect of the regulations, or of any impropriety of conduct on the part of a Grecian, whether he be at the time within the Hospital, or beyond its bounds, it will be your duty, on being apprized of it, to mark it by public or private remonstrance or reprimand, or by suspension of the privilege of exit (the Grecians being exempted from all corporal punishment), as in your judgment may appear best, but if such irregularity be of a serious nature, or your admonitions are unheeded, you will report such Grecian to the Head Master, and if it appear to him and to you to be necessary or advisable, will also acquaint the Treasurer with the matter, that he may bring the case before the Committee, should he consider it expedient to do so.

(*d.*) No Grecian is permitted to act as private tutor in any family, or to any boys, either in or out of the Hospital, or to receive from parents or friends gratuities or payments for such services.

21. This Charge points out the principal duties of your office, which you are hereby strictly enjoined to perform. You are likewise required to attend to such additional or other orders as shall be given you from time to time by the General Court, the Committee of Almoners, or Treasurer. And it is earnestly recommended to you to inculcate amongst the boys a high sense of honour, truthfulness, and duty, to promote in every way the welfare of the children, and uphold the credit and reputation of this House, by every means in your power.

N.B.—The foregoing Charge may be amended as to its details from time to time, by the Committee of Almoners, as they find necessary or advisable for the better discipline of the House.

* Now also Wardrobe-keeper.

† "Probationers" are included in this term.

APPENDIX I.

Return of Punishments with the Cane (called "Cakes" in the School language) as recorded by 22 Masters and by the Warden.

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.*	* To 18th July. This represents nearly two-thirds of the actual School time of the year.
Average Total of Boys	704	716	680	675	672	As in succession to those who leave, about 170 Boys are draughted from the Hertford School in the course of each year; the total of Boys who pass under the Masters' and Warden's observation is considerably larger than the "average" number or the number in the School at any one time.
	V. Note †					
Grammar School	140	108	298	243	201	
Mathematical School..	36	72	80	134	106	
French School	1	3	0	2	2	The Under French Master states that his Punishment Book was destroyed in January, 1877.
Commercial School	155	167	243	291	217	
Drawing School	153	173	83	115	83	† Note.—The Returns for 1873 and 1874 are incomplete, owing to certain Masters having left during these years.
By the Warden	Books destroyed.		24 Last term only.	70	50	

About seven-eighths of the total number of Boys in the Hospital attend the Grammar and Commercial Schools; about one-third attend the Mathematical School; and about two-thirds the Drawing School. About three-fourths attend the French School; but all the Boys learn French; some of the elementary French being taken by the Lower Grammar Masters. All boys below the Grecian Class (the full complement of which is 25) are liable to corporal punishment.

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.*	* To 18th July.
Boys running away	1	..	..	1	1	General Note.—For ordinary School offences, as repeated idleness, inattention, or neglect of tasks or impositions, one or two strokes with the cane are the usual punishment, and the like for small out of School offences. For impertinence, lying, dishonesty, &c., three, four, or six strokes are given, according to circumstances. Whilst the rod is reserved for special cases.
„ removed for misconduct	..	..	..	5	2	
„ flogged (*i.e.*, punished with a birch rod, called in School language "Brushing")	5	5	9	14	5	

APPENDIX J.

THE DIETARY OF THE BOYS AT CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

LONDON, 23*rd July*, 1877.

THE GENERAL BREAKFASTS—7½ oz. bread, ½ pint milk, with or without hot or cold water as each boy pleases, and ¾ oz. dripping 3 days.

THE SPECIAL BREAKFASTS—7½ oz. bread, ½ oz. butter, 4 oz. cold meat, with cocoa, a pint each (by order of the medical officer).

THE GRECIANS' BREAKFASTS—7½ oz. bread, 1 oz. butter, 8 oz. cold meat or 4 oz. bacon, and a pint of coffee.

THE MONITORS' BREAKFASTS—7½ oz. bread, 1 oz. butter, and a pint of coffee.

THE GENERAL DINNER—ON MONDAY—3 oz. bread, 4 oz. roast mutton,* 8 oz. of potatoes, ½ pint of ale.

ON TUESDAY—3 oz. bread, 4 oz. roast pork,† 4 oz. potatoes, greens or lettuces occasionally instead of potatoes.

ON WEDNESDAY—3 oz. bread, 4 oz. roast mutton, 8 oz. potatoes, ½ pint of ale.

ON THURSDAY—3 oz. bread, 4 oz. roast beef, 8 oz. potatoes.

ON FRIDAY—3 oz. bread, 4 oz. roast mutton, 4 oz. potatoes, greens, ½ pint of ale.

ON SATURDAY—3 oz. bread, 4 oz. roast beef, 8 oz. potatoes.

ON SUNDAY—3 oz. bread, 4 oz. roast beef or veal, 8 oz. potatoes, or lettuces with a dressing during the season.

* The meat at dinner is to be 4 oz. of cooked meat free of bone.

† Except during hot weather, when beef is substituted for pork.

NOTE.—On two days a week each boy has 6 oz. Yorkshire pudding additional, and occasionally 4 oz. suet pudding additional.

Some little variety is introduced, so that the boys have, say—

Once in three weeks, about, hash instead of joints.
Once in four weeks, about, meat pies instead of joints.
Once a fortnight, about, stewed rabbits instead of joints.

Also about 80 boys have ½ pint of ale every day at dinner instead of on three days only a week (by order of the medical officer).

THE GRECIANS' DINNER—Same as the boys, only double allowance of meat and 1 oz. cheese additional, with a pint of ale daily, instead of ½ a pint. They have also occasionally a fish dinner—about 16 times in the year.

THE MONITORS' DINNER—Same as the boys, only ½ pint of ale daily, instead of three days a week only.

THE GENERAL SUPPER—6 oz. bread, ¾ oz. butter, and ½ pint milk and water. Treacle once a week instead of butter.

THE "LATE" SUPPER—For about 200 of the elder boys, 4 oz. bread and 1 oz. cheese.

NOTE.—With regard to bread, any boy asking for it may have an extra supply; for which purpose a quantity, by way of reserve, is sent up at each meal.

GEORGE BROOKS,

Steward.

APPENDIX K.

DIETARY OBSERVED AT CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, HERTFORD.

For Boys aged between 8 and about 12½ years; for Girls aged from 8 to 15.

	Breakfast—8 a.m.	Dinner—1 p.m.	Supper about 6 p.m. according to season.	Remarks.
SUNDAY	½ pint of Cocoa, with Milk and Sugar, the milk forming a fourth part 6 oz. of Bread* ½ oz. Dripping	4 oz. Roast Beef (free from bone) 8 oz. Plain Boiled Potatoes 2½ oz. Bread	½ pint new Milk 6 oz. Bread ½ oz. Butter	The Roast Meats during Summer to be served cold at the Steward's discretion, with Salad of Lettuces, Onions, &c., in lieu of Potatoes
MONDAY	Ditto ditto	4 oz. Roast Mutton† 4 oz. Plain Boiled Potatoes, or Boiled Rice 4 oz. Cabbage 2½ oz. Bread	½ pint new Milk 6 oz. Bread 1 oz. Treacle	
TUESDAY	Ditto ditto	¾ pint of Pea Soup, made with the Meat chopped up in it, with Carrots, Turnips, Celery, &c. 6 oz. Plain Suet Pudding 2½ oz. Bread	½ pint new Milk 6 oz. Bread ½ oz. Butter	On Tuesdays in Winter give Plain Plum Puddings instead of Suet Puddings
WEDNESDAY	Ditto ditto	As on Monday	½ pint new Milk 6 oz. Bread 1 oz. Treacle	
THURSDAY	Ditto ditto	4 oz. Boiled Beef 4 oz. Carrots, Turnips, &c. 4 oz. Suet Dumplings 2½ oz. Bread	½ pint new Milk 6 oz. Bread ½ oz. Butter	On alternate Thursdays in Spring and early Summer give Boiled Rice with Stewed Rhubarb and Sugar, instead of Suet Dumplings
FRIDAY	Ditto ditto	4 oz. Roast Mutton 8 oz. Potatoes mashed with dripping 2½ oz. Bread	½ pint new Milk 6 oz. Bread 1 oz. Treacle	
SATURDAY	Ditto ditto	Irish Stew, with Potatoes, Carrots, Onions, and Plain Dumplings therein (a quantity that may fairly equal the Dinner on other days) 2½ oz. Bread	½ pint new Milk 6 oz. Bread ½ oz. Butter	

Water to be the general beverage at Dinner, except in the case of those children for whom Beer or Porter is ordered by the Medical Officer. A small additional quantity of Bread may be given if asked for by any boy. The bread to be made in long 30-oz. loaves, so as to cut up into the various rations without a remainder.

* Girls aged over 12 years to have 7½ oz. of Bread at breakfast time; and 2½ oz. Bread and ½ oz. Butter for "late supper," say at 8.30 or 9 p.m. Oatmeal Porridge may be given to the boys of two wards each morning on week days during the winter season; say ½ pint of Porridge with ¼ pint of Milk, and 3 oz. of Bread. The girls to have Porridge occasionally.

† Roast Pork is given once a week when weather is suitable. Cold Meat on Sundays and in hot weather, perhaps twice in the week besides.

25th July, 1877.

M. S. S. DIPNALL, *Clerk.*

APPENDIX L.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, HERTFORD.

RETURN of the Number of Boys admitted into the Infirmary each month during the Twelve months from 16th July, 1876, to 15th July, 1877.

Extracted from the Weekly Report of the Medical Officer.

Nature of Illness	1876						1877							Total
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	
Chicken Pox	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	18	12	*1	1	2	44
Typhoid Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Scarlatina	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bruises on the face, arms, or legs	1	..	2	1	..	1	1	2	..	1	2	..	..	11
Inflamed eyes or eyelids	1	..	1	1	2	4	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	15
Disordered stomach	2	..	..	8	11	9	..	1	3	3	1	2	1	41
Mumps	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*1	..	21
Ringworm †	12	..	2	9	1	..	6	2	6	3	1	3	..	45
Wound on the wrist	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cough or cold	..	..	2	..	1	2	3	8	..	2	7	14	5	44
Sprained ankle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Congestion of the lungs	..	..	..	*1	..	..	2	3	..	*2	..	*1	..	9
Sores on the face or ears	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	2	1	8
Inflamed or sore hands or feet	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3	..	4	3	..	1	14
Eruption	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
Toothache or gum-boil	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
Swollen or inflamed face	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Shingles	..	..	..	*1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Jaundice	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Chilblains	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	4
Swollen glands	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	1	2	..	8
Inflamed ears	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sore throat	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	4
Rose rash	..	..	..	..	..	..	*1	..	73	2	..	..	2	78
Rheumatism	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Boils	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
Eruption on the head	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Incontinence of urine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
Pleurisy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Swallowed a pencil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Total	31	10	8	29	22	17	17	30	111	40	18	30	12	375

* These were cases of girls.

† The cases of "Ringworm" were not always detained in the Infirmary, but were kept under the observation of the Medical Officer.

APPENDIX M.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, LONDON.

RETURN of the Number of Boys admitted into the Infirmary each month during the Twelve months from July 17th, 1876, to July 19th, 1877.

(Extracted from the Weekly Report of the Medical Officer.)

Nature of Illness	1876						1877							Total
	July	*August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	
Disordered stomach	9	..	16	22	25	7	5	22	28	16	20	17	7	194
Sore throat	4	..	4	16	24	11	1	4	5	9	8	3	..	89
Injury to side	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Debility	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cold or cough	..	..	4	5	9	1	..	..	4	4	5	2	..	34
Injury to eye	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Black eye	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3
Inflammation of the ears	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Inflamed legs or arms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
Abscess	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	1	6
Ringworm	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	3	2	..	..	1	10
Eruption on the face or head	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	5
Face-ache or swollen face	..	..	..	3	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	11
Ear-ache	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Injury to knee or pain in knee	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Inflammation of the eyes	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	11
Broken arm	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3
Injury to foot or heel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Sprain or sprained ankle	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	6
Dislocation of thumb, shoulder, elbow, or wrist	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	5
Quinsy	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Broken collar bone	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Fall on the head	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Bronchitis	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Heart disease	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Eruption	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Eruption on leg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Cut leg, head, lip, or ear	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6
Pain in chest, or chest affection	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Head-ache	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	4
Ulcer	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rheumatism	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Rheumatic fever	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Scarlet fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Rose rash	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	3
Inflammation of the lungs	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Sore knee, leg, foot, ankle, or hand	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	6	1	..	..	..	11
Scald or burn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	3
Carbuncles or boils	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	1	6
Pain in the side	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Nettle rash	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Sore or inflamed mouth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	6
Pleurisy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Jaundice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Typhoid fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Swollen foot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Attempted suicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	14	..	34	62	70	30	10	38	54	48	43	38	20	461

* School closed for the summer vacation.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL INQUIRY COMMISSION.

REPORT.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty, 1877.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE BY
HARRISON & SONS,
PRINTERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY,
ST. MARTIN'S LANE.

1877.

[C.—1849. PRICE 1*s.* 7*d.*]

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IRISH CHURCH TEMPORALITIES COMMISSION.

[32 & 33 VICTORIA, CH. 42.]

REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHURCH TEMPORALITIES

IN IRELAND,

FOR THE YEAR 1876.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1877.

[C.—1648.] *Price 3d.*

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF CHURCH TEMPORALITIES

IN IRELAND,

FOR THE YEAR 1876.

TO HIS GRACE THE MOST NOBLE JOHN, DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, K.G.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND, &c.

We, The Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland, beg leave to submit to your Grace our Report for the year 1876.

Our Report will consist of two parts :—

1st. A narrative of our proceedings during the year 1876.

2nd. An estimate of the surplus which may be expected to be at the disposal of Parliament, out of the property vested in us by "The Irish Church Act, 1869," after the discharge of all the liabilities imposed upon it by the Legislature.

PART I.

Proceedings of the Commissioners during the Year 1876.

In this statement we pursue the same order as we adopted in our Report for the preceding year :—

I. Sale of Land let to Tenants, &c.
- Yearly tenures.
- Perpetuity rents.
- Renewable leaseholds.
- House property.
- Sales in the Landed Estates Court.

II. Sale of Glebe-Houses and Mensal Lands.
- See-houses, glebe-houses, and mensal lands sold to the Representative Church Body.
- Sale of residues of mensal lands excluded from sales to the Representative Church Body.

III. Sale and Conversion of Tithe rent-charge.
IV. Collection of Revenue and Purchase-money.
V. Payment of Annuitants.
VI. Discharge of Liabilities.
VII. Miscellaneous.

Land let to tenants.
Yearly tenures.

I.—Sale of Land let to Tenants.

Yearly Tenures—Sales to Tenants.

In this branch of our sales very satisfactory progress has been made during the past year.

As the property coming under this description has been sold principally to tenant farmers—thereby constituting a class of small fee-simple proprietors—we think that a detailed account of what has been done will be interesting.*

During the year 1876, 241 first offers of sales were made to tenants, which completed a total of 7,843 offers made under the 34th section of the Irish Church Act, every tenant being entitled by that section to the right of pre-emption of his holding. Seven hundred and twenty-six sales on first offers, exclusive of sales in the Landed Estates Court, were effected during the year, a large number of tenants to whom offers had been made during the year 1875 having completed the purchase of their holdings during 1876. The annual rent of these 726 holdings was £9,446, and the purchase-money £220,230, of which the sum of £113,120 was paid in cash, and £107,110 secured by mortgage. The average rate of purchase was 23¼ times the rent.

These transactions practically completed the sales that were obligatory on us under the 34th section of the Act, except in the cases of estates that were put into the Landed Estates Court, some of which have, however, been withdrawn, to be dealt with in our own office. The general result, so far, of the operation of the 34th section was, that out of the 8,432 persons who were on our books as tenants when the church property vested in us, 4,114 became, in response to *first* offers, absolute proprietors of their holdings.

In our Report for 1875, we stated that, for reasons which we then gave in detail, it was our intention to make *second* offers of sale to tenants who had not availed themselves of the first, as we considered that by doing so we should carry into effect the policy of the Irish Church Act, to the benefit of both the tenants and the public. As a preparatory step to making second offers, and also with a view to subsequent sales to the public, we caused a complete revision of the valuation and acreage of the property remaining unsold to be carried out. We thought this the more necessary, as, under the immense pressure of business thrown upon our staff by the commutation and compensation clauses of the Act during the first years of the Commission, the general inspection and valuation of the tenants' holdings was necessarily conducted with great dispatch. The result of this revision was very satisfactory, the changes made in the valuation were not material, and the exact information obtained as to the extent and circumstances of the different farms was of the utmost importance as regards sales to the public.

According to the progress of this work of review, *second* offers of sale were issued to the tenants; 1,979 were sent out during the year. The acceptances were very numerous, though hardly so many as we expected. There were 422 holdings bought, of the annual rent of £4,114, for £90,730, of which the sum of £39,443 was paid in cash, and £51,287 secured by mortgage.

These 422 purchasing tenants, added to the number already given as having bought their farms on the *first* offers sent to them, make up a total of 4,536 small proprietors, created up to the end of 1876 by the operation of the Irish Church Act.

The number will be increased during the present year, as the issue of offers to tenants is still going on, and the sales of the property that was brought into the Landed Estates Court will be proceeded with.

We attribute the general success of the plan of creating a class of small proprietors out of a body of poor tenant farmers, chiefly to two causes—

The first and principal is, of course, the advantageous terms on which the purchase-money of the holdings is payable. The privilege to pay only one-fourth of the price in cash, whilst three-fourths may remain on mortgage, is a most valuable boon.

Indeed, without some arrangement of the sort, purchases by small farmers would be impracticable.

The second cause is, in our opinion, that the farmer has not been obliged to take the initiative in opening negotiations for the purchase of his farm, nor afterwards to conduct any correspondence on the subject. Everything has been made easy to him. He has not been obliged to encounter that real calamity for an illiterate man—writing a letter. A fair price has been put upon his farm, full printed explanations and instructions

* A Return giving the names of the purchasers of each holding sold up to 1st July, 1876, together with date of sale, annual rent, purchase-money, and situation of property sold, was furnished by the Commissioners in 1876, pursuant to an Order of the House of Lords, dated 20th June, 1876.—(See Parliamentary Paper, 1876, No. 203.)

accompanied the offer which was sent to him. He has had only to write, or get written for him, from one to six words on a printed form supplied to him; to sign his name or affix his mark; to provide within three months one-fourth of the purchase-money, and the thing was done. He was transformed, without trouble to himself, from a rent-paying tenant into a landed proprietor. Short and simple forms of conveyance and mortgage were settled and printed by our authority, and thus the cost of the transaction was reduced to a minimum.

Yearly Tenures—Sales to the Public.

Yearly tenures—Sales to the public.

During the year 1876 we have been engaged in selling property of this sort to the public. On the refusal of the tenants to avail themselves of the second offers made to them, their lands are, with as little delay as possible, submitted by advertisement to public competition. Tenders are invited for any amount of land from one holding upwards, and the highest tender, if it come up to the reserved price fixed, is, after a fortnight's delay, accepted. Under this system we have sold during the year 429 holdings to 62 purchasers, the annual value being £4,716, and the price realized being £106,894, of which £69,603 has been paid in cash, and the balance, £37,291, secured by mortgage; the rate of purchase is $22\frac{3}{4}$ times the rent.

We have by these sales, for the first time, been able to judge by comparison of the fairness of the prices which we ourselves, under the authority of the Act, placed on the tenants' holdings, and the result, though not bearing out the opinion that we expressed last year, that higher prices would be obtained from the tenants than from the public, has been most satisfactory, and is creditable to the skill and carefulness of our principal valuator, Mr. Murrogh O'Brien, the lands purchased by public competition at the rate of $22\frac{3}{4}$ times the rent having been on an average offered by us to the tenants, chiefly on his reports and valuation, at the rate of $22\frac{1}{2}$ times the rent. We attach some importance to this result, as it may fairly be inferred from it that our prices throughout have been just. Our responsibility in fixing them has been considerable, there being danger on the one hand lest we might practically deprive the tenant of his right of pre-emption by putting too high a price on his farm, and, on the other, lest by fixing the price too low the public interest should suffer.

Perpetuity Rents.

Perpetuity rents.

During the past year 93 Perpetuity Rents, of the annual value of £6,296 14*s.* 2*d.*, were sold for £159,301 8*s.* 5*d.*, being twenty-five years' purchase of the rents as provided for in the 34th section of "The Irish Church Act, 1869;" £80,024 0*s.* 4*d.* of this sum was paid in cash, and the balance, £79,277 8*s.* 1*d.*, secured by mortgage.

Renewable Leaseholds.

Renewable leaseholds.

Sixty sales of renewable leaseholds have been effected, the annual value of these leaseholds, including annual renewal fines, being £1,452 15*s.* 4*d.* The purchase-money realized was £48,302—in cash, £22,538; secured by mortgage, £25,764; but this amount includes very large arrears of fines, which were necessarily paid up before the sales could be completed. The figures given, therefore, do not show the number of years' purchase of the annual value of this property which was received. It was, in fact, about twenty-seven years' purchase of the annual rents and fines.

Sales of House Property to the Public.

Sales of house property to the public.

Eighty-nine lots of house property have been sold in the year to 71 purchasers. The rent was £1,605, and the purchase-money £35,370 (of which £28,163 was paid in cash, and £7,207 secured by mortgage), or twenty-two years' purchase of the rent. These houses have been sold by public auction at our office by our own officers.

The high price realized as compared with the annual rent is in consequence of the houses being all, or nearly all, held on lease at a rent below their real value. A large purchase-money was given in most cases, in consideration of the reversionary profit.

Sales in the Landed Estates Court.

Sales in the Landed Estates Court.

Fifty-one holdings, of the annual value of £564, have been sold in the Landed Estates Court for £12,620, being on an average $22\frac{1}{4}$ years' purchase of the rental.

Sale of glebe-houses and mensal lands.

II.—Sale of Glebe-Houses and Mensal Lands.

See-Houses, Glebe-Houses and Mensal Lands, sold to the Representative Church Body.

Three see-houses and 146 glebe-houses, with the mensal lands decided to be necessary for the convenient enjoyment of each house, have been vested in the Representative Church Body, under the provisions of the 27th and 28th sections of the "Irish Church Act, 1869," for the sum of £89,900 0*s.* 6*d.* in cash, subject to £441 a year head rent (a further sum of £14,175 2*s.*, having been however paid during the year 1876, in respect of houses and lands vested, but unpaid for in 1875).

It must be remembered that see and glebe houses are in all cases sold pursuant to the direction of the 27th section very much below their value, and in many cases they are vested in the Representative Church Body at a nominal price, the worth of the site only being taken into account.

Sale of residues of mensal lands.

Sale of residues of Mensal Lands excluded from sales to the Representative Church Body.

The residues of mensal lands excluded from sales to the Representative Church Body, being entirely under our own control, and no rights in respect of them being given to any persons by any section of the Act, have been sold at high prices. The annual value of these lands disposed of during the year, in eighty-nine lots, was £2,684 16*s.* 10*d.*, and the purchase-money realized was £67,744 18*s.* 8*d.*, being 25¼ years' purchase of the rent. The amount paid in cash was £30,331 10*s.* 4*d.*, secured by mortgage, £37,413 8*s.* 4*d.*

Sale and conversion of tithe rent-charge.

III.—Sale and Conversion of Tithe Rent-charge.

The sale of tithe rent-charge has proceeded more slowly during the past year than in the preceding ones, £1,285 8*s.* 1½*d.* a year has been sold for £27,682 9*s.* in cash, and £8,259 0*s.* 7*d.* a year has been sold on the loan system, that is, converted into terminable annuities.

IV.—Collection of Revenue and Purchase-money.

Arrears of revenue.

Arrears of Revenue.

During the last six months of the year great and successful exertions have been made to enforce the payment of arrears. With this object specially in view, though other reasons also weighed with us, we changed our solicitor in June, appointing a new one with the conditions imposed on him of transacting our business in chambers in this office, where he would be in constant and easy communication with the collector, and also of practically devoting his whole time to our affairs.

Appendix No. 1, page 10.

The result of the change has been completely satisfactory. Out of £17,300 arrears referred to the solicitor in June, £12,549 has been collected. His report on the schedule containing them is appended. The total amount of arrears due on the 31st December, 1876, was less by about £9,000 than on the 31st December, 1875.

Summary of sales.

Summary of Sales.

Our sales of every description during the past year, realized the total sum of £1,094,021 2*s.* 2*d.* Of this amount £537,078 11*s.* 4*d.* was paid in cash, and £556,942 10*s.* 10*d.* secured by mortgage.

Summary of receipts.

Summary of Receipts.

Our total receipts in cash for the year have been £1,234,686 2*s.* 5*d.*, of which the sum of £537,078 11*s.* 4*d.* was purchase-money in respect of sales effected during the year.

Annuitants.

V.—Payment of Annuitants.

The annuitants mentioned in our last report as on the books of the Commission, have been reduced in number during the year from 401 to 384, consequent on the death of five incumbents, one curate, two Nonconformist ministers, and seven clerks, sextons, &c., and on the commutation of two sextons. These deaths and commutations have reduced the total amount of the annuities payable from £26,019 12*s.* to £23,794 10*s.*, the reduction being £2,225 2*s.* per annum.

VI.—Discharge of Liabilities.

Discharge of liabilities.

Since the date of our last report, the 31st January, 1876, we have handed over to the Commissioners for Reduction of the National Debt, £800,000 in repayment of advances, and £291,754 for interest; total, £1,091,754.

The amount of our debt at the date of this Report is £7,600,000.

VII.—Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous business.—Appeals to the full court.

*Appeals to the Full Court.**

Several cases of appeal from the order of one Commissioner (involving important questions affecting certain classes of property vested in the Commissioners) were heard and decided by his Honor the Master of the Rolls and the Commissioners.

Compensation to Owners of Advowsons.

Compensation to owners of advowsons.

The sum of £26,282 2*s.* 4*d.* has been paid during the past year, and there remain but eleven cases unsettled, which it is expected will be disposed of during the present year.

Expenses of Commission.

Expenses of Commission.

The total net cost of the Commission, that is, in respect of salaries, rent, postage, stationery, printing, travelling expenses, surveys, &c., &c., for the past year, has been £23,217, being a reduction of £3,956, as compared with the net cost in respect of charges under the same heads of £27,173 for the year 1875.

Accounts.

Accounts.

Our accounts to the 31st December, 1876, and for the whole period of the Commission, are appended to this Report.

Appendix No. 2, page 11.

PART II.

Estimate of the Surplus which may be expected to be at the disposal of Parliament.

Estimated Surplus.

We have now advanced so far in realizing the property vested in us by the Irish Church Act that we are able to form a tolerably accurate estimate of the surplus which will remain to be applied as Parliament may direct, under the provisions of the 68th section of that Act. We find that, owing to the price at which we have sold the lands being larger than was expected, and also to the delay from various circumstances, impossible to foresee, which has taken place in disposing of the property generally, the amount of surplus will be considerably greater than we anticipated in 1874, as our capital liabilities have been met more largely out of income and less out of purchase-moneys than was or could have been then calculated. It must be borne in mind when the "surplus" is mentioned, that the provisions of the Irish Church Act are such that the surplus cannot consist of a capital sum lying to our credit in a bank. It must necessarily be an annual revenue composed both of terminable annuities and also, as will be seen, of a considerable sum payable annually for ever.

In order to state the surplus as a capital sum it will be requisite to make a calculation capitalising the annual revenue, whether such revenue be terminable or perpetual.

Before proceeding further, however, we desire to guard ourselves carefully against being understood to guarantee that the actual surplus shall agree precisely with our estimate.

There is still about one and a quarter millions' worth of land to be sold; and though in our calculation we take the price that we shall receive for it at only twenty years' purchase of the rental, it is of course possible, as some of the lands are very badly circumstanced, that that amount may not be realized.

Another contingency that may slightly derange our calculations is, that during the next two years a large number of tithe rent-charge payers who have not converted their perpetual liabilities into terminable annuities, may come forward and do so. We do not expect that they will, and we shall assume in our estimate that they will not, as it is unlikely that having allowed six years to elapse without availing themselves of the facilities for conversion afforded to them, they will now consider it for their interest to do so.

Neither do we anticipate that many more of the perpetuity rents will be sold. In the case of this description of property, as well as in that of the tithe rent-charge remain-

* Constituted by Act 35 & 36 Vic., cap. 13, sec. 2.

ing unconverted into terminable annuities, we shall take for granted that no further purchases of any importance will be made. It is rather for the public advantage that there should be none; but if there be, our estimate, as we have said, will not be materially affected.

With these preliminary observations, we shall now give the details necessary to show how the amount of the probable surplus is arrived at.

The total sum necessary for the compensation of life interests, and for carrying out the other provisions of the Irish Church Act, was £11,180,000. Of this amount we estimate that we shall have paid off at the end of 1879, £4,755,000; and that there will then remain a liability of £6,425,000; namely, £6,200,000 to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, and a capital charge of about £225,000 in respect of annuitants and pensioners.

The whole liability at the end of 1879 being thus calculated to be £6,425,000, the full amount of the property charged with it must next be stated.

Revenue in 1879.

The annual revenue of the Commission will at that time, as nearly as we can estimate it, be as follows:—

	£
Tithe rent-charge (unconverted and permanent),	215,000
Do. do. converted into Terminable annuities,	162,000
Perpetuity rents,	67,000
Terminable land annuities,	129,000
Interest on purchase-money standing out on mortgage,	30,000
Estimated average annual receipt in reduction of charges on mortgaged lands,	15,000
	618,000
Deduct life annuities and pensions,	25,000
Net annual revenue (1879), without allowing for collection and future management, &c., &c.,	£593,000

If the whole of these annual receipts, after providing for the cost of management, be devoted to the liquidation of the debt, then in 1893 the debt will be extinguished.

Revenue in 1893.

The annual revenue remaining payable in 1893 will be, according to our estimate, as follows:—

	£
Tithe rent-charge (permanent),	215,000
Do. do. Terminable annuities,	153,000
Perpetuity rents,	67,000
Terminable land annuities,	129,000
Interest on purchase-money standing out on mortgage,	21,000
Estimated average annual receipt in redemption of charges on mortgaged lands,	15,000
	£600,000

Revenue in 1893 capitalised.

And as the debt will, on the condition mentioned, be then extinguished, the surplus in 1893 will be the whole capital value of the then existing annual revenue of £600,000.

This value will be—

	£
Permanent tithe rent-charge (£215,000, valued at 22½ years' purchase),	4,837,500
Do. do. terminable annuities, £153,000, 31 years to run, valued at 18·7 years' purchase,	2,861,100
Perpetuity rents, £67,000 (25 years' purchase),	1,675,000
Terminable land annuities, £129,000 (5 years to run), valued at 4·5 years' purchase,	580,500
Surplus in 1893. Purchase-money standing out on mortgage in 1879, £750,000, less 14 years' probable receipt at £15,000 a year (£210,000),	540,000
	£10,494,100

Revenue in 1879 capitalised.

If the surplus be calculated at the end of 1879 the result will be different.

The capital value of the gross annual revenue of £618,000 in 1879, will, at the end of that year, be—

	£
Tithe rent-charge, permanent, £215,000, valued at 22½ years' purchase,	4,837,500
Do. do. Terminable annuities (long), £153,000, 45 years to run, valued at 22·5 years' purchase,	3,442,500
Tithe rent-charge, terminable annuities (short), £9,000, 14 years to run, valued at 10·9 years' purchase,	98,100
Perpetuity rents, £67,000 (25 years' purchase),	1,675,000
Terminable land annuities, £129,000, 19 years to run, valued at 13·1 years' purchase,	1,689,900
Purchase-money (estimated) that will remain standing out on mortgage in 1879,	750,000
	£12,493,000

But from this sum must be deducted the liabilities, amounting to £6,425,000, to which the property will be subject in 1879, as already explained. Liabilities in 1879.

The remainder (£6,068,000) will be approximately the capital value of the surplus at the end of the present Commission. Surplus in 1879.

The reason of the difference in the surplus when calculated in 1893 and in 1879 is this—

Though the annual instalments of the terminable annuities are composed of both interest (that is, income) and capital, the greater portion of the annual receipts will represent income, not capital.

The result is, that the liquidation of the debt between 1879 and 1893 will be effected chiefly by income, and that consequently during that period the amount of capital applied to paying off the debt will only be about £2,000,000; the annual income, as distinguished from capital, liquidating the balance of £4,200,000. Therefore, during the fourteen years in question, the capital value of the property will only fall from £12,493,000 to £10,494,100, nearly the whole diminution, of course, taking place in the value of the terminable annuities, though the capital sum standing out on mortgage will also, it is calculated, be lessened by annual receipts in reduction of the charges on the property mortgaged.

Reverting to the surplus of six millions in 1879, as possessing a more practical interest than the remote ten and a half millions of 1893, it may be useful to point out the various modes in which the smaller but nearer sum may then be made available for public purposes by postponing or prolonging the liquidation of the principal of the debt due to the Government.

1. Should a large capital sum be required for any special object, the property being worth twelve and a half millions, and the charge on it being only six and a half millions, Parliament might safely sanction a further advance of public money on the security of the estate.

2. It might be arranged that the interest only on the debt (£6,200,000) in 1879 to the National Debt Commissioners should be paid. This would absorb about £219,000 a year out of an annual income of £593,000, leaving a balance of about £374,000 to be disposed of as the Legislature might think fit.

3. An annual sum of £393,000 might be set apart for the redemption of the debt with interest. This amount, if permanent, would be sufficient to discharge both principal and interest in twenty-three and a half years; but as after nineteen years the terminable land annuities will expire, and the annual receipts will then diminish, the period for redemption must be extended to twenty-five years. If this plan were adopted, £200,000 a year would, from 1880 to 1904, be at the disposal of Parliament for the benefit of the country.

After 1904, the whole revenue would be available for public purposes, and the annual receipts would then be about £470,000. This revenue would continue until 1924, when the terminable Tithe Rent-charge Annuities will expire. There would then remain a permanent unencumbered income of about £280,000 a year.

(Signed),

MONCK,

JAMES ANTHONY LAWSON,

Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland.

24, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin,
3*rd February*, 1877.

APPENDIX No. 1.

Report of Solicitor as to Arrears of Tithe Rent-charge.

Irish Church Temporalities Commission,
Solicitor's Department, 24, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin,
25th January, 1877.

Tithe Rent-charge Schedule.

Sir,

As directed by you I furnish report on Schedule of Arrears of Tithe Rent-charge for the information of the Commissioners.

The Schedule of arrears was furnished to me for collection on the 28th of June, 1876, and contained 795 cases, representing an arrear of £17,300.

Up to this date I have recovered and paid over £12,549, representing 543 cases.

There are therefore 252 cases, representing a sum of £4,751 1*s.* 10*d.*, still remaining unpaid.

I send herewith a Schedule of the unpaid cases, with my observations in each case, showing what steps have been taken to recover the sum still outstanding; and for the convenience of the Commissioners, on the other side of this letter you will find a short summary of such Schedule.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed), John H. Franks.

Denis Godley, Esq.

Summary of Schedule of Arrears of Tithe Rent-charge.

Class of Proceedings.	No. of Cases on Schedule.	Gross sums represented in each case.		
		£	*s.*	*d.*
Judgments recovered but not yet realized,	34	553	8	10
Receivers appointed at suit of Commissioners and other parties,	15	1,023	9	5
Properties sold in Landed Estates Court and arrears to be paid out of Court,	23	549	19	1
Writs out, but time to plead not expired,	45	649	3	9
With Collection Department for local inquiry,	51	668	3	11
Defences filed to Commissioners' action,	7	145	0	2
Equity Proceedings pending,	13	367	0	2
Parties liable recently dead,	15	147	15	5
Time for payment given,	12	115	9	3
Objections to statement,	8	134	18	5
Correspondence still proceeding,	21	235	1	8
Applications for apportionments pending,	3	34	17	5
Liability under investigation,	3	56	8	8
Bankrupts, arrears secured,	2	70	5	8
Total gross sum still outstanding,	£	4,751	1	10

APPENDIX No. 2.

ACCOUNTS

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHURCH TEMPORALITIES IN IRELAND.

I.—FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1876,

AND

II.—FOR THE PERIOD FROM 26TH JULY, 1869 (THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE COMMISSION), TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

	Pages
A.—CASH ACCOUNTS, ...	12 & 16
B.—MORTGAGE ACCOUNTS, &c. (Sales of Property on Credit, &c.), ...	14 & 20
C.—SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENTS, showing Gross Sales of Property (Cash and Credit transactions),	14 & 20

ACCOUNTS of The COMMISSIONERS of CHURCH TEMPORALITIES in IRELAND, under the provisions

I.—FOR THE YEAR ENDED

DR. A.—CASH

Section of Principal Act and Act of 1872.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
36	To BALANCE on the 1st January, 1876:		
	Cash,	45,930 9 6	
	Deposit Account, Bank of Ireland,	260,000 0 0	
		305,930 9 6	
	Less—Sub-Accountants, &c. (Crs.),	134 6 5	
			305,796 3 1
	To SALES OF PROPERTY:		
32 and 7 (1872)	Tithe Rent-charge,	27,682 9 0	
	£ s. d. £ s. d.		
34, 52, & 54	Lands, &c.:		
	1. Perpetuity Rents, 80,024 0 4		
	2. Renewable Leaseholds, 22,538 12 11		
	3. Yearly and other Tenures, 269,200 9 1		
	4. Rights to Mines and Quarries, 215 0 0		
	371,978 2 4		
27, 28, & 52	Ecclesiastical Residences and Lands, 134,406 12 10		
		506,384 15 2	
			534,067 4 2
31 and 12 (1872)	To CONVERSION OF RENEWABLE LEASEHOLDS INTO PERPETUITIES (Act 3 and 4 Will. IV., c. 37, s. 145 and 155),	—	3,011 7 2
	To RENTS, &c.:		
11 & 12, and 6 (1872)	Tithe Rent-charge,	236,039 12 10	
11 and 12	Lands, &c.:		
	£ s. d.		
	1. Perpetuity Rents, 80,824 12 9		
	2. Renewable Leaseholds (including Fines), and other Tenures, 73,726 18 0		
	3. Mineral Rents and Royalties, 621 0 0		
		155,172 10 9	
			391,212 3 7
11 & 12, and 13 (1872)	To DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST OF MONEY,	—	46,916 18 0
11	To PRIVATE SUBSCRIPTIONS for Building Churches,	—	2,077 3 1
11	To ECCLESIASTICAL TAX (Act 3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 37),	—	29 7 9
—	To OTHER HEADS OF RECEIPT (including £3,331 9*s.* 2*d.* Legal Costs and Fees),	—	20,380 17 11
32 and 7 (1872)	To LOAN ACCOUNT—TITHE RENT-CHARGE, Fixed Annual Instalments,	—	168,040 5 8
52	To MORTGAGE ACCOUNT—LANDED PROPERTY, &c.:		
	Mortgage Moneys,	12,315 10 0	
	Fixed Half-yearly Instalments,	50,908 3 1	
			63,223 13 1
31	To MORTGAGE ACCOUNT—CONVERTED LEASEHOLDS (Act 3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 37, s. 155)—Mortgage Moneys,		2,417 9 11
	Carried forward,	—	1,537,172 13 5

of "The Irish Church Act, 1869," and "The Irish Church Act, 1869, Amendment Act, 1872."

31st DECEMBER, 1876.

ACCOUNT. Cr.

Section of Principal Act and Act of 1872.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	By Compensations, Annuities, Gratuities, &c.:		
14	For Life Annuities to Archbishops, Bishops, and Incumbents,	17,719 13 11	
15	For Life Annuities to Permanent Curates,	1,235 0 0	
16	For Life Annuities to Diocesan and District Schoolmasters,	358 13 0	
16	For Life Annuities to Clerks, Sextons, and others holding freehold offices,	3,006 1 6	
45	For Life Annuities to Vicars-General and other officers, for loss of fees, &c.	2,072 14 4	
			24,392 2 9
	By Commutation of Annuities, &c.:		
23	Of Archbishops, Bishops, and Incumbents: Commutation Money,	507 16 5	
16	Of Clerks, Sextons, and others,	89 16 6	
4 (1872)	Of Annuitants under 44th Section,	5,386 1 10	
			5,983 14 9
50	By Building Charges,	—	1,754 13 2
18	By Compensation to Lay Patrons,	—	26,282 2 4
33 and 8 (1872)	By Leases of Tithe Rent-charge—Purchase of,	—	13,007 14 0
11 and 12	By Charges and Incumbrances affecting Property,	—	56 14 0
38	By Regium Donum—Life Annuities,	—	1,699 5 2
34	By Expenses attendant on Sales of Property,	—	1,836 0 1
11 and 12	By Rent Abatements (Poor-rate allowed, &c.),	—	19,074 15 9
55	By Proportion of Income paid over to the Clergy,	—	88 11 5
11 and 12	By Tithe Rent-charges paid,	—	149 7 7
11 and 12	By Rates, Taxes, &c.,	—	515 3 6
48	By Expenditure under 48th Section of "The Irish Church Act, 1869:"— For Building Churches,	—	96 0 0
49	By Expenditure under 49th Section of "The Irish Church Act, 1869:"— For Repair of Churches,	—	40 0 0
–	By other Heads of Expenditure,	—	598 9 2
5 and 6	By Expenses of the Commission: Establishment— Salaries and Allowances, £17,436 12 4; Incidental Expenses (Travelling Expenses, Rent of Office, Stationery and Printing, Postage, Costs and Expenses of Claimants in establishing claims, &c.), £3,847 11 0	21,284 3 4	
	Legal Branch,	*3,739 18 5	
	Architects and Surveyors' Branch,	2,120 9 1	
	Bailiffs, Bog-rent Collectors, &c.,	69 19 8	
37	Audit of Accounts—Cost of Audit,	819 0 8	
			28,033 11 2
44	By Compensation and Superannuation Allowances of the Commissioners and Officers of the late Ecclesiastical Commission,	—	2,981 5 0
59 to 61	By Interest and Charges on Loans: Interest of Advances from National Debt Commissioners,	291,754 1 11	
	Bankers' Commission on Remittances between England and Ireland,	451 7 0	
			292,205 8 11
7 and 10 (1872)	By Stamp Duty on Merging Orders, &c.	—	1,795 17 6
	Carried forward,	—	420,590 16 3

* The Legal Costs and Fees received in 1876 amount to £3,331 9s. 2d.

ACCOUNTS of The COMMISSIONERS of

I.—FOR THE YEAR ENDED

DR. A.—CASH

Section of Principal Act and Act of 1872.		£ s. d.
	Brought forward,	1,537,172 13 5
11	To GLEBE-HOUSE ADVANCES—late Board of First Fruits (Acts 3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 37, s. 58, and 1 & 2 Vict., c. 109, s. 48)—Instalments,	13 7 2
11	To GLEBE-HOUSE MORTGAGES (Acts 23 & 24 Vict., c. 150, s. 30, and 14 & 15 Vict., c. 73, s. 20): Instalments,	19 15 4
29	To PRIMATE BOULTER'S AND OTHER TRUST FUNDS,	0 13 8
–	To PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX (Act 16 & 17 Vict., c. 34, s. 5),	3,252 8 4
–	To SECURITIES SOLD: £24 15*s.* 5*d.* Stock,	23 7 7
	£	1,540,482 5 6

B.—MORTGAGE

(SALES OF PROPERTY

HEAD OF ACCOUNT.	Balances on the 1st January, 1876.	Mortgage Moneys, &c. (Principal).	Interest prospectively receivable in respect of Mortgages, &c., terminable by fixed Instalments.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To SALES OF PROPERTY:				
Tithe Rent-charge,	7,303,661 11 6	175,840 14 1	221,248 17 6	7,700,751 3 1
Lands:				
Perpetuity Rents,		79,277 8 1		
Renewable Leaseholds,	1,363,592 14 4	25,763 13 8	132,414 7 9	1,867,643 2 1
Yearly and other Tenures,		226,867 2 1		
Ecclesiastical Residences and Lands,		39,727 16 2		
To CONVERSION OF RENEWABLE LEASEHOLDS INTO PERPETUITIES,	211,053 17 3	9,465 16 9	—	220,519 14 0
To GLEBE-HOUSE ADVANCES, late Board of First Fruits,	19 7 2	—	—	19 7 2
To GLEBE-HOUSE MORTGAGES,	454 15 4	—	—	454 15 4
£	8,878,782 5 7	556,942 10 10	353,663 5 3	9,789,388 1 8

C.—SUPPLEMENTAL

SALES OF PROPERTY

HEAD OF ACCOUNT.	Annual Value. £ s. d.
Tithe Rent-charge,	9,544 8 8
Lands:	
Perpetuity Rents,	6,296 14 2
Renewable Leaseholds,	—
Yearly and other Tenures,	23,709 1 10
Rights to Mines and Quarries,	
Ecclesiastical Residences and Lands,	
Conversion of Renewable Leaseholds into Perpetuities,	
TOTAL SALES OF PROPERTY IN THE YEAR 1876,	

IRISH CHURCH TEMPORALITIES COMMISSION,

3rd February, 1877.

CHURCH TEMPORALITIES in IRELAND—*continued.*

31st DECEMBER, 1876—continued.

ACCOUNT—*continued.* CR.

Section of Principal Act and Act of 1872.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward,	—	420,590 16 3
29	By PRIMATE BOULTER'S AND OTHER TRUST FUNDS,	—	38 11 6
–	By PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX (Act 16 & 17 Vict., c. 34, s. 5),	—	4,742 8 3
36	By SECURITIES PURCHASED OR TRANSFERRED: £2,152 15*s.* 4*d.* Stock,	—	2,006 14 9
59 to 61	By THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT: For Advances Repaid,	—	*600,000 0 0
36	By BALANCE on the 31st December, 1876:		1,027,378 10 9
	Cash,	43,135 5 7	
	Deposit Account, Bank of Ireland,	470,000 0 0	
	£	513,135 5 7	
	Less—Sub-Accountants, &c. (Crs.),	31 10 10	
			513,103 14 9
		£	1,540,482 5 6

STOCK BALANCES, 31st December, 1876.

	Stock. £ s. d.	Value. £ s. d.
New Three per Cent. Annuities,	36,874 12 3	34,523 17 1
Stock, Bank of Ireland,	15,310 0 0	46,772 1 0
£	52,184 12 3	81,295 18 1

* A further repayment of £500,000 was made on the 30th January, 1877.

ACCOUNTS, &c.

ON CREDIT, &c.)

HEAD OF ACCOUNT.	Received in Cash. £ s. d.	Balances on the 31st December, 1876. £ s. d.	TOTAL. £ s. d.
By TITHE RENT-CHARGE: Fixed Annual Instalments,	168,040 5 8	* 7,532,710 17 5	7,700,751 3 1
By LANDED PROPERTY, &c.: Mortgage Moneys,	12,315 10 0	*1,804,419 9 0	1,867,643 2 1
Fixed Half-yearly Instalments,	50,908 3 1		
By CONVERSION OF RENEWABLE LEASEHOLDS INTO PERPETUITIES: Mortgage Moneys,	2,417 9 11	218,102 4 1	220,519 14 0
By GLEBE-HOUSE ADVANCES, LATE BOARD OF FIRST FRUITS: Instalments,	13 7 2	6 0 0	19 7 2
By GLEBE-HOUSE MORTGAGES: Instalments, &c.	19 15 4	435 0 0	454 15 4
£	233,714 11 2	9,555,673 10 6	9,789,388 1 8

* These Balances of £7,532,710 17*s.* 5*d.* and £1,804,419 9*s.* include the aggregate amount of the fixed instalments which will become payable (in the manner of a terminable annuity) in redemption of purchase-money with interest for the entire period of each debt.

STATEMENT.

IN THE YEAR 1876.

SALES. For Cash. £ s. d.	SALES. On Credit. £ s. d.	Gross Sales (Capital). £ s. d.
27,682 9 0	175,840 14 1	203,523 3 1
80,024 0 4	79,277 8 1	159,301 8 5
22,538 12 11	25,763 13 8	48,302 6 7
269,200 9 1	226,867 2 1	496,067 11 2
215 0 0	—	215 0 0
134,406 12 10	39,727 16 2	174,134 9 0
3,011 7 2	9,465 16 9	12,477 3 11
£537,078 11 4	556,942 10 10	1,094,021 2 2

A. J. PHIPPS,

Accountant to the Commissioners.

ACCOUNTS of The COMMISSIONERS of CHURCH TEMPORALITIES in IRELAND, under the provisions of

II.—FOR THE PERIOD, FROM 26th JULY, 1869 (THE COMMENCEMENT

DR. A.—CASH

Section of Principal Act and Act of 1872.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
36	To BALANCE on the 26th July, 1869:									
	Cash,							19,134	10	2
	Sub-Accountants, &c.							641	14	1
										19,776 4 3
	To SALES OF PROPERTY:									
32 and 7 (1872)	Tithe Rent-charge,							351,676	0	9
34, 52, & 54	Lands, &c.:									
	1. Perpetuity Rents,	636,628	8	3						
	2. Renewable Leaseholds,	37,629	19	8						
	3. Yearly and other Tenures,	693,901	12	5						
	4. Rights to Mines and Quarries,	1,270	10	0						
					1,369,430	10	4			
27, 28, & 52	Ecclesiastical Residences and Lands,				437,703	1	4			
								1,807,133	11	8
										2,158,809 12 5
31 and 12 (1872)	To CONVERSION OF RENEWABLE LEASEHOLDS INTO PERPETUITIES (Act 3 and 4 Will. IV., c. 37, s. 145 and 155),							—		134,265 13 10
	Carried forward,							—	£	2,312,851 10 6

"The Irish Church Act, 1869," and "The Irish Church Act, 1869, Amendment Act, 1872."

OF THE COMMISSION), TO 31st DECEMBER, 1876.

ACCOUNT. Cr.

Section of Principal Act and Act of 1872.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	By Compensations, Annuities, Gratuities, &c.:		
14	For Life Annuities to Archbishops, Bishops, and Incumbents,	478,301 5 0	
15	For Life Annuities to Permanent Curates,	92,003 12 1	
15	For Gratuities to Curates not entitled to compensation as Permanent Curates,	35,400 0 0	
16	For Life Annuities to Diocesan and District Schoolmasters,	4,294 2 8	
16	For Life Annuities to Clerks, Sextons, and others holding freehold offices,	52,338 15 1	
17	For Gratuities to certain persons not entitled to compensation,	4,625 10 0	
45	For Life Annuities to Vicars-General and other officers, for loss of fees, &c.	23,679 9 4	
45	For Compensation to Deputy Registrars and others, for loss of office,	3,280 13 4	
45	For Compensation to Vicars-General, &c., for loss of fees,	2,112 17 6	
46	For Compensation to the Chancellor & Prebendaries of Christ Church, Dublin, &c.	23,715 5 3	
			719,751 10 3
	By Commutation of Annuities, &c.:	£ s. d. / £ s. d.	
23	Of Archbishops, Bishops, and Incumbents:		
	Commutation Money,	5,199,276 9 5	
	Bonus (12 per cent. added),	620,918 17 2	
		5,820,195 6 7	
23	Of Permanent Curates:		
	Commutation Money,	1,546,671 16 5	
	Bonus (12 per cent. added),	185,201 17 7	
		1,731,873 14 0	
		7,552,069 0 7	
3 (1872)	Of Diocesan Schoolmasters,	15,714 19 6	
16	Of Clerks, Sextons, and others,	371,489 3 1	
4 (1872)	Of Vicars-General and other Officers,	73,353 5 4	
4 (1872)	Of Annuitants under 44th Section,	33,633 0 11	
			8,046,259 9 5
53	By Interest of Commutation Money (paid to The Representative Church Body),	—	258,263 5 10
24,50 & 66 and 5 (1872)	By Building Charges,	—	231,302 9 4
18	By Compensation to Lay Patrons,	—	745,369 12 0
29	By Private Endowments (paid over to The Representative Church Body),	—	500,000 0 0
25	By National Monuments—Maintenance,	—	22,554 0 0
33 and 8 (1872)	By Leases of Tithe Rent-charge—Purchase of,	—	72,204 7 4
11 and 12	By Charges and Incumbrances affecting Property,	—	98,236 4 0
66	By Payments to Persons appointed to Ecclesiastical Offices between 26th July, 1869, and 1st January, 1871,	—	18,548 4 1
	By Regium Donum:		
38	Life Annuities,	47,889 11 3	
	Commutation of Annuities:—	£ s. d.	
39	Commutation Money,	549,580 4 0	
23	Bonus (12 per cent. added),	65,766 10 2	
		615,346 14 2	
40	Widow and Orphan Fund, Synod of Ulster,	5,124 0 0	
40	Other Widows' Funds,	19,955 18 3	
40	Ministers' Payments to Widows' Funds,	18,900 8 2	
40	Clerks of the Synod,	2,131 19 4	
40	General Assembly's College at Belfast (Salaries and Buildings),	39,775 19 2	
40	Non-Subscribing Associations of Presbyterians,	4,200 0 0	
			753,324 10 4
40	By College of Maynooth,	—	372,331 0 6
34	By Expenses attendant on Sales of Property,	—	2,147 16 8
	Carried forward,	—	£11,840,292 9 9

ACCOUNTS of the COMMISSIONERS of CHURCH TEMPORALITIES in IRELAND, for the period, from

II.—FOR THE PERIOD, FROM 26th JULY, 1869 (THE COMMENCEMENT

DR. A.—CASH

Section of Principal Act and Act of 1872.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward, .	—	2,312,851 10 6
	To RENTS, &c.:		
11 & 12, and 6 (1872)	Tithe Rent-charge, ...	1,669,365 6 6	
11 and 12	Lands, &c.:		
	1. Perpetuity Rents, ... £ 529,551 15 2		
	2. Renewable Leaseholds (including Fines), and other Tenures, ... 551,864 1 8		
	3. Mineral Rents and Royalties, ... 6,092 17 7		
		1,087,508 14 5	
			2,756,874 0 11
11 & 12, and 13 (1872)	To DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST OF MONEY, ...	—	140,851 12 10
11	To CHARGE ON THE SEE OF ARMAGH (Act 3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 37, s. 54), . .	—	13,500 0 0
11	To CHARGE ON THE SEE OF DERRY (Act 3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 37, s. 54), . .	—	21,359 2 7
11	To PRIVATE SUBSCRIPTIONS for Building, Enlarging, and Repair of Churches,	—	11,728 5 4
11	To ECCLESIASTICAL TAX (Act 3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 37), ...	—	47,515 7 4
–	To OTHER HEADS OF RECEIPT, ...	—	75,556 2 8
32 and 7 (1872)	To LOAN ACCOUNT—TITHE RENT-CHARGE, Fixed Annual Instalments, . .	—	605,008 4 1
52	To MORTGAGE ACCOUNT—LANDED PROPERTY, &c.:—		
	Mortgage Moneys, ...	20,040 4 8	
	Fixed Half-yearly Instalments, ...	89,492 15 1	
			109,532 19 9
31	To MORTGAGE ACCOUNT—CONVERTED LEASEHOLDS (Act 3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 37, s. 155)—Mortgage Moneys, ...	—	23,110 10 0
11	To GLEBE-HOUSE ADVANCES—late Board of First Fruits (Acts 3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 37, s. 58, and 1 & 2 Vict., c. 109, s. 48)—Instalments, ...	—	12,005 6 8
11	To GLEBE-HOUSE MORTGAGES (Acts 23 & 24 Vict., c. 150, s. 30, and 14 & 15 Vict., c. 73, s. 20):		
	Instalments, ...	5,607 3 6	
	Returned by Mortgagors, ...	450 6 1	
			6,057 9 7
29	To PRIMATE BOULTER'S AND OTHER TRUST FUNDS, ...	—	10,649 9 5
–	To PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX (Act 16 & 17 Vict., c. 34, s. 5), ...	—	37,712 0 0
–	To SECURITIES SOLD:		
	£571,257 8*s.* 6*d.* Stock, ...	—	573,073 16 4
59 to 61	To THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT—For Advances (*vide* per contra),	—	*9,000,000 0 0
			£15,757,385 18 0

* LIABILITY TO THE NATIONAL DEBT COMMISSIONERS.

	£	£
Total Amount of Advances, ...		9,000,000
Paid off:—		
In 1875, ...	300,000	
In 1876, ...	600,000	
		900,000
Liability on the 31st December, 1876, .		8,100,000

NOTE.—A further payment of £500,000 having been made on the 30th January, 1877, this Liability is reduced to £7,600,000 at the date of this Report.

26th July, 1869 (the commencement of the Commission), to 31st December, 1876—*continued.*

OF THE COMMISSION), TO 31st DECEMBER, 1876—continued.

ACCOUNT—*continued.* CR.

Section of Principal Act and Act of 1872.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward,	—	11,840,292 9 9
11 and 12	By Rent Abatements (Poor-rate allowed, &c.),	—	129,345 7 8
55	By Proportion of Income paid over to the Clergy,	—	106,756 15 11
11 and 12	By Allowances to Tenants (Improvements, Repairs, &c.),	—	331 11 0
11 and 12	By Tithe Rent-charges paid,	—	1,417 15 5
11 and 12	By Quit and Crown Rents paid,	—	2,312 3 8
11 and 12	By Rates, Taxes, &c.,	—	4,219 9 4
48	By Expenditure under 48th Section of "The Irish Church Act, 1869:"— For Building and enlarging Churches,	—	92,430 19 6
49	By Expenditure under 49th Section of "The Irish Church Act, 1869:"— For Repair of Churches,	70,252 10 6	
	For Church Requisites; Salaries of Clerks, Sextons, &c.,	64,989 4 5	
			135,241 14 11
11	By Stipends and other Payments for which the late Ecclesiastical Commissioners were liable,	—	48,920 14 1
–	By other Heads of Expenditure,	—	27,464 3 5
5 and 6	By Expenses of the Commission: Establishment— £ s. d.		
	Salaries and Allowances, 133,276 2 6		
	Incidental Expenses (Travelling Expenses, Rent of Office, Stationery and Printing, Postage, Costs and Expenses of Claimants in establishing claims, &c.), 36,241 4 2		
		169,517 6 8	
	Legal Branch,	17,251 12 6	
	Architects and Surveyors' Branch,	15,059 11 2	
	Bailiffs, Bog-rent Collectors, &c.	1,445 6 5	
37	Audit of Accounts—Cost of Audit,	8,643 19 1	
			211,917 15 10
44	By Compensation and Superannuation Allowances of the Commissioners and Officers of the late Ecclesiastical Commission,	—	22,672 11 0
59 to 61	By Interest and Charges on Loans: Interest of Advances from National Debt Commissioners,	1,379,446 18 8	
	Stamp Duty on Debentures,	11,250 0 0	
	Bankers' Commission on Remittances between England and Ireland,	5,180 5 3	
			1,395,877 3 11
7 and 10 (1872)	By Stamp Duty on Merging Orders, &c.,	—	21,979 3 9
11	By Glebe-house Advances—late Board of First Fruits (Acts 3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 37, s. 58, and 1 & 2 Vict., c. 109, s. 48)—For repayment of sums overcredited in the Accounts of the late Commission,	—	100 12 0
11	By Glebe-house Mortgages (Acts 23 & 24 Vict., c. 150, s. 30, and 14 & 15 Vict., c. 73, s. 20)—Advanced in Cash,	—	3,023 1 9
29	By Primate Boulter's and other Trust Funds,	—	12,150 11 3
–	By Property and Income Tax (Act 16 & 17 Vict., c. 34, s. 5),	—	44,442 18 9
36	By Securities purchased:— £265,901 1*s.* 4*d.* Stock,	—	243,385 0 4
59 to 61	By the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt—For Advances repaid (*vide* per contra),	—	900,000 0 0
	By Balance on the 31st December, 1876:—		£ 15,244,282 3 3
36	Cash,	43,135 5 7	
	Deposit Account, Bank of Ireland,	470,000 0 0	
	£	513,135 5 7	
	Less—Sub-Accountants, &c. (Crs.),	31 10 10	
			*513,103 14 9
		£	15,757,385 18 0

* *Vide* Note per contra, stating that a further payment of £500,000 was made to the National Debt Commissioners in repayment of advances on the 30th January, 1877.

ACCOUNTS of the COMMISSIONERS of

II.—FOR THE PERIOD, FROM 26th JULY, 1869 (THE COMMENCEMENT

B.—MORTGAGE

DR. (SALES OF PROPERTY

HEAD OF ACCOUNT.	Balances on the 26th July, 1869.	Mortgage Moneys, &c. (Principal).	Interest prospectively receivable in respect of Mortgages, &c., terminable by fixed Instalments.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To SALES OF PROPERTY:				
Tithe Rent-charge,	—	3,557,570 15 3	4,580,148 6 3	8,137,719 1 6
Lands:				
Perpetuity Rents,	—	566,770 5 4	525,024 8 1	1,913,952 8 9
Renewable Leaseholds,	—	27,895 13 8		
Yearly and other Tenures,	—	714,343 11 11		
Ecclesiastical Residences and Lands,	—	79,918 9 9		
To CONVERSION OF RENEWABLE LEASEHOLDS INTO PERPETUITIES,	29,466 6 4	211,746 7 9	—	241,212 14 1
To GLEBE-HOUSE ADVANCES, late Board of First Fruits,	21,144 2 0	—	—	21,144 2 0
To GLEBE-HOUSE MORTGAGES,	49,255 7 3	3,023 1 9	—	52,278 9 0
£	99,865 15 7	5,161,268 5 5	5,105,172 14 4	10,366,306 15 4

C.—SUPPLEMENTAL

SALES OF PROPERTY FROM 26TH JULY,

HEAD OF ACCOUNT.	Annual Value. £ s. d.
Tithe Rent-charge,	183,282 17 6
Lands:	
Perpetuity Rents,	48,276 3 3
Renewable Leaseholds,	—
Yearly and other Tenures,	64,160 5 9
Rights to Mines and Quarries,	
Ecclesiastical Residences and Lands,	
Conversion of Renewable Leaseholds into Perpetuities,	
TOTAL SALES OF PROPERTY,	

IRISH CHURCH TEMPORALITIES COMMISSION,

3rd February, 1877.

NOTE.—The foregoing Accounts show (I.) the Cash transactions of The Commissioners of Church Tempo- ended 31st December, 1876, and for the period from the commencement of the Commission to 31st December, Arrears due on the 31st December, 1876, by Tenants and Payers throughout Ireland, will appear in the Account

CHURCH TEMPORALITIES in IRELAND—*continued.*

OF THE COMMISSION), TO 31st DECEMBER, 1876—continued.

ACCOUNTS, &c.

ON CREDIT, &c.) CR.

HEAD OF ACCOUNT.	Received in Cash.	Discharged on Commutation or Death of Incumbent, &c.	Balances on the 31st December, 1876.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
BY TITHE RENT-CHARGE:				
Fixed Annual Instalments, ...	605,008 4 1	—	*7,532,710 17 5	8,137,719 1 6
BY LANDED PROPERTY, &c.:				
Mortgage Moneys, ...	20,040 4 8	—	*1,804,419 9 0	1,913,952 8 9
Fixed Half-yearly Instalments, . . .	89,492 15 1			
BY CONVERSION OF RENEWABLE LEASEHOLDS INTO PERPETUITIES:				
Mortgage Moneys, ...	23,110 10 0	—	218,102 4 1	241,212 14 1
BY GLEBE-HOUSE ADVANCES, LATE BOARD OF FIRST FRUITS:				
Instalments, ...	12,005 6 8	9,132 15 4	6 0 0	21,144 2 0
BY GLEBE-HOUSE MORTGAGES:				
Instalments, &c.	6,057 9 7	45,785 19 5	435 0 0	52,278 9 0
£	755,714 10 1	54,918 14 9	9,555,673 10 6	10,366,306 15 4

* These Balances of £7,532,710 17*s.* 5*d.* and £1,804,419 9*s.* 0*d.* include the aggregate amount of the fixed instalments which will become payable (in the manner of a terminable annuity) in redemption of purchase-money with interest for the entire period of each debt.

STATEMENT.

1869, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

SALES.		Gross Sales (Capital).
For Cash.	On Credit.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
351,676 0 9	3,557,570 15 3	3,909,246 16 0
636,628 8 3	566,770 5 4	1,203,398 13 7
37,629 19 8	27,895 13 8	65,525 13 4
693,901 12 5	714,343 11 11	1,408,245 4 4
1,270 10 0	—	1,270 10 0
437,703 1 4	79,918 9 9	517,621 11 1
134,265 13 10	211,746 7 9	346,012 1 7
£ 2,293,075 6 3	5,158,245 3 8	7,451,320 9 11

A. J. PHIPPS,

Accountant to the Commissioners.

ralities in Ireland, and (II.) the extent to which Property has been sold (for Cash and on Credit), for the year 1876. The Abstracts of the Rentals of Tithe Rent-charge, Landed Property, &c., for the year 1876, showing the to be shortly presented to Parliament by the Comptroller and Auditor-General, under the 37th section of the Act.

DUBLIN: PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL

UPON THE

ACCOUNT OF THE COMMISSIONERS

OF

CHURCH TEMPORALITIES IN IRELAND,

For the Year ended 31st December 1876,

TOGETHER WITH THE

ACCOUNT for the above Period, and that from 26th July 1869 (the Commencement of the Commission) to 31st December 1876.

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(PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT PURSUANT TO ACT 32 & 33 VICT. c. 42, s. 37.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
1 *June* 1877.

NINTH REPORT.

REPORT of the COMPTROLLER and AUDITOR GENERAL upon the ACCOUNT of the COMMISSIONERS of CHURCH TEMPORALITIES in *Ireland*, from 1st January to 31st December 1876; prepared and submitted to Parliament in pursuance of the 37th Section of the Act 32 & 33 Vict. c. 42.

BEFORE dealing with the questions which have arisen on the examination of the Account of the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland, for the year 1876, it may be more convenient first to advert to three points which were mentioned in my previous Report as not having been satisfactorily concluded.

OUTSTANDING QUESTIONS on the ACCOUNT, 1875.

Sales of Property.

1. In the Report on the Accounts for the years 1873 and 1875, I called attention to the circumstance that various properties belonging to the Commissioners had been placed in the Landed Estates Court for sale, but that after repeated efforts I was unable to obtain an account thereof.

The Account has now been furnished, and as far as regards the sale of the property is satisfactory. There are, however, payments included therein of 625 *l.* 3 *s.* 2 *d.* and 76 *l.* 18 *s.* 2 *d.* to the Solicitor for conducting the sales, which I shall have to refer to in another part of this Report.

2. It was also reported that a Perpetuity Rent of 212 *l.* 13 *s.* 10 *d.* had been sold under an Order of the Court of Chancery; but that subsequent delays in that Court had prevented the lodgment of the purchase-money. The purchase-money has since been credited in the Accounts, and the sale has been satisfactorily concluded.

Stock Vested in and Transferred to the Credit of the Commissioners.

St. Werburgh's. Report on Account, 1872, page 64. 1873, page 110. 1874, page 158.

3. In my Reports to Parliament on the Accounts for 1872, 1873, 1874, I called attention to a sum of 645 *l.* 19 *s.* 1 *d.* stock invested in the names of the minister and churchwardens of St. Werburgh's parish, to which the Commissioners state they have a claim. As the amount has not yet been credited in the Accounts, I renewed my correspondence with the Commissioners on the subject, and have been informed that "the Trustees of "St. Werburgh's parish appealed to the full Court against an order made by one Commis-

Query 67, 1876.

"sioner claiming the stock in 1875, and the hearing of the case was adjourned at the "request of the Trustees until 31st October 1876; and at the sitting of the Court of "Appeal on that date, the Solicitor General for Ireland made a statement respecting "the nature of the property, and promised to send to the Court an abstract of the records "in support of the case made by the Trustees. This abstract has since been furnished, "and the case is in the list for decision at the next sitting of the full Court of Appeal."

THE ACCOUNT, 1876.

I am in a position to report that the Account for the present year has been examined both as regards payments and receipts with the exception of—

27 Perpetuity Deeds,
613 Mortgages, and
7 Apportionment Orders,

which were not ready for examination when my examiners were in Dublin, and which therefore remain for future investigation.

Rents. Tithe Rentcharge.

Following the precedent of former years I have to observe that an examination of the Tithe Rentals of the present year shows the arrears for two years and over to be as follows:—

				£.
About 750 items,	2 years	in arrear,	amounting to about	2,260
„ 95	„ 2½	„	„	1,132
„ 400	„ 3	„	„	1,141
„ 50	„ 3½	„	„	903
„ 220	„ 4	„	„	726
„ 30	„ 4½	„	„	357
„ 200	„ 5	„	„	770
„ 10	„ 5½	„	„	144
„ 480	„ 6	„	„	4,557
2,235				£. 11,990

I refer with satisfaction to the items on which no collection has been made by the Commissioners since they vested in them, as they show a very marked reduction.

In 1873 they were about	2,800
In 1874 „ „	2,200
In 1875 „ „	1,650
In 1876 „ „	480

Sales of Property. Yearly and other Tenures.

Sales of property having been effected through the Landed Estates Court, and the purchase-money not having been credited in the Accounts, the Commissioners attention was called thereto, when they stated in reply "a complete account of the sale of this "property in the Landed Estates Court has not yet been rendered to the Com- "missioners." Query 55, 1876.

There is every reason to believe that a full settlement will shortly be made.

Life Annuities to Permanent Curates.

Under this head a sum of 49 *l.* 7 *s.* has been charged in the Account as having been paid to the Rev. Mr. Whitty, but as the payment was not supported by the usual certificate, I called the attention of the Commissioners to the circumstance, and they replied by forwarding to me a letter which had been addressed to the Annuitant, and which will be found in the Appendix. Query 32, 1876. No. 1.

This annuity was granted under the 15th Section of the Irish Church Act, which directs the Commissioners to pay annuities so long as the Annuitant "continues to dis- "charge the duties of his said curacy, or any other spiritual duties, in Ireland, which, with "his own consent, and with the consent of the Church body hereinafter mentioned, may be "substituted for them, and if not discharging such duties shall be disabled from so doing "by age, sickness, or permanent infirmity, or any other cause other than his own wilful "default."

It appears from the Commissioners' letter before referred to, that Mr. Whitty was dismissed by his Rector on account of the tone of a letter which Mr. Whitty had addressed to him.

The Commissioners have decided that under the circumstances "it could not be fairly "maintained that the non-performance of his duties arose from his own wilful default," and therefore paid his annuity.

As the Commissioners are constituted by the 7th Section of the Irish Church Act, judges of "all questions whatever, whether of law or fact, which it may be necessary to "decide" for the purposes of the Act, it is deemed sufficient simply to call attention to the circumstances of the case.

Expenses attendant on Sales of Property.

Under this head is included the payment of two sums of 625 *l.* 3 *s.* 2 *d.*, and 76 *l.* 18 *s.* 2 *d.*, to Mr. Ball, the late Solicitor to the Commissioners, for conducting sales in the Landed Estates Court.

As these payments appeared to be in contravention of the Treasury letter of the 30th September 1875, which, although dealing with a particular class of costs, reiterated the principle more than once laid down by the Lords of the Treasury, that Mr. Ball's salary of 1,500 *l.* per annum was for all the services which he could be called upon to perform for the Commissioners, I caused a letter to be addressed to them, requesting them to inform me of the grounds on which they permitted him to retain these costs; to which they replied that they did so in consideration of a letter from the Treasury of 25th November 1872, and of Mr. Welby's evidence given before the Committee of Public Accounts on the 23rd of June 1875.

I may observe in passing that the interpretation which I put upon that letter and evidence is exactly the opposite to that placed upon it by the Commissioners; but the point at issue is that the Treasury, by their letter of 30th September 1875, "looking at the "length of time which had been required to obtain a complete knowledge of the facts," condoned the past, and permitted Mr. Ball to retain the costs which he had already received, and required him to account for them "from the date of the present letter."

It will be seen therefore that any recurrence to previous correspondence or evidence is irrelevant, and that although no new principle was inaugurated, yet their Lordships stated in a clear and unmistakeable way their will for the future; and if the Commissioners of Church Temporalities still felt any uncertainty as to their intentions, it certainly would have been more prudent if they had consulted their Lordships before making these payments.

In the interpretation which I have drawn from the Treasury letter of 30th September 1875, I am upheld by the further letter of 24th May 1877, and I therefore am only able to admit so much of these payments as may not be for personal services and office expenses as properly chargeable to the Account.

No. 2. The correspondence will be found in the Appendix.

Bonds and other Securities given to the Commissioners for the due Performance of Church Works.

The late Ecclesiastical Commissioners erected certain churches in Ireland upon the understanding that a part of the expense should be borne by persons connected with the parish. These bonds were given in fulfilment of that condition. They have been gradually paid off, and the balance which remained on the last Account, viz., 2,827 *l.* 3 *s.* 1 *d.*, has now been liquidated, with the exception of 750 *l.*, which the Commissioners state that they do not at present intend to enforce.

No. 3. The correspondence is in the Appendix, and I have only to remark that the course taken by the Irish Church Temporalities Commissioners, with respect to the bond for 1,000 *l.* for the Mariners' Church, appears to be fair and equitable.

Certificate required from Mr. Ball, the late Solicitor to the Commissioners, that he had duly accounted for all Costs received by him on their behalf.

The correspondence to which attention was called at the conclusion of my Report on the Account for 1875, has not yet, although unfortunately very voluminous, been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, and the certificate required from Mr. Ball, which I think necessary for the proper vouching of the Account, has not yet been furnished.

No. 4. In the Appendix will be found the correspondence on this subject, which should be read as a continuation of that which forms Appendix, No. 5, to the Report, on the Account 1875, pages 14 and 15.

The balance on the 31st December 1875, is stated to be 513,103 *l.* 14 *s.* 9 *d.*; to this should be added the sums improperly paid to Mr. Ball, 625 *l.* 3 *s.* 2 *d.* and 76 *l.* 18 *s.* 2 *d.*

The balance on the Account should therefore, in my opinion, be 513,805 *l.* 16 *s.* 1 *d.*, and not 513,103 *l.* 14 *s.* 9 *d.*, as stated by the Accountants.

Wm. Dunbar,
Comptroller General of the Receipt and Issue of Her Majesty's Exchequer, and Auditor General of Public Accounts.

Exchequer and Audit Department,
28 May 1877.

APPENDIX.

Appendix, No. 1.

Query No. 32, of 1876.

Schedule 4.

October—V. 732.—Rev. Mr. Whitty, 49 *l.* 7 *s.*—Half-year to June 1876.

It is requested that the circumstances under which this payment is made, without the usual certificate being given, may be explained.

Answer of Accountant.

See letter dated 4th October 1876, addressed by the Commissioners to the Rev. Mr. Whitty, a copy of which is herewith transmitted.

8 February 1876. (signed) *W. Leigh Bernard.*

Irish Church Temporalities Commission,
24, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin,
4 October 1876.

Sir,

I am directed by the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland to inform you that they have ordered the half annuity payable to you on the 1st of last July to be sent to you.

You are aware that the delay that has taken place in the matter was, in the first place, owing to the Representative Church Body having refused to give a certificate in your case stating that you had performed the duties during the past half year in respect of which your annuity was granted.

The Commissioners not being furnished with this certificate in the usual course, were of opinion that further inquiries were necessary, and, as you know, a lengthened correspondence ensued between you, the Representative Church Body, and themselves, which it is not now necessary to recapitulate.

The upshot of the matter has been that the Representative Church Body have been unable to give the Commissioners any stronger reason for refusing to state that your non-performance of your duties was not in consequence of your own wilful default, than a letter to you from the Rev. Mr. Cooke, the rector of the parish where you were serving, in which he dismissed you from your Curacy on account of the tone of a communication which you had made to him.

The Commissioners, having given the subject the fullest consideration, have come to the conclusion that if nothing further than that could be alleged against you it could not be fairly maintained that the non-performance of your duties arose from your own wilful default, especially as they have been informed by the Representative Church Body that they did not offer you any other duty in lieu of that which you were forbidden to perform in Mr. Cooke's parish.

Under all the circumstances the Commissioners have decided that they would not be justified in delaying any longer the payment of your annuity up to the 1st of July last; but they cannot undertake to continue paying it, should further evidence affecting the case be hereafter brought before them sufficient to change the view they now take of the matter.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Denis Godley.*

Rev. William Whitty,
Warrington-place, Grand Canal.

Appendix, No. 2.

Exchequer and Audit Department,
21 March 1877.

Sir,

I am directed by the Comptroller and Auditor General to call the attention of the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland to two payments to Mr. John Ball, their late solicitor, amounting to 625 *l.* 3 *s.* 2 *d.* and 76 *l.* 18 *s.* 2 *d.*, in respect of costs for conducting sales of their property in the Landed Estates Court. No. 498/77.

Adverting to the correspondence which has taken place on the subject of Mr. Ball's emoluments, I am to draw the Commissioners' attention to the views expressed by the Lords of the Treasury in relation thereto, in their letter of the 21st January 1874.

Their Lordships observe that "when by their letter of 1st May 1871 they fixed Mr. Ball's remuneration "(covering both salary and office expenses) at 1,500 *l.* per annum, they certainly had in view all the "services which he could be called upon to perform for the Commissioners."

The Comptroller and Auditor General, as at present advised, does not see how he can interpret this expression of their Lordships' directions otherwise than that Mr. Ball's remuneration of 1,500 *l.* per annum for all his services should, *inter alia*, include those performed in the conduct of sales in the Landed Estates Court, as "all the services which he could be called upon to perform for the Commissioners" would apparently include those in that Court.

In a subsequent letter, dated the 8th of June 1875, respecting another class of costs, to which Mr. Ball laid claim, their Lordships observe that they "never had any intention of recalling their decision conveyed "in their letter of 21st January 1874;" and in a final communication addressed by the Treasury to the Commissioners on the 25th September 1875, their Lordships, adhering to the principle expressed in their letter of 21st January 1874, that Mr. Ball's salary of 1,500 *l.* per annum was to be altogether inclusive, add that the retention of costs "is only another form of paying to him from the funds of the Commission a sum "in excess of his salary of 1,500 *l.* per annum for all his services to the Commission." C. & A. G.'s Report 1874, p. 32. C. & A. G.'s Report 1875, p. 13.

As it is admitted that the conduct of these sales in the Landed Estates Court was service performed for the

the Commission, the costs, although paid by the Court to Mr. Ball personally, should, as it would appear like other costs which have been so paid, be accounted for by him to the Commissioners.

Under these circumstances I am to request that the Commissioners will be so good as to inform the Comptroller and Auditor General of the grounds upon which they have allowed Mr. Ball to retain these costs, and have made them a charge in their accounts against the funds of the Commission.

I am also to request that the Comptroller and Auditor General may be favoured with an early answer.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Treherne.*

D. Godley, Esq.,
Irish Church Temporalities Commission,
24, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.

Irish Church Temporalities Commission,
24, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin,
22 March 1877.

Sir,

No. 512/77.

In reply to Mr. Treherne's letter, No. 493, of the 21st instant, inquiring why costs on sales in the Landed Estates Court had been allowed to Mr. Ball, I am directed by the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland to state that they have allowed those costs in consideration of a letter from the Lords of the Treasury, dated 25th November 1872, in which Mr. Lingen says the question before their Lordships was this, "whether Mr. Ball's augmented salary was to preclude his receiving any emoluments "in the shape of costs or fees (except such disbursements as might be approved by the Treasury under "the Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 150, s. 5), and in particular his costs in cases where, as the subsequent "correspondence explains, the Commissioners sell Church land through the medium of the Landed "Estates Court.

"My Lords are prepared so far to modify their letter of 28th December 1871 to the Comptroller and "Auditor General as to agree that Mr. Ball is not precluded by their letter of 1st May 1871 from "taking these costs, which they admit are distinguishable from the fees of his own office as described in "your letter of 6th April 1871."

Mr. Welby, of the Treasury, in giving evidence before the Committee of Public Accounts on the 23rd June 1875, thus alluded to the matter, when referring to the correspondence that had taken place between the Lords of the Treasury and the Commissioners respecting Mr. Ball's salary and emoluments.

"The point," that is, whether Mr. Ball was to receive costs on sales in the Landed Estates Court "was "not finally cleared up till 25th November 1872, when the Treasury decided that Mr. Ball was not precluded "by their letter of the 1st of May 1871 (that letter being in answer to the letter of the 6th of April, which "I have referred to), from taking these costs on sales in the Landed Estates Court."

The Commissioners fully agreed with Mr. Welby that the point at issue was finally cleared up by the letter of the 25th November 1872, and have acted in conformity with the decision conveyed in it.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Denis Godley.*

The Comptroller and Auditor General.

Exchequer and Audit Department,
6 April 1877.

Sir,

No. 512/77.

I am directed by the Comptroller and Auditor General to forward, for the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, a copy of a letter addressed by him to the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland, and of their reply thereto, respecting payments to Mr. Ball for costs for conducting sales in the Landed Estates Court.

C. & A. G.'s Report 1872, p. 22.
Ditto - ditto - p. 15.

I am to observe that the Treasury letter of the 25th November 1872, relied upon by the Commissioners, should, to show its true signification, be read with a subsequent communication of the 21st January 1874, and with the previous correspondence which led up to it; especially with the letter of the Comptroller and Auditor General of 6th December 1871, in which their Lordships' attention is, in a marked manner, directed to the paragraph of the Commissioners' letter of 1st April 1871 that relates to the costs in the Landed Estates Court, with their Lordships' reply of 28th December 1871; the Commissioners' letter of 15th February 1872, and the enclosed correspondence; their letter of 2nd August 1872; Treasury letter of 13th September 1872; the Commissioners' letter of 30th September 1872; and also with their letter of 23rd December 1873, and their Lordships' reply of 21st January 1874.

Ditto - ditto - p. 17.
Ditto - ditto - p. 16.
Ditto - ditto - p. 18.
Ditto - ditto - "
Ditto - ditto - p. 21.
Ditto - ditto - p. 22.
Ditto - ditto - "
Ditto - ditto - p. 14.
Ditto - ditto - p. 15.

The Comptroller and Auditor General is unable to draw from this correspondence any other conclusion than that the question before the Treasury, when they wrote the letter of 25th November 1872, was with reference to the propriety of Mr. Ball acting in the twofold capacity of solicitor to the vendors and vendees in sales of property by the Commissioners, and his exacting costs from the latter; and I am to point particularly to the Comptroller and Auditor General's letter of the 6th December 1871, and their Lordships' reply of the 28th December 1871, prohibiting Mr. Ball from being employed "in any case "where the Irish Church Temporalities Commissioners are concerned, except on their behalf, and there-"fore he is not at liberty to receive fees from the public in any such case."

The Treasury letter of the 25th November 1872 (relied on by the Commissioners) did not, therefore, assent to Mr. Ball being paid for services performed for the Commissioners in the Landed Estates Court, but simply modified the prohibition of their letter of 28th December 1871, especially as regards the sales in the Landed Estates Court.

In a subsequent letter of 21st January 1874, their Lordships thought it desirable to define the exact meaning of the letter of the 25th November 1872, and distinctly stated that the costs which they permitted Mr. Ball to receive for sales in the Landed Estates Court were for services rendered to purchasers and not for those performed for the Commissioners. They observe that "when my Lords, in a subsequent correspond-"ence" (the letter of the 25th November 1872) "at last agreed to except from this understanding Mr. "Ball's professional fees for his services *to purchasers* from the Commissioners in the Landed Estates "Court, they gave their assent on the *express ground that those were not services performed for the Commis-"sioners*, and that the objections to his twofold employment were outweighed by considerations of policy "and public convenience."

With respect to Mr. Welby's evidence, as it is before their Lordships, the Comptroller and Auditor General thinks it may be sufficient to draw attention to his summary thereof, which is as follows:—

Second Report, Committee of Public Accounts, p. 39.

"And perhaps I might sum up the principle on which the Treasury have acted, by stating, as I have "stated before, that they contemplated that Mr. Ball would be remunerated by a fixed salary *for all the "work* done by him for the Commissioners, and that that fixed salary carried with it a right to retain his "private practice."

C. & A. G.'s Report 1875, p. 13.

The Treasury letter of 30th September 1875, written subsequently to Mr. Welby's evidence, conveyed their Lordships' final decision that Mr. Ball's salary of 1,500*l.* per annum was "for all his services to the "Commission," and expressed their will that "looking at the length of time which has been required to "obtain a complete knowledge of the facts" he should be required to account for costs only from the 30th September

30th September 1875. The payments in question amounting to 625*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* and 76*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* were made in December 1876.

I am to direct their Lordships' attention to the Commissioners' letter of 26th May 1876, in which they accept the exposition of their Lordships' views, as given by the Comptroller and Auditor General, that Mr. Ball "is bound to pay over all costs received by him."

In conclusion, I am to request, with reference to the approaching Report on the Account for 1876, their Lordships will be pleased to favour the Comptroller and Auditor General with an early decision with respect to these payments.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Treherne.*

R. R. W. Lingen, Esq., C.B.,
Treasury.

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 24 May 1877.

No. 797/77.

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have given their best attention to two letters received from you, dated respectively the 6th ultimo, in one of which you call attention to the certificate required from Mr. Ball, to the effect that he had accounted for all costs received by him on account of the Irish Church Temporalities Commissioners, and in the other of which you bring together a series of correspondence, ranging from April 1871 to September 1875, between the Treasury, the Commissioners, and yourself, in order to establish the principles on which Mr. Ball's claim for costs for conducting sales in the Landed Estates Court ought to be decided.

My Lords have read the correspondence which you bring under their notice, and they have no hesitation in stating that you have rightly gathered their final decision to be that Mr. Ball's salary of 1,500*l.* per annum was meant to be for all his services to the Commission, but that certain exceptions should be admitted up to 30th September 1875.

My Lords, however, feel it necessary to add to this statement one or two explanations, because more than one kind of costs has been in question throughout these involved communications, and it requires no ordinary attention to assign to each particular letter the costs to which it specifically relates. A few remarks, therefore, upon the whole subject, while the recollection of it is fresh from a re-perusal of the papers, may help to obviate misapprehension in referring to particular documents.

When my Lords, in May 1871, agreed that Mr. Ball's remuneration, covering both salary and office expenses, should be fixed at 1,500*l.* per annum, they were under the full impression that he would be paid nothing further except in the way of reimbursement.

They took no notice of the reservation in the letter to which they were replying about his being allowed to receive certain costs upon sales in the Landed Estates Courts, because (as Mr. Welby explained to the Public Accounts Committee on 23rd June 1875) my Lords read this reservation as part of the second alternative proposal, to which it was attached in the order of reading, and not, as the Commissioners intended it to be, common to both proposals.

This being so, my Lords were successively called upon to decide whether Mr. Ball might receive certain fees from purchasers to whom the Commissioners were selling when he acted for such purchasers; and, again, when he prosecuted persons in arrear for payments due to the Commissioners, and recovered costs, whether he might retain them.

In the former of these cases there was no question of work done for the Commissioners themselves, and the only point in dispute was, whether Mr. Ball might retain this part of his private practice consistently with his other duties. In the case of the prosecutions, it was ruled by my Lords that he was acting for the Commissioners, and therefore that the costs belonged not to himself, but to them.

The principle of this latter decision must, in the opinion of my Lords, rule every other instance in which work is done for the Commissioners, and to this extent the Treasury letter (14,628) of 30th September 1875 is, as you say, final, although the particular occasion of writing it was Mr. Ball's claim to the costs recovered by him in prosecutions for payments in arrear.

Whatever may have been in his own mind, or in that of the Commissioners when they made the reservation about costs for sales in the Landed Estates Courts, it never entered into the mind of my Lords (and the whole course of the correspondence proves that it could not have done so), that Mr. Ball was to be remunerated when acting for the Commissioners themselves, beyond the payment to him of 1,500*l.* per annum.

From first to last, when my Lords made their reluctant concessions, they intended only to deal with his private practice in regard to third parties; they never entertained the idea that the Commissioners who paid him his salary were also to pay him fees as his clients, either in the Landed Estates Court, or anywhere else.

It appears to my Lords to be going to the extreme point of indulgent interpretation to admit that Mr. Ball should retain any fees for services rendered to the Commissioners, but my Lords are clear that he ought not to do so after 30th September 1875. The letter of that date covers the principle of this claim, and it would have been extended to it in express terms if my Lords had understood what the nature of the claim really was.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. R. W. Lingen.*

The Comptroller and Auditor General.

Appendix, No. 3.

Belfast Bonds.

Irish Church Temporalities Commission,
24, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin,
19 April 1877.

Sir,

No. 641/77. I am directed by the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland to transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter addressed this day to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury on the above subject for your information.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Denis Godley.*

The Comptroller and Auditor General.

Irish Church Temporalities Commission,
24, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin,
19 April 1877.

My Lords,

In the years 1875 and 1876 a correspondence took place between your Lordships, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, and the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland, with regard to bonds given before the passing of the Irish Church Act to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, guaranteeing certain payments in respect of churches built in Belfast.

As the subject of these bonds was brought under the notice of the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland by you, the Commissioners think it proper that you should be informed as to what they have done, and what they propose to do, in the matter.

The bonds in question, with others relating to other churches throughout the country, form part of the property handed over to the present Board by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and it became the duty of the Commissioners of Church Temporalities to enforce payment of the bonds from the persons on whom the liability rested.

Repeated applications were made by the persons interested to be relieved from payment on various grounds, and the Commissioners considering the alteration in circumstances brought about by the Irish Church Act, consented, more than once, to postpone the enforcement of the bonds, in order to give time for the applicants to obtain, if they could, relief from Parliament.

When, however, sufficient latitude has been allowed for this purpose, and nothing was done, the Commissioners did not feel themselves justified in any further delay, and accordingly legal proceedings were either threatened or taken in every case, with the result that, with one exception, all the amounts due under the different bonds have been paid. The single exception is that of the Mariners' Church, Belfast. In this case a bond had been given guaranteeing to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners 1,000 *l.* on the completion of the church, with tower and spire. When the building was in progress, and before the tower and spire were commenced, the subscribers of the bond requested the Ecclesiastical Commissioners not to proceed with the tower and spire, but to complete the church without them. This request was refused, and the tower and spire were erected. The money of the subscribers was therefore spent against their express wish, and it is this special feature which, in the opinion of the Commissioners of Church Temporalities, places the Mariners' Church bond in a different position from the other bonds.

The guarantee in this case was for 1,000 *l.*, and the Commissioners have ascertained that the cost of building the tower and spire was 984 *l.* 10 *s.*; consequently, if the tower and spire had been omitted, according to the request of the persons who gave the bond, their bond might have been cancelled.

In my letter to your Lordships of the 9th February 1876, I stated, by direction of the Commissioners, that, in their opinion, a part of the sum of 1,000 *l.* guaranteed by the Mariners' Church bond, might equitably be remitted, and since that date 250 *l.* has been paid in part discharge of the liability, leaving 750 *l.* still due.

The Commissioners consider that the equity of the case is satisfied by this payment of 250 *l.*, and they do not at present intend to enforce the liquidation of the outstanding balance.

I have, &c.

The Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners
of Her Majesty's Treasury.

Irish Church Temporalities Commission,
24, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin,
2 May 1877.

Sir,

No. 730/77. I am directed by the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland to transmit herewith a copy of a letter received from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated the 26th ultimo.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Denis Godley.*

The Comptroller and Auditor General.

Treasury Chambers, 26 April 1877.

My Lords,

I am desired by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acknowledge receipt of Mr. Denis Godley's letter of the 19th instant, with respect to bonds given before the passing of the Irish Church Act to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners guaranteeing certain payments on account of churches built in Belfast, and having special reference to the case of the "Mariners' Church."

I am, &c.
(signed) *William Law.*

The Irish Church Temporalities Commissioners.

Appendix, No. 4.

Exchequer and Audit Department,
17 May 1876.

Sir,

I am directed by the Comptroller and Auditor General to forward to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, copies of correspondence which has passed between the Irish Church Temporalities Commissioners and himself, with reference to the certificate required for the satisfactory vouching of Mr. Ball's accounts of costs received by him on behalf of the Commissioners. No. 626A/76. *See C. & A. G.'s Report, 1875, pp. 14 & 15.*

R. R. W. Lingen, Esq., C.B.,
Treasury.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Treherne.*

Exchequer and Audit Department,
24 July 1876.

Sir,

I am directed by the Comptroller and Auditor General to request that you will call the attention of the Irish Church Temporalities Commissioners to my letter of the 16th May last, respecting the certificate required to be furnished by Mr. Ball of the costs received by him on behalf of the Commissioners, to which a reply has not yet been received. No. 626B/76. No. 626/76.

The Comptroller and Auditor General desires me to request that the Irish Church Temporalities Commissioners will be so good as to favour him with an answer at their earliest convenience.

D. Godley, Esq.,
Irish Church Temporalities Commission,
24, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Treherne.*

Irish Church Temporalities Commission,
24, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin,
26 July 1876.

Sir,

I am directed by the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Treherne's communication, dated the 24th instant, and in reply to state that they have repeatedly called on Mr. Ball to furnish the certificate alluded to by Mr. Treherne, and he has refused to do so. Mr. Ball having ceased to be the Commissioners' solicitor he is no longer under their control. No. 1071/76.

The Commissioners, however, apprehend that a sufficient guarantee has been given by Mr. Ball's daily certificates, that all costs properly transferable to them have been handed over by him.

The Comptroller and Auditor General.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Denis Godley.*

Exchequer and Audit Department,
28 July 1876.

Sir,

I am directed by the Comptroller and Auditor General to forward, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, copies of further correspondence which has passed between him and the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland, in continuation of that transmitted in my letter of 17th May last, with reference to the certificate required from Mr. Ball, that he has duly accounted for all costs received by him on their behalf as their solicitor. No. 1071/76.

I am to state that the Comptroller and Auditor General cannot assent to the suggestion of the Commissioners, "that a sufficient guarantee has been given by Mr. Ball's daily certificates, that all costs properly "transferable to them have been handed over by him," inasmuch as it leaves the point at issue exactly as it stood when the correspondence commenced.

On reference to the correspondence already transmitted to their Lordships, especially to my letter of 16th May last, addressed to the Irish Church Temporalities Commissioners, it will be seen that the controversy is whether Mr. Ball should certify that he has accounted for the "costs recovered in suits for the recovery "of arrears" of rent, or whether his certificate should include all "costs for proceedings taken on behalf "of the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland, or for services performed for them in his "capacity as their solicitor," in accordance with the directions of their Lordships' letter of 30th September 1875, in which they observe that the retention of costs "by Mr. Ball is only another form of paying to him "from the funds of the Commission a sum in excess of his salary of 1,500 *l.* for all his services to the "Commission." C. & A. G.'s Report, 1875, p. 15. Query, 61/75. No. 1557/76.

The persistent refusal of Mr. Ball to give the required certificate seems to suggest that he has acted on his own interpretation of their Lordships' directions, and retained for his own use costs which, in the opinion of the Comptroller and Auditor General, should have been paid over to the Commissioners.

I am to request that, should their Lordships give any directions with reference to this correspondence, they will be so good as to cause the Comptroller and Auditor General to be made acquainted therewith.

R. R. W. Lingen, Esq., C.B.,
Treasury.

I am, &c.
(signed) *H. Treherne.*

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 25 August 1876.

Adverting to Mr. Treherne's letter of 17th May 1876, and to his further letter of the 28th ultimo, upon the subject of a form of certificate which you have required from Mr. Ball as a condition of passing his accounts among the rest of those rendered by the Irish Church Temporalities Commissioners, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to observe that the letter (14,628/75) from this Board of 30th September last continues to express the decision of my Lords upon the question of costs recovered by Mr. Ball. No. 1231/76.

My Lords are very reluctant to add to the volume of the correspondence which has arisen out of these accounts between the Commissioners, Mr. Ball, yourself, and the Treasury, and therefore, instead of troubling you with fresh copies, I am to suggest that you should, in the enclosed original papers, compare page 9 of No. 9026 with pp. 4 and 9 of No. 8473. *Returned to Treasury, 1 September 1876, No. 1231A/76.*

It appears to my Lords that there is some confusion between the words "costs" and "sums," which admits of removal, and that, with these documents before you, you may possibly be able to agree with the Commissioners upon some form of certificate which will answer your purpose, and will not be objected to by Mr. Ball.

The Comptroller and Auditor General.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. R. W. Lingen.*

Exchequer and Audit Department,
29 August 1876.

Sir,

No. 1231/76. I AM directed by the Comptroller and Auditor General to acquaint you that he has received from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury a communication, enclosing copies of a correspondence between their Lordships and the Irish Church Temporalities Commissioners, respecting the certificate required from Mr. Ball, that he has duly accounted for all costs received by him on behalf of the Commissioners.

Their Lordships suggest, that probably the Comptroller and Auditor General may be able to agree with the Commissioners upon some form of certificate which will meet the requirements of the Comptroller and Auditor General, and not be objected to by Mr. Ball.

From the correspondence it appears that Mr. Ball, in his letter of the 24th May last, takes exception to the word "sums" in the certificate, as it might probably be taken to include "even his salary."

I am directed by the Comptroller and Auditor General to state that he will not raise any objection to the omission of this word, and the certificate might be so amended as to run thus:—

"I hereby certify that the above account includes all costs received by me during the month "of for proceedings," &c. to the end.

I am to express a hope that this concession may remove all objections to the certificate being furnished without further delay, and I am to state that it will not be necessary to give a separate certificate for each month, but that one embracing the period from 30th September 1875 to the date of Mr. Ball's retirement will be sufficient.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. W. Soady.*

D. Godley, Esq.,
rish Church Temporalities Commission,
24, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.

Certificate as to Costs.

Chambers, 11, Hume-street, Dublin,
28 September 1876.

Sir,

No. 1351/76. THE Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland have sent me a copy of your letter to them of the 29th of August last for my information.

The matter shall have my immediate attention, but I shall feel obliged if you will furnish me with a copy of the correspondence that has taken place between the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury and the Commissioners on this subject, and which is referred to in your letter as having been sent to you by the Treasury.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *John Ball.*

Sir William Dunbar, Bart.,
Somerset House, London, W.C.

Exchequer and Audit Department,
3 October 1876.

Sir,

No. 1351/76. IN reply to your letter of the 28th ultimo, requesting to be furnished with a copy of the correspondence between the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury and the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland on the subject of your certificate as to costs, I am directed by the Comptroller and Auditor General to inform you that the correspondence was returned to the Treasury by this Department, and I am to suggest that, if you are desirous of obtaining a copy of it, you should make application to the Commissioners of Irish Church Temporalities, or to their Lordships.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Treherne.*

John Ball, Esq.,
11, Hume-street, Dublin.

Irish Church Temporalities Commission,
Solicitor's Department, 11, Hume-street, Dublin,
9 October 1876.

Sir,

No. 1405/76. I HAVE given the suggestion contained in Mr. Treherne's letter of the 29th August, copy of which was furnished to me by the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland on the 18th ultimo, the best consideration, with every desire to meet the wishes of the Comptroller and Auditor General as far as possible, but do not think the substitution of the word "costs" for "sums," as suggested by him, will meet the difficulty under which I labour.

In my letter of the 24th of May last to which you refer, I pointed out that the form of certificate proposed by the Comptroller and Auditor General involved the handing over to the Commissioners of Church Temporalities not only the emoluments of my office, to which the Report of the Committee of Public Accounts, on the evidence given by Mr. Welby on behalf of the Treasury, certified to Parliament that I was entitled, but even the salary to which I am entitled as solicitor to the Commission. I stated, therefore, that on that account I could not certify that each day's payment "included all sums received by me "for all the services I could be called on to perform for the Commissioners."

While, therefore, the proposed modification would, perhaps, render it unnecessary for me to hand back my salary to the Commissioners, it would still involve handing over what is now equally my own, viz., the emoluments to which I am entitled under Treasury sanction and under the above Report to Parliament, which accurately defines "the position of the solicitor in regard to *salary*, *fees*, and *costs*, as sanctioned by "the Treasury."

I cannot close this letter without referring to the letter of the Commissioners of Church Temporalities of the 26th May last, included in the correspondence referred to in your letter, a copy of which I have just now been furnished with.

The Commissioners in that letter state that I make a distinction between costs received from defaulting debtors and other costs; meaning of course costs of proceedings taken by the Commissioners for other purposes than for the recovery of arrears, and refer to my letter of 24th May as bearing out that view; but a reference to that letter will clearly show that so far from making any such distinction, I took particular pains to put it beyond all question, stating clearly that I was quite willing "to certify in the most com-"prehensive form the Comptroller and Auditor General can draw up, that my daily return includes all sums "recovered by me from third parties *as costs of proceedings taken by the Commissioners*," thus including *all* costs of proceedings taken, no matter for what purpose.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *John Ball.*

Sir William Dunbar, Bart.,
Exchequer and Audit Department, Somerset House,
London, W.C.

Exchequer and Audit Department,
17 October 1876.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Comptroller and Auditor General to request that you will call the attention of the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland to my letter of the 29th of August last, with reference to the certificate required from Mr. Ball that he had duly paid over to the Commissioners all the costs he may have received on their behalf, which has not yet been replied to. No. 1405/76.

I am to point out that the correspondence on this subject, which commenced in December 1875, has now extended over a period of ten months, during six of which Mr. Ball was an officer of the Commissioners' Department.

The Comptroller and Auditor General is glad to perceive from the Commissioners' letter of the 26th May last, addressed to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that there is a perfect coincidence of opinion between him and the Commissioners on the merits of the case; and he desires me to express a hope that they will take such steps as they may think likely to bring the matter to an early conclusion.

D. Godley, Esq.,
Irish Church Temporalities Commission,
24, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Treherne.*

Irish Church Temporalities Commission,
24, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin,
26 May 1876.

My Lords,

IN reply to Mr. Law's letter, No. 8473, of the 24th instant, I am directed by the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland to state that the precise ground on which Mr. Ball declines to comply with the request of the Comptroller and Auditor General is, that he contends that he is only bound to bring to the credit of the Commissioners the costs which he receives from defaulting debtors, whereas the Comptroller and Auditor General insists that he is bound to pay over all costs received by him.

Mr. Ball, in a letter this day received, of which a copy is enclosed, repeats the grounds upon which his contention is based, while the Comptroller and Auditor General in his letter of the 16th May states the ground upon which his view of the intentions of your Lordships is founded.

The Commissioners of Church Temporalities, accepting the exposition of the views of your Lordships as given by the Comptroller and Auditor General as the true one, have required Mr. Ball to give the certificate called for, which he has hitherto declined to do.

With respect to that part of your letter which asks for the opinion of the Commissioners upon Mr. Ball's objection, I am to state that the Commissioners consider that such objection cannot prevail against the intention of your Lordships as they understand it, and they acted upon that view when they required the certificate to be given by Mr. Ball.

The Commissioners in their correspondence with your Lordships on this subject urged very strongly that the rule to be made should not be retrospective in its operation, and to this you acceded; but as to future costs you had a perfect right to lay down any rule you thought proper, and that rule appears to be as insisted upon by the Comptroller and Auditor General.

I am further directed to say that the Commissioners finding it impossible to get their business transacted in the present state of the relations between themselves and Mr. Ball, and that the matter would brook no further delay, have determined to appoint a solicitor in place of Mr. Ball on the 7th June next, and have written to the Under Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant a letter to that effect, of which a copy is enclosed. The question therefore raised as to this certificate will only apply to costs received from the 30th September 1875 to the 7th June proximo.

In their arrangement with their new solicitor, the Commissioners will take care to have it clearly understood that all costs of every kind received by him shall be brought to the credit of the Commissioners.

The Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners
of Her Majesty's Treasury.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Denis Godley.*

Irish Church Temporalities Commission,
Solicitors' Department, 11, Hume-street, Dublin,
24 May 1876.

Sir,

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, enclosing copy of Mr. Treherne's of the 16th instant, upon the subject of a new form of certificate I have been called on to give of all costs recovered by me on behalf of the Commissioners.

The Auditor General seems to ignore the fact that the question of the emoluments I am entitled to, which was the subject of the correspondence referred to in his letter, was brought to a conclusion by the investigation before the Committee of Public Accounts last year, the Treasury then, through Mr. Welby, detailing to the Committee what emoluments I was, and what I was not entitled to, and the Committee reporting to Parliament "that the position of the solicitor in regard to salary, fees, and costs, as sanctioned "by the Treasury, was as clearly stated by Mr. Welby." It is not, therefore, correct to say in the face of that report, that "my salary covers all the services I can be called on to perform for the Commissioners," or that "it is the limit of my remuneration for such services."

As to the form of certificate proposed for adoption, I am quite willing to certify in the most comprehensive form the Auditor can draw up that my daily return includes all sums recovered by me from third parties as costs of proceedings taken by the Commissioners, but I cannot certify that "it includes all sums received "by me for all the services I could be called on to perform for the Commissioners," inasmuch as such a form would embrace not only the emoluments for which I have Treasury sanction, but even my salary.

Denis Godley, Esq.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *John Ball.*

Irish Church Temporalities Commission,
24, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin,
23 October 1876.

Sir,

No. 1442/76. I AM directed by the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland to forward to you, with reference to Mr. Treherne's letter (No. 1405) of the 17th instant, the enclosed copy of a letter from Mr. Ball, dated the 20th instant.

The Commissioners desire me to add that, though they have repeatedly called on Mr. Ball to furnish the certificate as required by you, yet, as was intimated in my letter of the 26th July, they have no power to coerce him in case of his continued refusal to comply with their request.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Denis Godley.*

The Comptroller and Auditor General.

Certificate as to Costs.

Chambers, 11, Hume-street, Dublin,
20 October 1876.

Sir,

IN reply to your favour of the 18th instant, I have to inform the Commissioners that on the 9th instant I wrote to the Comptroller and Auditor General on the subject of the form of certificate he wishes for. I cannot give the certificate until the form is settled.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *John Ball.*

Denis Godley, Esq.

Exchequer and Audit Department,
17 November 1876.

Sir,

No. 1442/76. IN reply to your letter of the 23rd ultimo, enclosing a copy of a letter from Mr. Ball, in which he states that on the 9th instant he wrote to the Comptroller and Auditor General on the subject of certificate of
No. 1442/76. costs, I am directed by the Comptroller and Auditor General to acquaint you that Mr. Ball's letter was
No. 1405/76. duly received, but, as it is the practice of this Department not to enter into communication with subordinate officers of accountants to this office on matters arising out of their accounts, no reply was made to the letter in question.

I am to state, for the information of the Commissioners, that Mr. Ball in that letter founds his objections to furnish the certificate in the form required on the evidence of Mr. Welby before the Committee of Public Accounts, and on the Report of that Committee. The Comptroller and Auditor General reads that evidence in a light anything but favourable to Mr. Ball's pretensions, and I am to observe, moreover, that whatever conclusions may be drawn from that evidence, the Comptroller and Auditor General relies upon the final directions of the Treasury as expressed in their letter of the 30th of September 1875, which were given some months after Mr. Welby's evidence.

No. 1442/76. Mr. Ball in his subsequent letter of the 20th instant, addressed to the Commissioners, states that he "cannot give the certificate until the form is settled." The form was furnished to the Commissioners in
No. 1231/76. Query No. 61 on the 21st December 1875, and subsequently amended on the 29th of August 1876, to meet Mr. Ball's objections. From this amended form the Comptroller and Auditor General is not disposed to recede. With regard to the observations of the Commissioners that they have no power to coerce Mr. Ball, I am directed to remark that the Comptroller and Auditor General cannot help thinking that during the first six months of this controversy when Mr. Ball held office during their pleasure, successful efforts might have been made to obtain the certificate from him.

I am, &c.
(signed) *H. Treherne.*

D. Godley, Esq.,
Irish Church Temporalities Commission,
24, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.

Irish Church Temporalities Commission,
24, Upper Merrion-street,
22 November 1876.

Sir,

No. 1603/76. I AM directed by the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Treherne's letter, No. 1442, of the 17th instant, relative to the certificate demanded from Mr. Ball, and with reference to the concluding paragraph, I am to state that the form of certificate now insisted upon by you was not received till nearly two months after Mr. Ball had been absolutely superseded, and when, therefore, all control over him had entirely ceased. The original form of certificate, subsequently amended, was furnished only two months before notice of dismissal was sent to Mr. Ball, and after such notice had been given the means of pressure at the disposal of the Commissioners were practically exhausted.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Denis Godley,*

The Comptroller and Auditor General.

Exchequer and Audit Department,
27 November 1876.

Sir,

No. 1603/76. ADVERTING to your letter of the 26th August last, transmitting papers in original, referring to the ques-
No 1231/76. tion of Mr. Ball's certificate of costs, and suggesting that the Comptroller and Auditor General might possibly be able to agree with the Irish Church Temporalities Commission, upon some form of certificate which might meet the requirements of this Department and not be objected to by Mr. Ball, I am directed by the Comptroller and Auditor General to acquaint you, that he has made an effort to carry out their Lordships' views, but he regrets to say without success.

I am to transmit to you, for the information of their Lordships, copies of the correspondence which took place between the Comptroller and Auditor General and the Irish Church Temporalities Commissioners with

with this object, and I am to request that if their Lordships should be pleased to give any directions in relation thereto, the Comptroller and Auditor General may be made acquainted therewith.

With reference to the Irish Church Temporalities Commissioners' letter of the 22nd ultimo, I am to add that the original certificate was forwarded to them on the 21st December 1875, the amended certificate to meet their Lordships' suggestion on the 29th of August, and Mr. Ball ceased to be solicitor to the Commissioners on the 6th of June last.

I am, &c.

R. R. W. Lingen, Esq., C.B., Treasury. (signed) *H. Treherne.*

Exchequer and Audit Department,
6 April 1877.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Comptroller and Auditor General to request that you will call the attention of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to my letter of the 27th November 1876, respecting the certificate required from Mr. Ball, to the effect that he had accounted for all costs received by him on account of the Irish Church Temporalities Commissioners, their Lordships by their letter of 30th September 1875 (14,628/75) having directed that these costs should be paid over to the Commissioners. No. 573/77. No. 1603/76.

The Comptroller and Auditor General directs me to express his anxiety for a settlement of this question (on the merits of which he and the Irish Church Temporalities Commissioners are entirely in accord, as will be seen from their letter to the Treasury of 26th May 1876), before the presentation of his next Report to Parliament; and I am, therefore, to request that he may be favoured with their Lordships' directions at their earliest convenience.

I am, &c.

R. R. W. Lingen, Esq., C.B., Treasury. (signed) *H. Treherne.*

(*See* Treasury letter in reply, p. 7, Appendix No. 2.)

Irish Church Temporalities Commission,
24, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin,
5 May 1877.

Sir,

WITH reference to the correspondence which has taken place between yourself and the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland, respecting a special certificate as to the handing over of costs required by you from Mr. Ball, their late solicitor, I am directed to inform you that it is not the intention of the Commissioners to make any further recommendation to the Lords of the Treasury, relative to a pension for Mr. Ball, until this question, with others which it is unnecessary for me here to specify, is settled to their satisfaction. No. 721/77.

I have, &c.

The Comptroller and Auditor General. (signed) *Denis Godley.*

ACCOUNT of the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the CAPITAL, and of the REVENUES derived from all any other Funds under their Control and Management, under the Provisions of "The Irish Church Act, 1869,"

Dr.

Section of Principal Act and Act of 1872.	RECEIPT.	Cash Transactions of the Year.	Stock Account.	Mortgage Accounts, &c.	Liabilities. National Debt Commissioners and Commutations.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
36	To Balances on the 1st January 1876 - -	305,796 3 1	50,056 12 4	8,876,910 1 1	—
	To Sales of Property:				
32, and 7, 1872	Tithe rentcharge - - - - - -	27,682 9 –	- -	175,840 14 1	—
3 4, 52, and 54	Lands, &c.:				
	1. Perpetuity rents - - - -	80,024 – 4	- -	79,277 8 1	—
	2. Renewable leaseholds - - -	22,538 12 11	- -	25,763 13 8	—
	3. Yearly and other tenures - -	269,200 9 1	- -	226,867 2 1	—
	4. Rights to mines and quarries -	215 – –	—	—	—
27, 28, and 52	Ecclesiastical Residences and Lands:				
	See Houses and Lands - - -	12,969 11 5	- -	250 – –	—
	Other residences and lands - - -	121,437 1 5	- -	39,477 16 2	—
31, and 12, 1872.	To Conversion of Renewable Leaseholds into Perpetuities (Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 37, ss. 145 and 155) - - - - - -	3,011 7 2	- -	9,465 16 9	—
11 and 12, and 6, 1872.	To Rents, &c.:				
	Tithe rentcharge - - - - - -	236,039 13 1	—	—	—
11 and 12	Lands, &c.:				
	1. Perpetuity rents - - - -	81,043 14 6	—	—	—
	2. Renewable leaseholds (including fines) and other tenures - -	73,507 16 3	—	—	—
	3. Mineral rents and royalties - -	621 – –	—	—	—
—	To Proportionate Amount of Charges (Drainage and Improvement Loans, Rents, Rates, Taxes, &c.) repaid by the Clergy - -	29 5 1	—	—	—
	Carried forward - - - £.	1,234,116 3 4	50,056 12 4	9,433,852 11 11	—

PROPERTY, Real and Personal, vested in the COMMISSIONERS of CHURCH TEMPORALITIES in *Ireland*, or of and "The Irish Church Act, 1869, Amendment Act, 1872," for the Year ended 31st December 1876.

Cr.

Section of Principal Act and Act of 1872.	EXPENDITURE.	Cash Transactions of the Year.	Stock Account.	Mortgage Accounts, &c.	Liabilities. — National Debt Commissioners and Commutations.
		£. s. d.	£ s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
—	By Balance on the 1st January 1876 - -	- - -	- -	- - -	8,700,000 - -
	By Compensations, Annuities, Gratuities, &c.:				
14	For life annuities to archbishops, bishops, and incumbents - - - - -	17,719 13 11	—	—	—
15	For life annuities to permanent curates -	1,235 - -	—	—	—
16	For life annuities to diocesan and district schoolmasters - - - - -	358 13 -	—	—	—
16	For life annuities to clerks, sextons, and others holding freehold offices - -	3,006 1 6	—	—	—
45	For life annuities to vicars general, and other officers, for loss of fees, &c. -	2,072 14 4	—	—	—
	By Commutation of Annuities, &c.:				
23	Of Archbishops, Bishops, and Incumbents: Commutation money - - - - -	507 16 5	—	—	—
16	Of clerks, sextons, and others - - -	89 16 6	—	—	—
4, 1872	Of Annuitants under 44th Section - -	5,386 1 10	—	—	—
	By Building Charges:				
50	In cases of non-commuted annuity - -	1,754 13 2	—	—	—
18	By Compensation to Lay Patrons - -	26,282 2 4	—	—	—
33, and 8,1872	By Leases of Tithe Rentcharge—Purchase of	13,007 14 -	—	—	—
11 and 12	By Charges and Incumbrances affecting property - - - - - - - - -	56 14 -	—	—	—
	By Regium Donum: Compensation on discontinuance of the Parliamentary Grant, viz.:				
38	Life Annuities: For payments to Non-conforming Ministers and their assistant successors - - - - -	1,699 5 2	—	—	—
34	By Expenses attendant on sales of property -	1,836 - 1	—	—	—
11 and 12	By Rent Abatements, &c.: From Tithe Rentcharge: Poor rate - - - - - - -	14,925 9 9	—	—	—
	From Lands: Poor rate - - - - - - -	4,137 - 11	—	—	—
	Repayments and Remissions - -	12 10 7	—	—	—
55	By Proportion of Income paid over to the Clergy - - - - - - - - -	88 11 5	—	—	—
	Carried forward - - - £.	94,175 18 11	- -	- - -	8,700,000 - -

Account of the Receipt and Expenditure of the Capital, and of the Revenues derived from all Property vested

Dr.

Section of Principal Act and Act of 1872.	RECEIPT.	Cash Transactions of the Year.	Stock Account.	Mortgage Accounts, &c.	Liabilities. — National Debt Commissioners and Commutations.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	Brought forward - - -	1,234,116 3 4	50,056 12 4	9,433,852 11 11	—
11 and 12	To Dividends and Interest of Money :				
	On New Three per Cent. Annuities -	1,276 15 1	—	—	—
	On Bank of Ireland Stock - - -	1,837 4 –	—	—	—
	On mortgages—landed property, &c. -	18,372 5 5	—	—	—
13, 1872	On mortgages—converted leaseholds -	8,615 6 3	—	—	—
	On glebe house mortgages - -	18 3 10	—	—	—
	On other moneys - - - - -	16,797 3 7	—	—	—
11	To Private Subscriptions :				
	For Building Churches - - - -	2,077 3 1	—	—	—
11	To Ecclesiastical Tax (Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 37) - - - - - - - -	29 7 9	—	—	—
—	To Miscellaneous Receipts :				
	£. s. d.				
	Rents, mensal glebes - - 14,782 12 8				
	Fees for mortgage deeds, &c. 2,562 17 5				
	Costs, collection under legal process - - - - - 768 11 9				
	Other receipts - - - - 2,237 11 –				
		20,351 12 10	—	—	—
32	To Loan Account ; Tithe Rentcharge :				
	Fixed annual instalments - - -	168,040 5 8	—	—	—
	Interest prospectively receivable in respect of fixed annual instalments -	- - -	- -	221,248 18 –	—
32	To Mortgage Account; Landed Property, &c. :				
	Mortgage moneys - - - - - -	12,315 10 –	—	—	—
	Fixed half-yearly instalments - -	50,908 3 1	—	—	—
	Interest prospectively receivable in respect of fixed half-yearly instalments -	- - -	- -	134,286 11 9	—
31	To Mortgage Account; Converted Leaseholds (Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 37, s. 155) :				
	Mortgage moneys - - - - -	2,417 9 11	—	—	—
	Carried forward - - - £.	1,537,172 13 10	50,056 12 4	9,789,388 1 8	—

in the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in *Ireland*, for the Year ended 31st December 1876—*continued*.

Cr.

Section of Principal Act and Act of 1872.	EXPENDITURE.	Cash Transactions of the Year.	Stock Account.	Mortgage Accounts, &c.	Liabilities. National Debt Commissioners and Commutations.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	Brought forward - - -	94,175 18 11	- -	- - -	8,700,000 - -
11 and 12	By Tithe Rentcharges paid - - - -	149 7 7	—	—	—
11 and 12	By Rates, Taxes, &c. - - - - -	515 3 6	—	—	—
48	By Expenditure under 48th Section of "The Irish Church Act, 1869": For building churches - - -	96 - -	—	—	—
49	By Expenditure under 49th Section of "The Irish Church Act, 1869": For repair of churches - - - -	40 - -	—	—	—
—	By Miscellaneous Payments - - -	598 9 2	—	—	—
5 and 6	By Expenses of the Commission:				
	Establishment:				
	Salaries - - - - - -	16,699 16 5	—	—	—
	Allowances to clerks for extra duty -	736 15 11	—	—	—
	Travelling expenses - - - -	459 1 10	—	—	—
	Rent, rates, taxes, &c. - - -	325 7 6	—	—	—
	Repairs, &c. - - - - -	87 2 1	—	—	—
	Fuel and light - - - - -	105 1 9	—	—	—
	Stationery and printing - - -	360 3 1	—	—	—
	Postage - - - - - -	599 10 2	—	—	—
	Incidental expenses - - - -	1,411 4 7	—	—	—
	Legal Branch:				
	Salary of solicitor - - - -	1,223 18 1	—	—	—
	Incidental expenses - - - -	2,516 - 4	—	—	—
	Architects and Surveyors' Branch:				
	Surveys and valuations - - -	2,120 9 1	—	—	—
	Receivers and Collectors:				
	Commission, &c. - - - -	64 14 7	—	—	—
	Incidental expenses - - - -	5 5 1	—	—	—
	Audit of Accounts:				
37	Cost of Audit - - - - - -	819 - 8	—	—	—
44	By Compensation and Superannuation Allowances of the Commissioners and Officers of the late Ecclesiastical Commission - -	2,981 5 -	—	—	—
59 to 61	By Interest and Charges on Loans:				
	Interest of advances from National Debt Commissioners - - - - -	291,754 1 11	—	—	—
	Bankers' Commission on remittances between England and Ireland - -	451 7 -	—	—	—
7 and 10, 1872.	By Stamp Duty on Merging Orders, &c. -	1,795 17 6	—	—	—
32 and 7, 1872.	By Loan Account; Tithe Rentcharge: Fixed annual instalments discharged in cash, per contra - - - - - -	- - -	- -	168,040 5 8	—
52	By Mortgage Account; Landed Property, &c.: Mortgage moneys discharged in cash, per contra - - - - - - -	- - -	- -	12,315 10 -	—
	Fixed half-yearly instalments - ditto -	- - -	- -	50,908 3 1	—
31	By Mortgage Account; Converted Leaseholds (Acts 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 37, s. 155): Mortgage money discharged in cash, per contra - - - - - - -	- - -	- -	2,417 9 11	—
	Carried forward - - - £.	420,591 1 9	- -	233,681 8 8	8,700,000 - -

ACCOUNT of the Receipt and Expenditure of the Capital, and of the Revenues derived from all Property vested

Dr.

Section of Principal Act and Act of 1872.	RECEIPT.	Cash Transactions of the Year.	Stock Account.	Mortgage Accounts, &c.	Liabilities. — National Debt Commissioners and Commutations.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	Brought forward - - -	1,537,172 13 10	50,056 12 4	9,789,388 1 8	—
11	To Glebe House Advances; late Board of First Fruits (Acts 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 37, s. 58, and 1 & 2 Vict. c. 109, s. 48): Instalments - - - - - -	13 7 2	- -	- 18 6	—
11	To Glebe House Mortgages (Acts 23 & 24 Vict. c. 150, s. 30, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 73, s. 20): Mortgage moneys, instalments - -	19 15 4	—	—	—
70	To Chapels of Ease; Repair Fund - -	- 13 8	—	—	—
—	To Property and Income Tax (Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 34, s. 5): Schedules A. and C. - - - - -	3,080 18 1	—	—	—
	Schedule E. - - - - - - -	171 10 3	—	—	—
36	To Cash: For stock purchased for 2,006 *l.* 14 *s.* 9 *d.*, per contra - - - - - - -	- - -	2,152 15 4	—	—
—	To Securities sold: £. 24. 15 *s.* 5 *d.* stock sold, per contra -	23 7 7	—	—	—
59 to 61	To Cash: For advances repaid to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, per contra - - - - - - -	- - -	- -	- - -	600,000 - -
	£.	1,540,482 5 11	52,209 7 8	9,789,389 - 2	600,000 - -
59 to 61	To Balance on the 31st December 1876, viz.: Advances due to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt -	- - -	- -	- - -	8,100,000 - -
	£.	1,540,482 5 11	52,209 7 8	9,789,389 - 2	8,700,000 - -

† This Balance of 9,555,674 *l.* 9 *s.* includes the aggregate amount of fixed instalments which will become payable

Irish Church Temporalities Commission, 27 February 1877.

A. J. Phipps,
Accountant to the Commissioners.

Exchequer and Audit Department, 28 May 1877.

I certify that this Account has been examined under my directions, and,

Examined,
R. J. Williams.

in the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in *Ireland*, for the Year ended 31st December 1876—*continued*.

Cr.

Section of Principal Act and Act of 1872.	EXPENDITURE.	Cash Transactions of the Year.	Stock Account.	Mortgage Accounts, &c.	Liabilities. National Debt Commissioners and Commutations.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	Brought forward - - -	420,591 1 9	- -	233,681 8 3	8,700,000 - -
11	By Glebe House Advances; late Board of First Fruits (Acts 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 37, s. 58, and 1 & 2 Vict. c. 109, s. 48): For amount discharged in cash, per contra	- - -	- -	13 7 2	—
11	By Glebe House Mortgages (Acts 23 & 24 Vict. c. 150, s. 30, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 73, s. 20): Mortgage moneys, discharged in cash, per contra - - - - - -	- - -	- -	19 15 4	—
70	By Chapels of Ease; repair fund - - -	38 11 6	—	—	—
—	By Property and Income Tax (Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 34, s. 5): Schedules A. and C. - - - - -	4,570 12 11	—	—	—
	Schedule E. - - - - - -	171 10 3	—	—	—
36	By Securities Purchased: £. 2,152. 15 *s.* 4 *d.* stock purchased, per contra - - - - - - -	2,006 14 9	—	—	—
—	By Cash: For stock sold for 23 *l.* 7 *s.* 7 *d.*, per contra	- - -	24 15 5	—	—
59 to 61	By the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt: For advances repaid - - - - -	600,000 - -	—	—	—
	£.	1,027,378 11 2	24 15 5	233,714 11 2	8,700,000 - -
36	By Balances on the 31st December 1876 -	*513,103 14 9	52,184 12 3	†9,555,674 9 -	—
	* Bank Balances: Cash on deposit - - - - £. 470,000 - -				
	Cash account - - £. 39,148 5 9				
	Drawing account - 4,906 5 9				
	Less,— £. 44,054 11 6				
	Outstanding orders - 919 5 11				
	43,135 5 7				
	Less,— £. 513,135 5 7				
	Sub-Accountants, &c. - - - 31 10 10				
	£. 513,103 14 9				
	£.	1,540,482 5 11	52,209 7 8	9,789,389 - 2	8,700,000 - -

(in the manner of a terminable annuity) in redemption of purchase money, with interest for the entire period of each debt.

Monck,
James A. Lawson, } Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland.

subject to the observations contained in the foregoing Report, is correct.

Wm. Dunbar,
Comptroller General of Her Majesty's Exchequer, and Auditor General of Public Accounts.

APPENDIX (A.)

COLLECTION ACCOUNT, No. 1.—MORTGAGE MONEYS, &c.

TITLE OF ACCOUNT.	Mortgage Moneys, &c. Outstanding 1st January 1876.	Purchase Moneys on Mortgage, &c., in 1876.	TOTAL.	Mortgage Moneys and Instalments, Receivable in 1876.	Discharged. — Discount on Loans paid off.	Mortgage Moneys, &c., Outstanding 31st December 1876.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Sales of Property :						
Tithe rentcharge - - - - - - - -	*7,302,393 4 11	*405,130 17 8	*7,707,524 2 7	167,795 3 5	8,041 5 7	*7,531,687 13 7
Lands, &c. :						
Simple mortgages - - - - - -	429,892 15 10	147,067 18 8	576,960 14 6	12,315 10 –	- - -	564,645 4 6
Instalment mortgages - - - - -	* 930,905 4 4	* 360,549 5 4	* 1,291,454 9 8	50,917 11 3	1,694 12 3	*1,238,842 6 2
Conversion of renewable leases into perpetuities - -	211,053 17 3	9,465 16 9	220,519 14 –	2,417 9 11	- - -	218,102 4 1
Glebe-house advances, late Board of First Fruits - -	19 7 2	– 18 6	20 5 8	13 7 2	- - -	6 18 6
Glebe-house mortgages - - - - - - -	446 12 8	- - -	446 12 8	19 15 4	- - -	426 17 4
TOTALS - - - £.	8,874,711 2 2	922,214 16 11	9,796,925 19 1	233,478 17 1	9,735 17 10	9,553,711 4 2

* These sums include the aggregate amount of the fixed instalments, which will become payable (in the manner of a terminable annuity) in redemption of purchase money, with interest, for the entire period of each debt.

Collection Account, No. 2.—TITHE RENTCHARGE, RENTS, INTEREST, &c.

TITLE OF ACCOUNT.	Arrears at 1st January 1876.	Rental, 1876.	Total.	Received within the Year.	Discharged.		Arrears at 31st December 1876.
					Irrecoverable.	Excess of Charge in Previous Accounts.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Tithe rentcharge	124,588 9 3	227,707 4 6	352,295 13 9	236,039 13 1	41 16 –	255 16 3	115,958 8 5
Ditto - - fixed annual instalments	1,268 6 1	167,795 3 5	169,063 9 6	168,040 5 8	- -	- -	1,023 3 10
Perpetuity rents	37,476 6 7	78,244 15 4	115,721 1 11	81,043 14 6	- -	- -	34,677 7 5
Renewable leaseholds (including fines) and other tenures	30,060 14 1	62,994 4 1	93,054 18 2	73,507 16 3	200 19 2	26 4 6	19,319 18 3
Mineral rents and royalties	71 9 3	617 – –	688 9 3	621 – –	- -	- -	67 9 3
Ecclesiastical tax	43 4 7	27 7 7	70 12 2	29 7 9	32 – 8	- -	9 3 9
Mortgage account (landed property), interest	570 14 8	18,352 9 7	18,923 4 3	18,372 5 5	- -	- -	550 18 10
Ditto - - fixed half-yearly instalments	922 10 2	50,917 11 3	51,840 1 5	50,908 3 1	- -	- -	931 18 4
Mortgage account (converted leaseholds), interest	1,285 10 9	8,924 1 10	10,209 12 7	8,615 6 3	- -	- -	1,594 6 4
Glebe-house mortgages, interest	7 3 2	17 17 4	25 – 6	18 3 10	- -	- -	6 16 8
Ditto - instalments	8 2 8	19 15 4	27 18 –	19 15 4	- -	- -	8 2 8
Glebe-house advances, Board of First Fruits, instalments	- - -	13 7 2	13 7 2	13 7 2	—	—	—
Totals £.	196,302 11 3	615,630 17 5	811,933 8 8	637,228 18 4	274 15 10	282 – 9	174,147 13 9

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the accounts rendered by me for rents, tithe rentcharge, mortgages, and other property vested in the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland, include the whole amounts received and receivable by me during the year ended 31st December 1876.

Dated the 27th day of February 1877.

Godfrey Fetherston H.,
Collector to the Commissioners.

Appendix (B.)

BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES—CHURCH WORKS.

STATEMENT showing the Amount due to the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in *Ireland*, in respect of Bonds and other Securities which had been given to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for *Ireland*, as Security for the due performance of certain Church Works.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance due on the 1st January 1876 - - - - -	2,827	3	1
Amount received in 1876 (*vide* page 16) - - - -	2,077	3	1
Balance due on the 31st December 1876 - - £.	750	–	–

Appendix (C.)

LIABILITY TO THE NATIONAL DEBT COMMISSIONERS.

STATEMENT showing the Liability of the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in *Ireland*, in respect of Advances made by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, under the Borrowing Powers (Sections 59 to 64) of "The Irish Church Act, 1869."

ADVANCES (under Treasury Guarantee).			REPAYMENTS.			Liability, 31st December 1876.
Debenture.		Amount Advanced.	Debenture.		Amount paid off.	
Number.	Year.		Number.	Year.		
		£.			£.	£.
To 5 -	1870	*500,000	To 3 -	1875	300,000	—
			To 5 -		200,000	
To 30 -	1871	*2,500,000	To 9 -	1876	400,000	2,100,000
To 55 -	1872	*2,500,000	- -	- -	- -	2,500,000
To 82 -	1873	*2,700,000	- -	- -	- -	2,700,000
To 88 -	1874	†600,000	- -	- -	- -	600,000
To 90 -	1875	†200,000	- -	- -	- -	200,000
	£.	9,000,000		£.	900,000	8,100,000

* Rate of interest, 3½ per centum per annum.

† Rate of interest, 3¾ per centum per annum.

Appendix (D.)

Balances at the Commencement and Close of the Year 1876.

I.—Available Balances.

II.—Unavailable Balances (Collectible in future Years).

III.—Liability to the National Debt Commissioners.

1st January 1876.		ACCOUNT.	31st December 1876.	
Dr.	*Cr.*		*Dr.*	*Cr.*
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	I.—Available Balances.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
305,796 3 1	- - -	Cash, Sub-Accountants, &c. - -	513,103 14 9	—
79,096 14 4	- - -	Sterling value of £.50,056. 12. 4 } Stock { Sterling value of £. 52,184. 12. 3. }	81,295 18 1	—
		Collection Account, No. 2.		
196,802 11 3	- - -	Tithe rentcharge, rents, &c. (collectible arrears).	174,147 13 9	—
194 10 6	- - -	Rents, mensal glebes (collectible arrears).	194 10 6	—
2,827 3 1	- - -	Bonds and other securities, church works.	750 - -	—
584,217 2 3	- - -	- Total Available Balances -	769,491 17 1	—
		II.—Unavailable Balances (Collectible in future Years).		
		Collection Account, No. 1:		
8,874,711 2 2	- - -	Mortgage moneys, &c. outstanding	9,553,711 4 2	—
8,874,711 2 2	- - -	- Total Unavailable Balances -	9,553,711 4 2	—
—	8,700,000 - -	III.—Liability to the National Debt Commissioners - -	- - -	8,100,000 - -

ACCOUNT of the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the CAPITAL, and of the REVENUES derived from all any other Funds under their Control and Management, under the Provisions of "The Irish Church 1869 (the Commencement of the Commission) to 31st December 1876.

Dr.

Section of Principal Act and Act of 1872.	RECEIPT.	Cash Transactions of the Period.	Stock Account.	Mortgage Accounts, &c.	Liabilities. — National Debt Commissioners and Commutations.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
36	To Balances on the 26th July 1869 - -	19,776 4 3	313,410 7 2	99,865 15 7	—
32, and 7, 1872	To Sales of Property:				
	Tithe Rentcharge - - - - -	351,676 – 9	- -	3,557,570 15 3	—
34, 52, and 54	Lands, &c.:				
	1. Perpetuity rents - - - -	636,628 8 3	- -	566,770 5 4	—
	2. Renewable leaseholds - - -	37,629 19 8	- -	27,895 13 8	—
	3. Yearly and other tenures - -	693,901 12 5	- -	714,343 11 11	—
	4. Rights to mines and quarries -	1,270 10 –	—	—	—
27, 28, and 52	Ecclesiastical Residences and Lands:				
	See Houses and Lands - £. 35,470 18 2				
	Add (*see* below) - 10,091 1 –				
		45,561 19 2	- -	9,250 – –	—
	Other residences and lands £. 402,232 3 2				
	Deduct (*see* above) - 10,091 1 –				
		392,141 2 2	- -	70,668 9 9	—
31, and 12, 1872.	To Conversion of Renewable Leaseholds into Perpetuities (Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 37, ss. 145 and 155) - - - - -	134,265 13 10	- -	211,746 7 9	—
53	To Commutation of Annuities:				
	Amount on credit, per contra, discharged in cash by payment to the representative church body - - - -	- - -	- -	- - -	6,132,653 17 2
	Carried forward - - - £.	2,312,851 10 6	313,410 7 2	5,258,110 19 3	6,132,653 17 2

PROPERTY, Real and Personal, vested in the COMMISSIONERS of CHURCH TEMPORALITIES in *Ireland*, or of Act, 1869," and "The Irish Church Act, 1869, Amendment Act, 1872," for the Period from 26th July

Cr.

Section of Principal Act and Act of 1872.	EXPENDITURE.	Cash Transactions of the Period.	Stock Account.	Mortgage Accounts, &c.	Liabilities. — National Debt Commissioners and Commutations.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	By Compensations, Annuities, Gratuities, &c.:				
14	For life annuities to archbishops, bishops, and incumbents	478,301 5 –	—	—	—
15	For life annuities to permanent curates	92,003 12 1	—	—	—
15	For gratuities to curates not entitled to compensation as permanent curates	35,400 – –	—	—	—
16	For life annuities to diocesan and district schoolmasters	4,294 2 8	—	—	—
16	For life annuities to clerks, sextons, and others holding freehold offices	52,338 15 1	—	—	—
17	For gratuities to certain persons not entitled to compensation	4,625 10 –	—	—	—
45	For life annuities to vicars general and other officers, for loss of fees, &c.	23,679 9 4	—	—	—
45	For compensation to deputy registrars and others, for loss of office	3,280 13 4	—	—	—
45	For compensation to vicars general, &c., for loss of fees	2,112 17 6	—	—	—
	By Commutation of Annuities, &c.:				
23	Of Archbishops, Bishops, and Incumbents:				
	Commutation money	844,590 18 1	- -	- - -	4,354,685 11 4
	Bonus (12 per cent. added)	106,728 2 5	- -	- - -	514,190 14 9
23	Of Permanent Curates:				
	Commutation money	417,575 15 4	- -	- - -	1,129,096 1 1
	Bonus (12 per cent. added)	50,520 7 7	- -	- - -	134,681 10 –
3, 1872	Of diocesan schoolmasters	15,714 19 6	—	—	—
16	Of clerks, sextons, and others	371,489 3 1	—	—	—
4, 1872	Of vicars general and other officers	73,353 5 4	—	—	—
4, 1872	Of annuitants under 44th section	33,633 – 11	—	—	—
53	Commutations on Credit:				
	Instalments paid to the representative church body	6,132,653 17 2	—	—	—
	Interest on ditto	258,263 5 10	—	—	—
	By Building Charges:				
24, and 5, 1872	In cases of commuted annuity	198,300 14 6	—	—	—
50	In cases of non-commuted annuity	12,272 5 8	—	—	—
66	In cases of vacant benefices	20,729 9 2	—	—	—
18	By Compensation to Lay Patrons	745,369 12 –	—	—	—
29	By Private Endowments (paid over to the Representative Church Body)	500,000 – –	—	—	—
46	By Compensation to the Chancellor and Prebendaries of Christ Church, Dublin, &c.	23,715 5 3	—	—	—
25	By National Monuments, Maintenance	22,554 – –	—	—	—
33, and 8, 1872	By Leases of Tithe Rentcharge, Purchase of	72,204 7 4	—	—	—
11 and 12	By Charges and Incumbrances affecting Property	98,236 4 –	—	—	—
66	By Payments to Persons appointed to Ecclesiastical Offices, between 26th July 1869 and 1st January 1871	18,548 4 1	—	—	—
	Carried forward £.	10,712,489 2 3	- -	- - -	6,132,663 17 2

Account of the Receipt and Expenditure of the Capital, and of the Revenues derived from all Property vested

Dr.

Section of Principal Act and Act of 1872.	RECEIPT.	Cash Transactions of the Period.	Stock Account.	Mortgage Accounts, &c.	Liabilities. — National Debt Commissioners and Commutations.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	Brought forward - - -	2,312,851 10 6	313,410 7 2	5,258,110 19 3	6,132,653 17 2
	To Rents, &c.:				
11 and 12. and 6, 1872.	Tithe Rentcharge - - - - -	1,669,365 6 9	—	—	—
11 and 12	Lands, &c.:				
	1. Perpetuity rents - - - -	529,770 16 11	—	—	—
	2. Renewable leaseholds (including fines) and other tenures - -	551,644 19 11	—	—	—
	3. Mineral rents and royalties - -	6,092 17 7	—	—	—
	To Proportionate Amount of Charges (Drainage and Improvement Loans; Rents, Rates, Taxes, &c.) repaid by the Clergy - -	7,880 16 11	—	—	—
11 and 12	To Dividends and Interest of Money:				
	On New Three per Cent. Annuities -	13,737 3 10	—	—	—
	On Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities	3,145 3 3	—	—	—
	On Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities -	494 18 8	—	—	—
	On Bank of Ireland Stock - - -	16,860 1 –	—	—	—
	On mortgages—landed property, &c. -	32,127 – 11	—	—	—
13, 1872	On mortgages—converted leaseholds -	36,620 2 8	—	—	—
	On glebe-house mortgages - - -	5,402 – 10	—	—	—
	On other moneys - - - - -	32,464 16 10	—	—	—
11	To Charge on the See of Armagh (Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 37, s. 54) - - - - -	13,500 – –	—	—	—
11	To Charge on the See of Derry (Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 37, s. 54) - - - - -	21,359 2 7	—	—	—
11	To Private Subscriptions:				
	For building churches - - - -	6,044 1 1	—	—	—
	For enlarging churches - - - -	592 2 –	—	—	—
	For repair of churches - - - -	5,092 2 3	—	—	—
11	To Ecclesiastical Tax (Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 37) - - - - - - - -	47,515 7 4	—	—	—
—	To Miscellaneous Receipts - - - -	67,004 5 9	—	—	—
	Carried forward - - - £.	5,379,565 2 7	313,410 7 2	5,258,110 19 3	6,132,653 17 2

in the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in *Ireland*, from 26th July 1869 to 31st December 1876—*continued*.

Cr.

Section of Principal Act and Act of 1872.	EXPENDITURE.	Cash Transactions of the Period.	Stock Account.	Mortgage Accounts, &c.	Liabilities. National Debt Commissioners and Commutations.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	Brought forward - - -	10,712,489 2 3	- - -	- - -	6,132,653 17 2
	By Regium Donum:				
	Compensation on discontinuance of the Parliamentary Grant, viz.:				
38	Life Annuities:				
	For payments to Non-conforming Ministers and their assistant successors - - - -	47,889 11 3	—	—	—
	Commutation of Annuities:				
	For Payments to Trustees:				
39	Commutation money - -	549,580 4 -	—	—	—
23	Bonus (12 per cent. added) -	65,766 10 2	—	—	—
40	Widow and Orphan Fund, Synod of Ulster - - - - - -	5,124 - -	—	—	—
40	Other Widows' Funds - - -	19,955 18 3	—	—	—
40	Ministers' Payments to Widows' Funds	18,900 8 2	—	—	—
40	Clerks of the Synod - - - -	2,131 19 4	—	—	—
40	General Assembly's College at Belfast:				
	For Payments to Trustees:				
	In respect of salaries - -	24,671 3 3	—	—	—
	In respect of buildings - -	15,104 15 11	—	—	—
40	Non-subscribing Associations of Presbyterians:				
	For payments to Trustees - -	4,200 - -	—	—	—
40	By College of Maynooth:				
	For payment to Trustees on the discontinuance of Parliamentary Grant - -	372,331 - 6	—	—	—
34	By Expenses attendant on Sales of Property	2,147 16 8	—	—	—
11 and 12	By Rent Abatements, &c.:				
	From Tithe Rentcharge:				
	Poor rate - - - - - -	102,503 10 4	—	—	—
	From Lands:				
	Poor rate - - - - - -	26,794 1 4	—	—	—
	Repayments and remissions - -	43 1 6	—	—	—
55	By Proportion of Income paid over to the Clergy - - - - - - -	106,756 15 11	—	—	—
11 and 12	By Allowances to Tenants (Improvements, Repairs, &c.) - - - - - -	331 11 -	—	—	—
11 and 12	By Tithe Rentcharges paid - - - -	1,417 15 5	—	—	—
11 and 12	By Quit and Crown Rents paid - - -	2,312 3 8	—	—	—
11 and 12	By Rates, Taxes, &c. - - - - -	4,219 9 4	—	—	—
—	By Refund to the Clergy of Poor Rate in respect of Tithe Rentcharge, &c. - -	4,523 2 4	—	—	—
48	By Expenditure under 48th Section of "The Irish Church Act, 1869":				
	For building churches - - - -	77,364 12 3	—	—	—
	For enlarging churches - - - -	15,066 7 3	—	—	—
49	By Expenditure under 49th Section of "The Irish Church Act, 1869":				
	For repair of churches - - - -	70,252 10 6	—	—	—
	For church requisites - - - -	19,075 10 5	—	—	—
	For salaries of clerks, sextons, &c. -	45,913 14 -	—	—	—
11	By Stipends and other Payments for which the late Ecclesiastical Commissioners were liable:				
	For stipends to Dublin curates (Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 37) - - - - - -	3,850 - 3	—	—	—
	For stipends to vicars choral and curates of suspended benefices, &c. - -	8,542 6 -	—	—	—
	For stipends to incumbents of Tullow and Kill parishes - - - - -	300 - -	—	—	—
	For stipends in augmentation of small benefices - - - - - - -	14,952 1 -	—	—	—
	For salaries of diocesan schoolmasters -	629 6 -	—	—	—
	For ministers' money (Acts 20 & 21 Vict. c. 8, and 17 Vict. c. 11) - -	19,636 17 4	—	—	—
11	By Superannuation Allowances (granted prior to 27th July 1869) - - - -	1,010 3 6	—	—	—
	By Miscellaneous Payments - - - -	17,729 14 7	—	—	—
	Carried forward - - £.	12,383,522 3 8	- - -	- - -	6,132,653 17 2

Account of the Receipt and Expenditure of the Capital, and of the Revenues derived from all Property vested

Dr.

Section of Principal Act and Act of 1872.	RECEIPT.	Cash Transactions of the Period.	Stock Account.	Mortgage Accounts, &c.	Liabilities. — National Debt Commissioners and Commutations.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	Brought forward - - -	5,379,565 2 7	313,410 7 2	5,258,110 19 3	6,132,653 17 2
11	To Deposit Account: Perpetuity Sales, &c. (Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 37, s. 144) - -	671 - -	—	—	—
32	To Loan Account—Tithe Rentcharge:				
	Fixed annual instalments - - -	605,008 4 1	—	—	—
	Interest prospectively receivable in respect of fixed annual instalments - - -	- - -	- - -	4,580,148 6 3	—
52	To Mortgage Account—Landed Property, &c.:				
	Mortgage moneys - - - - -	20,040 4 8	—	—	—
	Fixed half-yearly instalments - - -	89,492 15 1	—	—	—
	Interest prospectively receivable in respect of fixed half-yearly instalments - -	- - -	- - -	525,024 8 1	—
31	To Mortgage Account—Converted Leaseholds (Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 37, s. 155):				
	Mortgage Moneys - - - - -	23,110 10 -	—	—	—
11	To Glebe House Advances, late Board of First Fruits (Acts 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 37, s. 58, and 1 & 2 Vict. c. 109, s. 48):				
	Instalments - - - - - -	12,005 6 8	- - -	- 18 6	—
	Carried forward - - - £.	6,129,893 3 1	313,410 7 2	10,363,284 12 1	6,132,653 17 2

in the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in *Ireland*, from 26th July 1869 to 31st December 1876—*continued*.

Cr.

Section of Principal Act and Act of 1872.	EXPENDITURE.	Cash Transactions of the Period.	Stock Account.	Mortgage Accounts, &c.	Liabilities. National Debt Commissioners and Commutations.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	Brought forward - - -	12,383,522 3 8	- - -	- - -	6,132,653 17 2
5 and 6	By Expenses of the Commission:				
	Establishment:				
	Salaries - - - - - - -	122,913 1 5	—	—	—
	Allowances to clerks for extra duty -	10,363 1 1	—	—	—
	Travelling expenses - - - -	4,524 5 11	—	—	—
	Rent, rates, taxes, &c. - - - -	2,424 17 8	—	—	—
	Repairs, &c. - - - - -	1,652 5 4	—	—	—
	Fuel and light - - - - -	816 3 8	—	—	—
	Stationery and printing - - -	8,789 16 9	—	—	—
	Postage - - - - - -	4,680 9 -	—	—	—
	Incidental expenses - - - -	13,353 5 10	—	—	—
	Legal Branch:				
	Salary of solicitor - - - -	9,869 9 5	—	—	—
	Incidental expenses - - - -	7,382 3 1	—	—	—
	Architects' and Surveyors' Branch:				
	Salaries - - - - - -	4,409 15 4	—	—	—
	Travelling expenses - - - -	1,872 4 3	—	—	—
	Surveys and valuations - - -	8,686 11 9	—	—	—
	Incidental expenses (including allowances for stationery) - - - -	90 19 10	—	—	—
	Receivers and Collectors:				
	Commission, &c. - - - - -	1,368 9 5	—	—	—
	Incidental expenses - - - -	76 17 -	—	—	—
	Audit of Accounts:				
37	Cost of Audit - - - - -	8,643 19 1	—	—	—
44	By Compensation and Superannuation Allowances of the Commissioners and Officers of the late Ecclesiastical Commission - -	22,672 11 -	—	—	—
59 to 61	By Interest and Charges on Loans:				
	Interest of advances from National Debt Commissioners - - - - -	1,379,446 18 8	—	—	—
	Stamp duty on debentures - - -	11,250 - -	—	—	—
	Bankers' commission on remittances between England and Ireland - - -	5,180 5 3	—	—	—
7 & 10, 1872	By Stamp Duty on Merging Orders, &c. -	21,979 3 9	—	—	—
11	By Deposit Account: Perpetuity Sales, &c. (Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 37, s. 114) - -	1,160 5 7	—	—	—
32, & 7, 1872	By Loan Account—Tithe Rentcharge:				
	Fixed annual instalments discharged in cash, per contra - - - - -	- - -	- - -	605,008 4 1	—
52	By Mortgage Account—Landed Property, &c.:				
	Mortgage moneys discharged in cash, per contra - - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	20,040 4 8	—
	Fixed half-yearly instalments, in cash, per contra - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	89,492 15 1	—
31	By Mortgage Account—Converted Leaseholds (Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 37, s. 155):				
	Mortgage money discharged in cash, per contra - - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	23,110 10 -	—
11	By Glebe House Advances, late Board of First Fruits (Acts 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 37, s. 58, and 1 & 2 Vict. c. 109, s. 48):				
	For amount discharged in cash, per contra	- - -	- - -	12,005 6 8	—
	For amount discharged on commutation -	- - -	- - -	8,118 6 3	—
	For amount discharged on death of incumbents - - - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	1,014 9 1	—
	For repayment of sums overcredited in the accounts of the late Commission -	100 12 -	—	—	—
	Carried forward - - - £.	14,037,229 15 9	- - -	758,789 15 10	6,132,653 17 2

Account of the Receipt and Expenditure of the Capital, and of the Revenues derived from all Property vested

Dr.

Section of Principal Act and Act of 1872.	RECEIPT.	Cash Transactions of the Period.	Stock Account.	Mortgage Accounts, &c.	Liabilities. — National Debt Commissioners and Commutations.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	Brought forward - - -	6,129,393 3 1	313,410 7 2	10,363,284 12 1	6,132,653 17 2
11	To Glebe House Mortgages (Acts 23 & 24 Vict. c. 150, s. 30, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 73, s. 20):				
	Mortgage Moneys:				
	Advanced in cash, per contra - -	- - -	- -	3,023 1 9	—
	Instalments - - - - -	5,607 3 6	—	—	—
	Returned by mortgagors - - -	450 6 1	—	—	—
29	To Primate Boulter's Fund - - - -	9,710 15 5	—	—	—
29	To Primate Robinson's Fund - - -	29 11 4	—	—	—
29	To Bishop Gore's Fund - - - - -	716 8 11	—	—	—
29	To Endowment Fund - - - - - -	161 12 8	—	—	—
70	To Chapels of Ease; Repair Fund - -	31 1 1	—	—	—
—	To Property and Income Tax (Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 34, s. 5):				
	Schedules A. and C. - - - - -	36,106 13 1	—	—	—
	Schedule E. - - - - - - -	1,605 6 11	—	—	—
12	To Stock vested in and transferred to the credit of the Commissioners - - -	- - -	44,130 12 3	—	—
36	To Cash:				
	For Stock purchased for 243,385 *l.* 0 *s.* 4 *d.*, per contra - - - - - - -	- - -	265,901 1 4	—	—
—	To Securities Sold:				
	£. 571,257. 8. 6, Stock sold, per contra -	573,073 16 4	—	—	—
59 to 61	To the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt; Advances for the purposes of the Act, 32 & 33 Vict. c. 42 -	9,000,000 - -	—	—	—
59 to 61	To Cash:				
	For advances repaid to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, per contra - - - - - -	- - -	- -	- - -	900,000 - -
	£.	15,757,385 18 5	623,442 - 9	10,366,307 13 10	7,032,653 17 2
	To Balance on the 31st December 1876, viz.:				
59 to 61	Advances due to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt -	- - -	- -	- - -	8,100,000 - -
	£.	15,757,385 18 5	623,442 - 9	10,366,307 13 10	15,132,653 17 2

* This Balance of 9,555,674 *l.* 9 *s.* includes the aggregate amount of the fixed instalments which will become payable

Irish Church Temporalities Commission,
27 February 1877.

A. J. Phipps,
Accountant to the Commissioners.

in the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in *Ireland*, from 26th July 1869 to 31st December 1876—*continued*.

Cr.

Section of Principal Act and Act of 1872.	EXPENDITURE.	Cash Transactions of the Period.	Stock Account.	Mortgage Accounts, &c.	Liabilities. National Debt Commissioners and Commutations.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	Brought forward - - -	14,037,229 15 9	- -	758,789 15 10	6,132,653 17 2
11	By Glebe House Mortgages (Acts 23 & 24 Vict. c. 150, s. 30, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 73, s. 20):				
	Mortgage Moneys:				
	Advanced in cash - - - - -	3,023 1 9	—	—	—
	Discharged in cash, per contra -	- - -	- -	5,607 3 6	—
	Ditto - as irrecoverable - -	- - -	- -	84 9 2	—
	Ditto - on commutation - -	- - -	- -	43,336 12 —	—
	Ditto - on death of incumbents -	- - -	- -	2,364 18 3	—
	Returned by mortgagors in cash, per contra - - - - -	- - -	- -	450 6 1	—
29	By Primate Boulter's Fund - - - -	8,704 5 2	—	—	—
29	By Primate Robinson's Fund - - -	56 4 8	—	—	—
29	By Endowment Fund - - - - -	2,777 7 9	—	—	—
70	By Chapels of Ease; Repair Fund - -	612 13 8	—	—	—
—	By Property and Income Tax (Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 34, s. 5):				
	Schedules A. and C. - - - - -	42,837 6 9	—	—	—
	Schedule E. - - - - - - -	1,605 6 11	—	—	—
7, 1872	By Refund to Purchasers of Tithe Rentcharge in respect of Poor Rate - - - -	4,051 - 11	—	—	—
36	By Securities purchased:				
	£. 265,901. 1. 4. Stock purchased, per contra - - - - - - - -	243,385 - 4	—	—	—
—	By Cash:				
	For Stock sold for 573,073*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*, per contra - - - - - - -	- - -	571,257 8 6	—	—
59 to 61	By Cash:				
	For Loan from the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, debited per contra - - - - - -	- - -	- -	- - -	9,000,000 - -
59 to 61	By the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt:				
	For Advances repaid - - - -	900,000 - -	—	—	—
	£.	15,244,282 3 8	571,257 8 6	810,633 4 10	15,132,653 17 2
36	By Balances on the 31st December 1876 -	* 513,103 14 9	52,184 12 3	*9,555,674 9 -	—
	£.	15,757,385 18 5	623,442 - 9	10,366,307 13 10	15,132,653 17 2

(in the manner of a terminable annuity) in redemption of purchase money, with interest for the entire period of each debt.

Monck,
James A. Lawson, } Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland.

REPORT of the COMPTROLLER and AUDITOR GENERAL upon the ACCOUNT of the COMMISSIONERS of CHURCH TEMPORALITIES in IRELAND, for the Year ended 31st December 1876, together with the ACCOUNT for the above Period, and that from 26th July 1869 (the Commencement of the Commission) to 31st December 1876.

(*Presented pursuant to Act* 32 & 33 *Vict. c.* 42, *s.* 37.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
1 *June* 1877.

233.

Under 3 *oz.*

COPYHOLD COMMISSION.

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS.

1877.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1877.

[C.—1728.] *Price 4d.*

COPYHOLD COMMISSION.

COPY of the THIRTY-FIFTH REPORT of the COPYHOLD COMMISSIONERS to HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT;—pursuant to the Act 4 & 5 Vict. c. 35. s. 3.

Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Consolidated Commission,
December 31st, 1876.

SIR,

WE have the honour of presenting the Thirty-fifth Report of our Proceedings in that Department of this Consolidated Commission which superintends the operation of the Copyhold Acts.

We have now completed twelve thousand five hundred and ninety enfranchisements and commutations, of which four hundred and seventy-one enfranchisements have been effected during the present year. The particulars of these last are stated in the schedule hereto annexed, and they amount to thirty-eight enfranchisements in clerical manors, forty in collegiate manors, and three hundred and ninety-three in lay manors.

Besides these enfranchisements we have received two hundred and seventy-three applications, of which nineteen are under the voluntary, and two hundred and fifty-four under the compulsory powers of the Acts.

We have further to report, that, in pursuance of the powers vested in us by "The Universities and College Estates Act, 1858," and "The Universities and College Estates Act Extension, 1860," we have authorised nine hundred and seventy-seven sales, three hundred and thirty-six purchases, seventy-five enfranchisements, fifty-nine exchanges, one hundred and thirty-two applications for raising money, ten transfers of trust, and nine applications for the augmentation of benefices.

Of these, one hundred and four sales, twenty-six purchases, six exchanges, eight applications for raising money, and five applications for the augmentation of benefices have been authorised during the present year.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servants,

G. DARBY.
G. RIDLEY.
JAMES CAIRD.

The Right Honourable the Secretary of State
for the Home Department,
&c. &c. &c.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS AND COMMUTATIONS.

		Clerical.	Collegiate.	Lay.	Total.
Years	1841	1	—	—	1
	1842	9	—	3	12
	1843	15	1	13	29
	1844	24	—	15	39
	1845	44	—	12	56
	1846	49	—	7	56
	1847	38	1	13	52
	1848	16	1	8	25
	1849	19	1	10	30
	1850	27	1	9	37
	1851	31	2	31	64
	1852	31	—	13	44
	1853	36	6	16	58
	1854	59	11	61	131
	1855	42	32	146	220
	1856	46	23	162	231
	1857	52	21	230	303
	1858	32	13	159	204
	1859	52	11	308	371
	1860	74	57	583	714
	1861	93	59	634	786
	1862	101	72	505	678
	1863	90	47	383	520
	1864	97	26	787	910
	1865	88	48	903	1,039
	1866	100	40	685	825
	1867	88	55	540	683
	1868	110	45	513	668
	1869	85	27	404	516
	1870	27	42	437	506
	1871	21	41	309	371
	1872	30	43	380	453
	1873	28	49	444	521
	1874	37	35	388	460
	1875	45	56	405	506
	1876	38	40	393	471
	Total	1,775	906	9,909	12,590

ENFRANCHISEMENTS AND COMMUTATIONS.

		No.	Consideration.		
			Payment in full.	Rentcharges.	Land.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	A. R. P.
Years	1841	1	8 14 0	—	—
	1842	12	594 19 0	120 0 0	—
	1843	29	4,815 7 2	17 0 0	—
	1844	39	9,572 0 0	138 19 5	—
	1845	56	10,651 3 4	763 5 6	—
	1846	56	13,162 18 6	286 0 0	97 3 6
	1847	52	12,158 14 8	474 15 0	—
	1848	25	3,091 17 7	56 19 1	—
	1849	30	3,929 6 10	144 7 6	—
	1850	37	7,530 6 3	88 0 1	798 2 2
	1851	64	22,723 4 8	273 13 0	—
	1852	44	16,699 17 9	116 12 0	313 1 25
	1853	58	15,299 19 9	157 15 9	—
	1854	131	30,732 10 3	150 6 5	—
	1855	220	44,874 14 8½	166 10 4½	13 1 15
	1856	231	53,408 4 2½	7 18 11½	—
	1857	303	55,879 17 6½	50 14 0	—
	1858	204	35,802 1 4	3 14 7	—
	1859	371	41,582 19 1	378 19 7	114 1 26
	1860	714	107,415 6 11	805 15 1	0 0 32
	1861	786	74,186 3 5	341 12 7	41 2 32
	1862	678	92,791 5 9¾	340 1 3¾	8 3 35
	1863	520	80,718 13 7	477 14 3¼	—
	1864	910	116,223 4 9¼	1,417 12 0½	—
	1865	1,039	118,514 8 0	1,380 8 3½	—
	1866	825	95,068 14 11	736 12 9¼	—
	1867	683	118,041 7 0	377 0 11¾	—
	1868	668	109,645 14 0½	603 18 8	—
	1869	516	77,481 18 10¾	680 10 11½	—
	1870	506	76,888 5 3½	884 11 7	—
	1871	371	49,177 5 9	616 8 10	—
	1872	453	55,014 6 6	734 17 1	—
	1873	521	61,906 4 3½	1,461 7 8	—
	1874	460	78,363 0 4½	669 17 0½	—
	1875	506	67,312 9 6½	451 12 6	—
	1876	471	66,040 4 6¾	289 15 9	—
	Total	12,590	1,827,307 10 3½	15,665 8 8	1,388 1 13

COPYHOLD COMMISSION.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS.

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Tenure.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement. N.B.—Where the Terms are mentioned, the same were settled by Agreement between the Parties.
Clophill, with Cainhoe -	Bedford -	The Right Honourable Countess Cowper.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
Leighton Bussard, otherwise Grovebury.	Ditto -	Wyndham Edward Hanmer, Esquire.	Ditto - - -	Fines arbitrary, heriot on parting with last copyhold estate, and quit-rents.	About three-and-one-twentieth years' annual value; heriot 10*l.* 10*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, and minerals 10*s.* per acre.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	About four-and-one-fifth years' annual value; heriot 2*l.* 2*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, and minerals 10*s.* per acre.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	About four-and-one-fifth years' annual value; heriot 4*l.* 4*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.* per acre.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	About three years' annual value; heriot 5*l.* 5*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, and minerals 10*s.* per acre.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	About three years' annual value; heriots 30*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, and minerals 10*s.* per acre.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary, heriot on parting with last copyhold estate, and quit-rents.	About three years' annual value; heriot 5*l.* 5*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, and minerals 10*s.* per acre.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	About four years' annual value; heriot 5*l.* 5*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, and minerals 10*s.* per acre.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	About three-and-a-half year's annual value; heriot 3*l.* 3*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5*s.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	About three-and-a-half years' annual value; heriot 2*l.* 2*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5*s.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary - -	About four years' annual value; minerals 1*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	About four-and-one-fifth years' annual value; heriot 5*l.* 5*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.*

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Tenure.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement. N.B.—Where the Terms are mentioned, the same were settled by Agreement between the Parties.
Leighton Bussard, otherwise Grovebury.	Bedford	Wyndham Edward Hanmer, Esquire.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and heriots on alienation of last copyhold.	Three years' annual value; heriot 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, minerals 2*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About four-and-one-third years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.* per acre.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and one-eighth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 2*l.* 5*s.*
Ramerick	Beds and Herts	The Master, Fellows, and Scholars of St. John's College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-one-third years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, and one-third value of the timber.
Shitlington, the Rectory of	Bedford	The Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	About three-and-one-tenth years' annual value, with 25 per cent. added for prospective value; heriot 7*l.* 10*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, timber 30*l.*, minerals 232*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*
Steventon	Ditto	John Folder, Thomas Parr, and Clement Upperton, Esquires.	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Stotfold	Ditto	Julius Allington, Esquire	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About four-and-two-thirds years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.*
Stotfold, The Rectory of	Ditto	The Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-two-thirds years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.*
Broomhall	Berks, Wilts, and Surrey.	The Master, Fellows, and Scholars of St. John's College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	About three-and-two-thirds years' annual value; heriot 5*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 3*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-two-thirds years' annual value; heriot 5*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals 7*l.*
Bassetsbury	Bucks	John George Johnson and Arthur Magniac, Esquires.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Green End in Waddesden	Ditto	Rev. Thomas John Williams, as Rector.	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	About two-and-a-half fines, half a year's annual value; heriot 26*l.* 10*s.*, quit-rents 28 years,
Hardwick-cum-Weedon	Ditto	The Warden and Scholars of New College, Oxford.	Copyhold for two lives (no right of renewal).	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Seventeen years' annual value; heriot 15*l.*, quit-rents 16 years, timber 35*l.*, minerals 2*l.*
Muttons in Waddesden	Ditto	Rev. Edward William Forty Latlmer, as Rector.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	About two-and-a-half fines, half a year's annual value; heriot 58*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, quit-rents 28 years.
Temple Wycombe	Ditto	The Right Honourable Baron Carington.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5*l.*
Tingewick	Ditto	The Warden and Scholars of New College, Oxford.	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	One year's annual value (including fine and heriot); quit-rents 30 years, minerals 10*s.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Tenure.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement. N.B.—Where the Terms are mentioned, the same were settled by Agreement between the Parties.
Fulbourn Zouches in Fulbourn.	Cambridge	Charles Watson Townley, Esquire	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.*
Fulmer, otherwise Foulmire	Ditto	Henry Sholto Douglas, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	About three years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 6*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Histon Saint Andrew	Ditto	Mrs. Catherine Sumpter	Ditto	Ditto	Three years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber 10*s.*, minerals 10*s.*
Histon Saint Etheldred	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber 10*s.*, minerals 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber 10*s.*, minerals 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber 2*s.* 2*d.*, minerals 2*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber 5*s.*, minerals 5*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Limburys in Ickleton	Ditto	The Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Clare College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-one-tenth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.* per acre.
Linton Great, with Chilfords and Michaelots.	Ditto	Rev. Charles Edmund Ruck Keene.	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-two-fifths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.*
Soham and Fordham (parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster).	Ditto	William Dunn Gardner, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*
The Priory Caldrees, Hovells, and Durhams in Ickleton.	Ditto	Robert George Wyndham Herbert, Esquire.	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-one-tenth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 7*s.* 6*d.* per acre.
Whittlesey Saint Andrew (Isle of Ely).	Cambridge	John Walbanke Childers, Esquire	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain and quit rents.	One year's annual value; quit-rents and minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Whittlesey Saint Mary (Isle of Ely).	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Wilbraham Ricotts	Ditto	The Master or Keeper and Fellows or Scholars of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals included.
Beaureper	Derby	The Rev. Sir Edward Repps Jodrell, Bart.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	About three-and-seven-eighths years' annual value.

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Tenure.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement. N.B.—Where the Terms are mentioned, the same were settled by Agreement between the Parties.
Beaureper	Derby	The Rev. Sir Edward Repps Jodrell, Bart.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary	One-fifth of the fee-simple value, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	One-fifth of the fee-simple value.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four years' annual value.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-nine-tenths years' annual value.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-one-fifth years' annual value.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain	Four fines, one-quarter of a year's annual value, minerals included.
Duffield	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-half years' annual value, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-a-half years' annual value, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-three-eighths years' annual value, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-one-fifth years' annual value.
Holland, otherwise Hulland	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-a-half years' annual value.
Hope	Ditto	Joseph Hall, Esquire	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	The copyholds consisted of land only, and the consideration agreed upon was at the rate of 7*l.* 10*s.* per acre, to include heriots and quit-rents.
Alvethley	Essex	The Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London as Governors of Saint Thomas Hospital.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ashdon Rectory	Ditto	Rev. John Thomas Walker as Rector.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Barnston	Ditto	John Lesley Toke, Esquire	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; three heriots 23*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber.
Barrow Hall	Ditto	Mark Beauchamp Peacock, Esq., and the Rev. Edward Hamilton Nelson.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.*
Battles Hall in Manuden	Ditto	Robert Gosling, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-two-thirds years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*l.*
Berners Roothing	Ditto	Thomas Harvey Bramston, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Tenure.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement. N.B.—Where the Terms are mentioned, the same were settled by Agreement between the Parties.
Bradwell next Coggeshall	Essex	Rev. Peter Maxey Brunwin	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Burnham with Mangapp	Ditto	Sir Henry Bouverie Paulet St. John Mildmay, Bart.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and heriots	Ditto.
Chelmsford, otherwise Bishops Hall.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Chipping Walden	Ditto	The Right Honourable Lord Braybrooke.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-one-tenth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-one-twentieth years' annual valne; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-two-thirds years' annual value; quit-rents, 28 years minerals 15*s.* 5*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 15*s.* 6*d.*
Clacton, Great and Little	Ditto	John Thomas Ambrose, Francis Parker, and Thomas William Nunn, Esquires.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Coggeshall, Great	Ditto	Sir Charles Du Cane, K.C.M.G.	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Cold Norton	Ditto	The Governors of Sutton's Hospital in Charterhouse.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About four-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.*
Cressing Temple	Ditto	The Rev. Thomas Pym Bridges	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 5*s.* per acre.
Dunmow, Great	Ditto	Miss Frances Evelyn Maynard	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Earls Colne	Ditto	John Carwardine, Esquire	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Epping Bury	Ditto	George Wythes, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Tenure.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement. N.B.—Where the Terms are mentioned, the same were settled by Agreement between the Parties.
Epping Bury	Essex	George Wythes, Esquire	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About three-and-one-sixth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-one-tenth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 10*s.*
Felsted, otherwise Felsted Bury with Grand Courts.	Ditto	William Bulkeley Glasse and Andrew Alfred Collyer-Bristow, Esquires.	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Two fines, half a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included for fines certain.
			Customary freeholds	Reliefs and free-rents	Two reliefs; free-rents 28 years for customary freeholds.
Foucher's Heron	Ditto	George Alan Lowndes, Esquire	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*
Ging Berners, otherwise Ging Hospital, otherwise Fryerning.	Ditto	The Warden, Fellows, and Scholars of Wadham College, Oxford.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Hedingham Burrough	Ditto	Lewis Ashhurst Majendie, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Hedingham Upland	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Hockley, otherwise Hockley Hall.	Ditto	George Wyatt Digby and Arthur Evans, Esquires.	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-one-third years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Lamarsh	Ditto	Charles John Dimond and Henry John Sperling, Esquires.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Layton, otherwise Low Leighton, otherwise Leighton Grange.	Ditto	Rev. John Pardoe	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.* 2*s.*
Leigh, otherwise Leigh Hall	Ditto	Osmund Barnard, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Lexden	Ditto	Philip Oxenden Papillon, Esquire	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Moulsham, otherwise Moulsham Hall.	Ditto	Sir Henry Bouverie Paulet St. John Mildmay, Bart.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Mountneys and Dagworths, otherwise Elmdonbury.	Ditto	Rev. Robert Wilkes	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-one-twentieth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.*
Nazeing	Ditto	Sir Herewald Wake, Bart.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Nortofts in Finchingfield	Ditto	Sidney Pattison, Esquire	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Orsett	Ditto	Richard Baker Wingfield Baker, Esquire.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, quit-rents.	Ditto.

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Tenure.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement. N.B.—Where the Terms are mentioned, the same were settled by Agreement between the Parties.
Pebmarsh and Dagworth	Essex	Mrs. Emily Giles-Puller	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5*s.*
Prayors in Hedingham Sible	Ditto	Lewis Ashuret Majendie, Esquire	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Rawreth Hall	Ditto	The Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Saint John's College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Ditto.
Royden Hall	Ditto	William Bulkeley Glasse and Andrew Alfred Collyer-Bristow, Esquires.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About three-and-one-tenth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.*
Ruckholts	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 15*l.*
Sewardstone	Ditto	Charles William Hamilton Sotheby, Esquire.	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-half year's annual value; one-fifth value of the timber, quit-rents included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	About three-and-one-third years' annual value; heriot 14*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.*
Southminster	Ditto	The Governors of Sutton's Hospital in Charterhouse.	Ditto	Ditto	About three years' annual value; two heriots 20*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, one-fifth value of the timber, minerals 2*s.* 6*d.* per acre.
Wakering, Little	Ditto	Sir John Tyssen Tyrell, Bart.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Waltham Holy Cross	Ditto	Sir Herewald Wake, Bart.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Walthamstow Toney and High Hall.	Ditto	Miss Frances Evelyn Maynard	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals reserved.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Five years' annual value.
Warley, Great	Ditto	The Right Honourable Lord Headley.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Tenure.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement. N.B.—Where the Terms are mentioned, the same were settled by Agreemen tbetween the Parties.
Warley, Great	Essex	The Right Honourable Lord Headley.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Woodford	Ditto	William Bulkeley Glasse and Andrew Alfred Collyer-Bristow, Esquires.	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-three-fifths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*l.*
Awre and Etloe	Gloucester	Thomas Evans, Esquire, and others, as Trustees of the Charity called The Hospital of Sir Thomas Rich, in the City of Gloucester.	Ditto	Fines certain (one year's reserved rent on descent, and one year's value on surrender), heriots, and quit-rents.	About one fine, one-eighth of a year's annual value; heriot 21*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About one-and-a-third fines, one-eighth of a year's annual value; four heriots 42*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals 6*l.* 5*s.* (Terms settled by Commissioners.)
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain (one year's reserved rent on descent, and one year's value on surrender), and quit-rents.	About one fine, one-eighth of a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years. (Terms settled by Commissioners.)
Breinton	Hereford	The Dean and Chapter of Hereford.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, timber 1*l.* 1*s.*, minerals 1*l.* 1*s.*
Abbots Langley, otherwise Lees Langley.	Hertford	The President, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College, Oxford, and the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	About three-and-one-third years' annual value; heriot 2*l.*, quit-rents 25 years.
Amwell, Great	Ditto	Mrs. Mary Ann Brown	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Amwell, Little, otherwise Rushen.	Ditto	The Right Honourable Marquis Townshend.	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber 6*l.*, minerals 5*l.*
Anesty ad Castrum, otherwise Anesty at the Castle.	Ditto	Charles Frederick Adams, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Braughingbury	Ditto	Mrs. Maria Tower	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Braughingbury and Gatesbury	Ditto	Ditto	Freeholds	Reliefs and free rents	Two reliefs; free rents 28 years.
Brickendonbury	Ditto	Rev. William Knox Marshall and others.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-one-fifth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, one-fifth value of the timber, minerals 2*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, one-fifth value of the timber, minerals 14*s.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Tenure.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement. N.B.—Where the Terms are mentioned, the same were settled by Agreement between the Parties.
Bushey	Hertford	The Right Honourable The Earl of Essex.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fine (one year's value) and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; quit-rents and minerals included.
Cashio	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	One-fifth of the fee-simple value; minerals included.
Challers and Chamberlynes	Ditto	The Right Honourable Baron Strathnairn.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5*s.* 1*d.*
Cheshunt	Ditto	Sir George Rendlesham Prescott, Bart.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Chipping Barnet and East Barnet.	Hertford and Middlesex.	William Henry Richardson, Esquire.	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Flamstead	Hertford	Mrs. Fanny Rosier	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Gatesbury	Ditto	Mrs. Maria Tower	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Hamele otherwise Hamels with Masters.	Ditto	Miss Catherine Martha Mellish	Ditto	Ditto	A rentcharge based upon three-and-one-eighth years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 14*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-one-twenty-fifth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto Freeholds	Ditto Reliefs and free rents	Three-and-nine-tenths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, and minerals 5*s.* for copyholds. Two reliefs. Free-rents 28 years for freeholds.
Hatfield	Ditto	The Right Honourable The Marquis of Salisbury.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Hemel Hempsted with the Members.	Ditto	Thomas Frederick Halsey, Esquire, M.P.	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; quit-rents 25 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; heriot of second best beast 80*l.*, six heriots certain 7*s.* 6*d.*, quit-rents 25 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; heriot 5*l.*, quit-rents 25 years, minerals 10*s.*

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Tenure.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement. N.B.—Where the Terms are mentioned, the same were settled by Agreement between the Parties.
Hemel Hempsted with the Members.	Hertford	Thomas Frederick Halsey, Esquire, Esq., M.P.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines, one-third of a year's annual value; one heriot, second best beast, 17*l.* 10*s.*, five heriots certain 6*s.* 3*d.*, quit-rents 25 years, minerals 1*l.*
King's Langley	Ditto	Robert Blackwell, Esquire	Freeholds	Reliefs, heriots, and free-rents.	Settled by award.
Milkley, otherwise Mentley	Ditto	Miss Catherine Martha Mellish	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	A rentcharge based upon four-and-one-third years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 3*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto Freeholds	Ditto Reliefs and free rents	About four-and-two-fifths years' annual value; two reliefs, quit and free rents 28 years, minerals 20*l.*
Park	Ditto	The Right Honourable The Earl of Essex.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value, quit-rents and minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Five years' annual value, minerals included.
Queenbury with Mutford Darcels and Turks.	Ditto	The Master, or Keeper, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and Mrs. Mary Wyman and others, their Lessees.	Customary freeholds	Reliefs and free rents	Two reliefs; free rents 28 years.
Ramerick	Hertford and Bedford.	The Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Saint John's College, Cambridge.	Copyhold of inheritance Freeholds	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents. Free-rents	About three-and-one-tenth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber 1*l.*, minerals 12*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* for fines arbitrary. Free rents 28 years for freeholds.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About four-and-two-thirds' years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Redbourne	Hertford	The Right Honourable The Earl of Verulam.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Rookery and Water Andrews	Ditto	The Right Honourable Baron Strathnairn.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber 16*s.* 8*d.*, minerals 2*l.*
Royston	Ditto	The Right Honourable Lord Dacre.	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-one-sixteenth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Shenley Bury	Ditto	Thomas Borron Myers, Esquire	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	About four-and-three-quarters years' annual value; heriot 15*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber.

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Tenure.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement. N.B.—Where the Terms are mentioned, the same were settled by Agreement between the Parties.
Shenley Bury	Hertford	Thomas Borron Myers, Esquire	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Shenley Hall, otherwise Salisbury.	Ditto	William Brough Phillimore, Esquire.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ware Extra and Thundridge	Ditto	Henry Rastrick, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ware, The Rectory of	Ditto	The Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-one-tenth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.*
Watford, with the Members	Ditto	The Right Honourable The Earl of Essex.	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value, quit-rents and minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-seven-eighths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Four-and-three-quarters years' annual value; heriot 23*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5*l.*
Welwes otherwise Welwyn Rectory.	Ditto	The Rev. Charles Lee Wingfield, as Rector.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-one-sixth years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.*
Westmill Bury and Berkesden in Westmill.	Ditto	Miss Catherine Martha Mellish	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Freeholds	Reliefs and free rents	Two reliefs; free rents 28 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-nine-tenths years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 108*l.*
Windridge	Ditto	The Right Honourable the Earl of Verulam.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Wymondley, Great and Little	Ditto	Charles Willes Wilshere, Esquire	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About three-and-two-thirds years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Ives, Saint, with the Sleap and Burstellars.	Huntingdon	The Duke of Manchester	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Toseland, with the Members	Ditto	George Onslow Newton, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Prescot	Lancaster	The Provost and Scholars of King's College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Quit-rents (no fine)	One year's annual value, quit-rents 30 years.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Tenure.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement. N.B.—Where the Terms are mentioned, the same were settled by Agreement between the Parties.
Prescot	Lancaster	The Provost and Scholars of King's College, Cambridge.	Copyhold of inheritance	No fine or quit-rents	One year's annual value.
Crowland	Lincoln	The Right Honourable Earl Normanton and Baron Somerton.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Deeping, East and West	Ditto	James Kettle Norman, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-one-third years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 115*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-nine-tenths years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 20*s.* per acre.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-one-third years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 20*s.* per acre.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 20*s.* per acre.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 20*s.* per acre.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-one-tenth years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 20*s.* per acre.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 1*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-one-fifth years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 20*s.* per acre.
Nettleham	Ditto	The Bishop of Lincoln	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Spalding Crowland	Ditto	Everard Theophilus Buckworth, Esquire.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Abbotts Kensington	Middlesex	The Right Honourable The Earl of Ilchester.	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Colham	Ditto	Rafe Oswald Leycester and William Matthew Mills Whitehouse, Esquires.	Ditto	Fines certain and heriots	Two-and-a-half fines; one-and-a-half year's annual value; two heriots 42*l.*, one-third value of the timber, minerals 20*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines; about one year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, 10*l.* for facilities of improvement, minerals 10*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines; two years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 5*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines; one-and-a-half year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 3*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Tenure.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement. N.B.—Where the Terms are mentioned, the same were settled by Agreement between the Parties.
Colkennington, otherwise Kempton.	Middlesex	Thomas Barnett and Henry William Birch, Esquires.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Edelmeton, otherwise Edelington, otherwise Edmonton.	Ditto	Sir William Michael Curtis, Baronet.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Edgware and Kingsbury	Ditto	The Warden and College of All Souls, Oxford.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents. (Fines certain on admission of heir.)	Three-and-nine-tenths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*s.*
Hampstead	Ditto	Sir John Maryon Wilson, Baronet	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Sir Spencer Maryon Maryon Wilson, Baronet.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Harefield	Ditto	Charles Newdigate Newdegate, Esquire, M.P.	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	About two-thirds of a year's annual value; heriot 50*l.*, quit-rents 30 years, minerals 9*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*
Harmondsworth	Ditto	Edward Woodroffe Woolls, Esquire	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; heriot 10*l.* 10*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Isleworth Syon, otherwise Syon Isleworth, otherwise Thistleworth.	Ditto	The Duke of Northumberland	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ruislip	Ditto	The Provost and Scholars of King's College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Half a year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 5*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Half a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5*l.*
Stanwell, with its members	Ditto	Sir John Gibbons, Baronet	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About three-and-one-third years' annual value; 5*l.* for prospective value, 10*s.* for license to demise, quit-rents 25 years, minerals 10*s.*
Magna Porta	Monmouth	Reginald Blewitt Dowling, Esquire.	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Four fines, one-fifth of a year's annual value; two heriots certain 2*s.*, quit-rents 28 years.
Alburgh Rectory	Norfolk	The Rev. Charles William Lohr, as Rector.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Tenure.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement. N.B.—Where the Terms are mentioned, the same were settled by Agreement between the Parties.
Attleburgh, Rectory of, the two parts.	Norfolk	The Rev. William Chartres Safford, as Rector.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Bintry, on the part of Christ College.	Ditto	The Master or Keeper, Fellows, and Scholars of Christ's College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half fines, half a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 7*s.* 6*d.* per acre.
			Freeholds	Reliefs and free rents	Two reliefs, free rents 28 years.
Cottishall	Ditto	The Provost and Scholars of King's College, Cambridge.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain and quit-rents.	One year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 5*s.*
Denton Rectory	Ditto	The Venerable William Arundell Bouverie, as Rector.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Dereham East, of the Queen	Ditto	Henry Edwards Paine and Richard Brettell, Esquires.	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, timber 60*l.*, minerals 114*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 1*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 19*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 1*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 26*l.* 10*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Five years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 6*l.*
Dickleburgh Rectory	Ditto	Rev. Henry Brandreth, as Rector.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	About three years' annual value; minerals 9*s.* 4*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About three-and-three-fifths years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals included.
Diss, the Rectory of	Ditto	Rev. Charles Robertson Manning, as Rector.	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-one-fifth years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 10*s.* 3*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-one-ninth years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 15*s.*
Ellingham Hall	Ditto	Mrs. Mary Taylor	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ellingham Rectory	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Tenure.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement. N.B.—Where the Terms are mentioned, the same were settled by Agreement between the Parties.
Fransham, Great	Norfolk	Henry Oxley, Laurence Desborough, and Laurence Desborough, jun., Esquires.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, minerals 2*l.*
Heigham next Norwich	Ditto	The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Howards Harveys and Pages	Ditto	The Rev. William Grigson	Ditto Freeholds	Ditto Reliefs and free rents	Three fines, one-quarter of a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 3*l.* for copyholds. Three reliefs; free rents 28 years for freeholds.
Ovington, otherwise Ovington Bozomes, with the members.	Ditto	The Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Toft Monks	Ditto	The Provost and Scholars of King's College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; minerals 10*s.*
Wymondham Hethersett	Ditto	Mrs. Caroline Sobieski Lynes	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Boroughbury	Northampton-	The Bishop of Peterborough	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	One fine, three quarters of a year's annual value; quit rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Irthlingborough	Ditto	The Dean and Chapter of Peterborough.	Ditto	Ditto	One fine, three quarters of a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years.
Kettering, the Rectory of	Ditto	Rev. Henry Lindsay, as Rector	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years.
Paston Gunthorpe and Thwaits.	Ditto	The Dean and Chapter of Peterborough.	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	One fine, three quarters of a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Peterborough	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	One fine, half a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	One fine, three quarters of a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Walton	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Weedonbeck	Ditto	The Provost and College Royal of Eton, nigh Windsor.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots certain, and quit-rents. (No fine in case of tenant dying intestate.)	About three-and-two-thirds years' annual value, less one-sixth for special custom; heriot 10*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Tenure.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement. N.B.—Where the Terms are mentioned, the same were settled by Agreement between the Parties.
Weedonbeck	Northampton	The Provost and College Royal of Eton, nigh Windsor.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary, heriots certain, and quit-rents. (No fine in case of tenant dying intestate.)	Four-and-a-quarter years' annual value, heriot 10*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-three-quarters years' annual value, less one sixth for special custom; heriot 10*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-seven-tenths years' annual value, less one-sixth for special custom; heriot 10*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and heriots certain. (No fine in case of tenant dying intestate.)	Five years' annual value, less one-sixth for special custom; heriot 10*s.*, minerals included.
Wellingborough	Ditto	Quintus Vivian, Esquire	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Wellingborough, formerly belonging to the College of Irthlingborough.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Wellingborough Hatton	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Werrington	Ditto	The Dean and Chapter of Peterborough.	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	One fine; three quarters of a year's annual value, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Tweedmouth and Spittle	Northumberland	The Mayor and Corporation of Berwick-upon-Tweed.	Ditto	Fines certain	Settled by award.
Tynemouth	Ditto	The Duke of Northumberland	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	About one fifth of a year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About one fourth of a year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About one third of a year's annual value; quit-rents 30 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	One year's annual value, quit-rents included.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Tenure.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement. N.B.—Where the Terms are mentioned, the same were settled by Agreement between the Parties.
Tynemouth - - -	Northumberland	The Duke of Northumberland -	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain and quit-rents.	One year's annual value ; quit-rents 30 years.
Ditto - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Five fines ; three quarters of a year's annual value, quit-rents 30 years.
Uppingham, Rectory of -	Rutland -	The Rev. Chancellor William Wales, as Rector.	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About three-and-a-half-years' annual value ; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5*s.*
Wem - - -	Salop - -	The Duke of Cleveland - -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary and heriots	Six years' annual value ; three heriots 31*l.* 10*s.*
Midsomer Norton Parsonage	Somerset -	The Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford.	Copyhold for lives. (Part for two lives, and part for one.)	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Six years' annual value ; quit-rents 19 years for first copy, eight-and-a-half years' annual value, quit-rents 16½ years for second and third copies, 14 years' annual value, quit-rents 11 years for fourth copy, minerals 10*s.*, heriots included.
Taunton Dean - -	Ditto -	Edward William Cox, Esquire -	Customary freehold of inheritance.	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Botley - - -	Southampton	William Warner, Esquire - -	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	About three-and-a-half years' annual value ; heriot 25*l.*, quit-rents 25 years, minerals included.
Ecchinswell - -	Ditto -	The Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon.	Ditto - -	Fines certain - -	Two-and-a-half fines ; half a year's annual value, free warren rights 1*l.* 10*s.*, minerals reserved.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - - -	Ditto -	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines ; one third of a year's annual value, two heriots 50*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, free warren rights 10*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, minerals reserved.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Two-and-a-half-fines ; one third of a year's annual value, two-and-a-half-heriots 26*l.* 5*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, and free warren rights 26*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*
Eling - - -	Ditto -	The Warden and Scholars, Clerks of the College of Saint Mary of Winchester, near Winchester.	Ditto -	Fines arbitrary and heriots	About three-and-three-fifths years' annual value ; heriots 6*l.*, minerals included.
Ditto - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - - -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	About-three-and-seven-eighths years' annual value ; heriot 10*l.*, quit-rents 25 years, minerals included.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	About three-and-a-half years' annual value; heriot 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, quit-rents 25 years, minerals included.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Tenure.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement. N.B.—Where the Terms are mentioned, the same were settled by Agreement between the Parties.
Eling	Southampton	The Warden and Scholars, Clerks of the College of Saint Mary of Winchester, near Winchester.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	About four-and-nine-tenths years' annual value; heriot 7*l.* 10*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Fernhill	Ditto	Ditto	Copyhold for 2 lives (No right of renewal.)	Ditto	Eleven-and-three-quarters years' annual value; heriot 40*l.*, quit-rents 19 years, minerals included.
Hambledon	Ditto	Ditto	Copyhold for 3 lives (No right of renewal).	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-quarter years' annual value; heriots 27*l.* 10*s.*; bonus of 270*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* to compensate depreciation to lord's estate by sale of lands; quit-rents 17¾ years, minerals included.
Highclere and Burghclere	Ditto	The Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, free warren rights 18*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, minerals reserved.
Meonstoke	Ditto	The Warden and Scholars, Clerks of the College of Saint Mary of Winchester, near Winchester.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Three-and-four-fifth years' annual value; heriot 30*l.*, quit-rents £5 years, minerals included.
Newland	Ditto	Henry Peter Delmé, Esq.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary (buildings one-third less fine) and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary (buildings one-third less fine), heriots and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Newtown Borough	Ditto	The Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon.	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines; half a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, free warren rights 15*s.*, minerals reserved.
Titchfield	Ditto	Henry Peter Delmé, Esquire	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary (buildings one-third less fine).	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary (houses and buildings one-third less fine) and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Lapley and Aston	Stafford	Thomas Hay Swinfen, Esquire	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Tenure.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement. N.B.—Where the Terms are mentioned, the same were settled by Agreement between the Parties.
Stowheath	Stafford	The Duke and Earl of Sutherland and Walter Peter Giffard, Esquire.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary	Three years' annual value.
Wednesbury	Ditto	The Lady Emily Foley and Sir Arthur Douglas Scott, Baronet.	Ditto	Quit rents (no fine)	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and heriots	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Heriots and quit-rents (no fine).	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Abbas Hall in Great Cornard	Suffolk	Henry Weare Sparrow, Esquire	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Alpheton	Ditto	Nathaniel Clarke Barnardiston, Esquire.	Freeholds	Reliefs and free rents	About two reliefs; free rents 28 years.
Aspall Stonham	Ditto	John Francis Cust, Leopold Cust, and Horace Broke, Esquires.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Bonds in Freston	Ditto	Sir George Nathaniel Broke Middleton, Baronet.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Brandon, otherwise Brandon Ferry.	Ditto	The Baron Henry Barreto and Heathfield Young, Esquire.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Ditto.
Broughton Hall, with Upston Hall.	Ditto	John Francis Cust, Leopold Cust, and Horace Broke, Esquires.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Chevenhall, otherwise Chepenhall.	Ditto	The Right Honourable Lord Waveney.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Christchurch, otherwise Withepole House.	Ditto	Thomas Neale Founereau, Esq.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Claydon Hall	Ditto	John Francis Cust, Leopold Cust, and Horace Broke, Esquires.	Ditto	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Two fines, one third of a year's annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Combes	Ditto	The Right Honourable the Earl of Ashburnham.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	About four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, and two-fifths value of the timber.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-three-fifths years' annual value; quit-rents 30 years, and two-fifths value of the timber.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Tenure.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement. N.B.—Where the Terms are mentioned, the same were settled by Agreement between the Parties.
Cratfield Roos	Suffolk	The Right Honourable Baron Waveney.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Three-and-one-tenth years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 1*l.* 5*s.*
Desning with its members	Ditto	William Robert Gamul Farmer, Esquire.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Earl Soham	Ditto	Charles Henry Capon, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	A rentcharge based upon three-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 5*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A rentcharge based upon five years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 5*s.*
Felixstowe Priory	Ditto	George Tomline, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Framlingham at the Castle	Ditto	The Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Pembroke College, Cambridge.	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-one-third years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 2*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Glemsford	Ditto	Sidney Pattisson, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Gosbeck	Ditto	Sir George Nathaniel Broke-Middleton, Bart.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Grimston with Morston	Ditto	George Tomline, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Halesworth, the Rectory of	Ditto	The Rev. Vincent John Stanton, as Rector.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Horham Thorpe Hall with Wootten.	Ditto	Sir Edward Clarence Kerrison, Baronet.	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-one-third years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 5*s.* per acre.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 10*s.*
Hoxne Hall with the Priory	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-one-third years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 21*l.* 5*s.*
Huntingfield	Ditto	The Right Honourable Lord Huntingfield.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Huntingfield Rectory	Ditto	The Rev. William Holland, as Rector.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Tenure.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement. N.B.—Where the Terms are mentioned, the same were settled by Agreement between the Parties.
Kelsale	Suffolk	Henry Alexander Starkie Bence, Esquire.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Kenton with Suddon Hall	Ditto	Thomas Richard Mills, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-three-fifths years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals 7*s.* 6*d.*
Kettleburgh	Ditto	The Right Honourable Lady Huntingfield.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Lawshall	Ditto	Miss Jane Anne Broke	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Mendham Kingshall	Ditto	The Right Honourable Lord Waveney.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, timber and minerals 5*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*
Mendham Priory	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-a-half years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, timber and minerals 1*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*
Netherbury Hall in Layham	Ditto	John Frederick Robinson, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-one-sixth years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals included.
Netherhall in Old Newton	Ditto	Charles Henry Capon, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	A rentcharge based upon three-and-one-third years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 1*l.*
Netherhall in Otley	Ditto	Hector John Gurdon Rebow, Esquire.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Overbury Hall in Layham	Ditto	John Frederick Robinson, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-one-sixth years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About four-and-seven-tenths years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, timber 1*l.* 5*s.*, minerals included.
Peasenhall	Ditto	Edgar Cherney, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Sekeford Hall	Ditto	Frederick William Wood and John Richard Wood, Esquires.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	About three-and-one-third years' annual value.
Sibton, with the members	Ditto	Mrs. Dorothea Pike Scrivener	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Sproughton	Ditto	Henry Phillips, Esquire, and Mrs. Lucy Burch Phillips.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Tenure.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement. N.B.—Where the Terms are mentioned, the same were settled by Agreement between the Parties.
Staverton with Bromeswell	Suffolk	Nathaniel Clarke Barnardiston, Esquire.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Stradbroke with Stubcroft	Ditto	Sir Edward Clarence Kerrison, Baronet.	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-one-eighth years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 4*l.* 5*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 5*s.* per acre.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-three-quarters years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 5*s.* per acre.
Thorpe Hall	Ditto	The Right Honourable the Earl of Essex, and William Hutton and Bartle John Laurie Frere, Esquires.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Ditto.
Thrandeston Woodhall	Ditto	Sir Edward Clarence Kerrison, Baronet.	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-a-half years' annual value; minerals 12*s.* 6*d.*
Walton with Trimley	Ditto	Colonel George Tomline	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Westleton Grange	Ditto	Charles Henry Capon, Esquire	Ditto	Ditto	A rentcharge based upon five years' annual value; quit-rents 25 years, minerals 1*l.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	A rentcharge based upon five years' annual value, and minerals 5*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Westleton, with the members	Ditto	Sidney Pattison, Esquire	Ditto	Fines arbitrary	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Tenure.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement. N.B.—Where the Terms are mentioned, the same were settled by Agreement between the Parties.
Westleton, with the members	Suffolk	Sidney Pattison, Esquire	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Dirto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Barnes	Surrey	The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.	Ditto	Ditto	Three-and-a-quarter years' annual value; quit-rents 28 years, minerals included.
Carshalton	Ditto	John Frederick William Blake Taylor, Esquire.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; heriot 20*l.*, quit-rents 28 years.
Cobham, otherwise Coveham	Ditto	Rev. Francis John Mount	Freeholds	Heriots and free rents	Heriots 25*l.*, free-rents 28 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Heriots 30*l.*, free-rents 30 years.
Ebbisham, otherwise Epsom	Ditto	Charles Vernon Strange, Esquire	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Three-and-a-half year's annual value; heriot 15*l.*, quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	About three-and-three-quarters years' annual value; two heriots 27*l.* quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; two heriots and quit-rents 25*l.*, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; heriot 15*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, quit-rents 30 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four-and-three-quarters years' annual value; six heriots 72*l.*, quit-rents 30 years, minerals 6*l.*
Fauxhall	Ditto	The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Markwick, otherwise Markweeke.	Ditto	Dodsworth Haydon, William Fitzgerald Pilcher, and Henry Drayson Pilcher, Esquires.	Freehold	Heriots and quit-rents	Ditto.
Moulsey Matham, otherwise East Moulsey.	Surrey	The Rev. Henry John Hotham, and Grenville Charles Lennox Berkeley and Rowland Nevitt Bennett, Esquires.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; quit-rents and minerals included.
Thorpe	Ditto	The Rev. Henry Leigh Bennett	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Three-and-three-quarters years' annual value; heriot 35*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals 10*l.*

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Tenure.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement. N.B.—Where the Terms are mentioned, the same were settled by Agreement between the Parties.
Witley	Surrey	Robert William Webb, Esquire	Copyhold of inheritance	Part fines arbitrary, part fines certain, heriots certain, and quit-rents.	Three years' annual value for fines arbitrary; one fine, half a year's annual value, two heriots certain 10*s.*, for fines certain, quit-rents 20 years.
			Freeholds	Reliefs, heriots, and free-rents.	Reliefs 4*s.* 2*d.*, heriot 10*l.*, free rents 20 years, minerals included.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary, relief, heriots certain, and quit-rents.	Three years' annual value; two-and-a-half reliefs; heriot 12*s.* 6*d.*, quit-rents 20 years, minerals included.
Woking, The Rectory of	Ditto	Henry William Richard Westgarth Halsey, Esquire.	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Four-and-nine-tenths years' annual value; heriot 15*l.*, quit rents 27 years, minerals included.
Aldwick	Sussex	Frederick William John Caldwell and Robert George Raper, Esquires.	Ditto	Ditto	Settled by award.
Balcombe Rectory	Ditto	The Rev. Richard Gawler Meade, as Rector.	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots certain, and quit-rents.	Half a year's annual value; quit rents 28 years, heriots and minerals included.
Balneth	Ditto	Sir Charles Goring, Baronet	Ditto	Part fines arbitrary, part fines certain, heriots, and quit rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Bexhill	Ditto	The Right Honourable Earl De la Warr.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Bosham	Ditto	The Right Honourable Charles Paget Fitzhardinge Berkeley.	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Bromesmith	Ditto	Edward Frewen, Esquire	Ditto	Fines arbitrary, reliefs, heriots, and quit-rents.	Three-and-a-half years' annual value; two reliefs, two heriots 43*l.* 15*s.*, quit-rents 30 years, minerals 3*l.* 10*s.*
Chiddingley	Ditto	The Honourable Mortimer Sackville West.	Freeholds	Reliefs, heriots, and free-rents.	Two reliefs, six heriots 84*l.*, free-rents 28 years.
Ditcheling	Ditto	The most Honourable the Marquis of Abergavenny.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Customary freeholds	Reliefs, heriots, and free-rents.	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.

Manor	County.	Lord.	Nature of Tenure.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement. N.B.—Where the Terms are mentioned, the same were settled by Agreement between the Parties.
Lullington	Sussex	The Honourable Mortimer Sackville West.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Five years' annual value; heriot 10*l.* 10*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals 1*l.*
Michelham Park Gate	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines, half a year's annual value; heriots 1*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, quit-rents 30 years, minerals 5*l.* 5*s.*
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Freeholds	Reliefs, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two reliefs, heriot 14*l.*, quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Reliefs, heriots, and free-rents.	Two reliefs, heriot 14*l.*, free-rents 4*s.* 8*d.*
Rotherfield	Ditto	The Right Honourable the Earl of Abergavenny.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain, heriots and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Customary freeholds	Reliefs, heriots, and free-rents.	Two-and-a-half reliefs, seven heriots 98*l.*, free-rents 30 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto	Two-and-a-half reliefs, three heriots 35*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, free-rents 25 years.
Sheffield	Ditto	The Right Honourable the Earl of Sheffield.	Freeholds	Ditto	Settled by award.
Tangmere	Ditto	The Duke of Richmond	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Two-and-a-half fines, one-quarter of a year's annual value; heriot 1*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals 8*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*
Tarring Peverell	Ditto	The Right Honourable the Earl of Sheffield.	Ditto	Part fines arbitrary, part fines certain, heriots, and quit-rents.	Settled by award.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Freeholds	Reliefs, heriots, and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Warbleton	Ditto	The Right Honourable the Earl of Chichester and others, as Trustees of Smith's Charity.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary, heriots, and quit-rents.	Four years' annual value; heriot 26*l.* 5*s.*, quit-rents 28 years, one-third value of the timber, minerals 10*s.* per acre.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Four years' annual value; heriot 25*l.*, quit-rents 28 years, minerals 5*l.* for fine arbitrary lands.
			Customary freeholds	Reliefs, heriots, and free-rents.	One relief, two heriots 17*l.* 15*s.*, free-rents 28 years for customary freehold lands.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Freeholds	Heriots and quit-rents	Three heriots 43*l.* 15*s.*, quit-rents 28 years.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Reliefs, heriots, and quit-rents.	One relief, four heriots 48*l.* 15*s.*, quit-rents 28 years.
Balsal *alias* Temple Balsal	Warwick	The Governors of the Hospital of the Lady Katherine Leveson.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines certain and quit-rents.	Settled by award.

ENFRANCHISEMENTS—*continued.*

Manor.	County.	Lord.	Nature of Tenure.	Incidents of the Manor.	Terms for Enfranchisement. N.B.—Where the Terms are mentioned, the same were settled by Agreement between the Parties.
Tardebigg - - -	Worcester and Warwick.	The Right Honourable Baron Windsor.	Copyhold of inheritance	Fines arbitrary and heriots. (Fines certain on admission of heir.)	Settled by award.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
Barmby upon Dunn -	York -	Thomas Ross, Esquire, and others	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Ditto.
Brotherton - - -	Ditto -	Sir John William Ramsden, Bart.	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary - -	Ditto.
Cottingham Richmond -	Ditto -	Mrs. Theresa Haworth - -	Ditto - -	Fines certain - -	One year's annual value.
Ditto - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
Poppleton with the members.	Ditto -	Andrew Montague, Esquire -	Ditto - -	Fines arbitrary and quit-rents.	Settled by award.

COPY of the THIRTY-FIFTH REPORT of the COPYHOLD COMMISSIONERS to HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE for the HOME DEPARTMENT;—pursuant to the Act 4 & 5 Vict. c. 35. s. 3.

1877.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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EPPING FOREST COMMISSION.

FINAL REPORT

OF THE

EPPING FOREST COMMISSIONERS.

DATED 1ST MARCH 1877.

(PRESENTED PURSUANT TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
3 *May* 1877.

FINAL REPORT

OF THE

EPPING FOREST COMMISSIONERS.

EPPING FOREST COMMISSION.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

May it Please your Majesty,

We, the Epping Forest Commissioners, appointed by the Epping Forest Act, 1871, humbly submit to your Majesty this our Final Report.

In the year 1875 we presented to your Majesty our Preliminary Report, dated the 27th day of February 1875. Since that date, by the Epping Forest Act, 1875, and the Epping Forest Act, 1876, the time for making our Final Report was extended to the 17th day of March in this present year. Preliminary Report. 38 Vict. c. 6. 39 Vict. c. 3.

In our Preliminary Report we stated the proceedings we had taken in prosecuting the inquiries directed or authorised by the Epping Forest Acts, and certain conclusions at which we had arrived, reporting, amongst other things, to the effect that the ownership of the soil of the waste lands was not disputed, and was in the lords of the various manors and those claiming under them; and that over those parts of the waste within the regard of the Forest over which your Majesty's rights had not been released or conveyed, such rights still existed, and that all inclosures within the regard of the Forest made since the 21st day of August 1851, where your Majesty's forestal rights had not been conveyed or released, were unlawful as against your Majesty and the commoners, and that where your Majesty's rights had been conveyed or released, inclosures within the regard of the Forest made since the 21st day of August 1851 were unlawful as against the commoners; and that the owners and occupiers of lands and tenements within the regard of the Forest not being waste of the Forest, or inclosures from waste, had a right of common of pasture for commonable cattle within the Forest, namely, horses, and neat beasts, levant and couchant on their lands and tenements aforesaid as appurtenant thereto over all the wastes of the Forest according to the assize and customs of the Forest; and in such proceedings we had heard much documentary and oral evidence and argument. We annex, in Appendix V. to this Report, a summary of the subjects of the proceedings at the public meetings held by us; in Appendix VI., a list of the documents put in evidence before us by the lords of manors and purchasers of inclosures, the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London, and other commoners, and the Commissioners of your Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, commencing with a Charter of King Edward the Confessor to the Church of Saint Paul; and in Appendix VII. a list of the witnesses examined before us. There were also produced to us, by your Majesty's Commissioners of Works, tables of letters written on behalf of the Commissioners of Woods to inclosers or their solicitors, and of letters written by inclosers or their solicitors to the Commissioners of Woods or their solicitors, and of written reports made to the Commissioners of Woods by Forest officers who were not under-keepers, and of written reports made to the Commissioners of Woods by under-keepers, and of returns relating to deer, made on behalf of the Lord Warden of the Forest to the Commissioners of Woods as part of the *res gestæ* relating to the Forest: these tables are referred to in the before-mentioned list of documents, and we forward them herewith. There were also put before us, Preliminary Report. Appendix V. Appendix VI. Appendix VII.

on behalf of the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London and other commoners, certain tables, being analyses, or abridgments, or summaries of claims to common of pasture, presentments, licenses, grants, and inclosures; these tables will be found at pages 1869—2039 in the Notes of Proceedings.

The impressions of the Forest marks, taken from the marking-irons produced before us of several parishes, will be found at page 2224 of the notes of proceedings.

There were also produced before us private documents relating to title of parties interested, but not affecting the general Forest question.

Proceedings since Preliminary Report.

Since the presentation of our Preliminary Report, dated the 27th day of February 1875, we have further proceeded with the inquiries directed by the Epping Forest Act, 1871, so far as necessary to enable us to prepare and settle a Scheme for the disafforestation of the Forest, and for the preservation and management of the waste lands thereof, and which Scheme, with Plan and Schedules thereto annexed, we have prepared and settled, and set out in full in the Schedule to this our Final Report as part thereof.

Further inquiries.

In prosecuting our further inquiries, we held, after public and other notice, several public meetings, and inquired further into claims, including the claim on behalf of the Lord Warden of the Forest, claims as to right of lopping trees in the parish and manor of Loughton, and to the right of lopping trees in the manor of Theydon Bois, and to the rights to assignments of fuel or wood within the manors of Waltham Holy Cross and Sewardstone respectively, and as to the rights of pannage and of digging gravel and sand and of getting estovers in the Forest, and the claim of the Corporation of the City of London to hunt in Epping Forest.

The result of our further inquiries into claims, after hearing the parties interested and the evidence adduced, is as follows:—

Lord Wardenship.

The office of Lord Warden of the Forest is vested in William Bulkeley Glasse and Andrew Alfred Collyer-Bristow, the trustees of the Will of the late William Richard Arthur Earl of Mornington, dated the 27th day of June 1863.

Lopping in Loughton.

There is vested in the inhabitants of the manor and parish of Loughton the right, from the hour of 12 o'clock at night on the 11th day of November in every year until the same hour on the 23rd day of April in every succeeding year, to cut or lop, under the name of "lopwood," the boughs and branches of the trees growing upon the waste lands of the said Forest within the precincts of the said manor (except on the parts thereof called Monks Wood, containing together 98 *a.* 0 *r.* 13 *p.*, which lie on the north-west side of the said parish, and the portion called the Loughton Piece, containing 7 *a.* 3 *r.* 30 *p.*, which lies at the extreme west of the said parish), in such manner as not to destroy or unnecessarily injure the said trees for the proper use and consumption of the said inhabitants as fuel within the said manor and parish.

Estovers in Theydon Bois.

There is vested in all the customary and free tenants of the manor of Theydon Bois the right, in respect of ancient tenements held of the manor, of common of estovers, within the manor aforesaid, within the Forest, namely, to cut from the woods and trees growing on the wastes of the said manor, within the said Forest, from the hour of 12 o'clock at night on the 11th day of November in every year until the same hour on the 23rd day of April in every succeeding year, sufficient fuel to be spent and burnt in their ancient messuages, and to be carried away before the 24th day of June in one carriage (a sled) with two horses for each turn only.

Assignments of fuel or wood.

There are certain rights in respect of assignments of fuel or wood within the manors of Waltham Holy Cross and Sewardstone respectively, the particulars of which are set out in Schedule B to our Scheme.

Reeves of parishes, &c.

There are certain reeves of parishes who have rights in respect of fees for marking cattle, and the right of Robert Rounding in respect of the office of under-keeper of the Walk of Woodford, as mentioned in the said Schedule B.

Pannage.

As regards pannage, the owners and occupiers of lands and tenements within the regard of the Forest, not being waste of the Forest or inclosures from waste, have a right of common of pannage for commonable swine within the Forest, namely, swine levant and couchant on their lands and tenements aforesaid, as appurtenant thereto, over all the wastes of the Forest during the time of pannage, according to the assize and customs of the Forest.

As

As regards digging sand and gravel (except so far as the right of doing so is incident to the ownership of the soil, subject to the due preservation of rights of common, and except the right of getting materials under the Highway Acts), the only right proved before us was the right of the owners and occupiers for the time being of certain hereditaments known as Forest House, and three crofts of land containing 20 acres in the manor of Layton, otherwise Low Leighton, otherwise Leighton Grange, in the parish of Leyton, now belonging to Samuel Richard Bosanquet, to dig and get gravel in the wastes of the said manor within the said Forest in respect of and for use on the said hereditaments. Digging gravel.

No right of estovers beyond what herein appears was proved before us.

As regards the claim of the Corporation of the City of London to hunt in Epping Forest, much ancient and interesting documentary evidence was produced; but in no charter or grant was the right to hunt in Waltham Forest included by name, and the language used did not appear to include Waltham Forest, or that part of it known as Epping Forest; and there was no testimony within living memory of the Corporation, in its official or corporate character, having hunted in Epping Forest. There was no doubt an officer called "Mr. Common Hunt," and there are entries in the Corporation records relating to Mr. Common Hunt; but the Corporation had rights of hunting elsewhere, and the entry of an allowance to the Chamberlain in 1598 of a sum by him for diet, horse-meat, horse-hire, dispended by the Lord Mayor, the aldermen, and officers of the City in attending his Lordship in hunting at Havering and other places in the Forest of Waltham, would seem to be exceptional, and may well have been on invitation by the Crown to hunt there. There are also other entries in the Corporation records which were relied upon in support of the claim of the Corporation to hunt in Waltham Forest, and particularly one of the 12th day of February 1705. As, however, the Corporation of London makes no claim to compensation for such right, if it existed, it is not necessary to pursue the matter further. Epping Hunt.

With a view to the preparation of a Scheme for the disafforesting of the Forest, and the preservation and management of the waste lands thereof as an open space for the recreation and enjoyment of the public, we, by public and other notice dated the 15th day of June 1875, invited proposals for a Scheme to be sent in to us, and consequent on such notice we received several proposals for a Scheme; and in the month of August 1875 we caused copies of such proposals to be deposited at our office in Old Palace-yard, Westminster, and at several places in the Forest, for the information of all parties interested therein, and caused notice of such deposit to be given, and that copies of such proposals could be obtained at the office aforesaid; and we held, in October 1875, after public and other notice, and on several subsequent days, public meetings for the purpose of considering the several proposals which had been submitted, and of hearing and considering any suggestions or observations which any parties interested might prefer; and we annex to this Report, in Appendix III., a copy of the said proposals. The particulars of the public meetings held for considering such proposals and certain applications preliminary to depositing a Draft Scheme of our own, will be found in the printed Notes of our Proceedings, pages 3617 to 3925. Proposals for Scheme. Appendix III. Notes of Proceedings, pages 3617–3925.

Having made the inquiries directed and authorised by the Epping Forest Act, 1871, necessary in this behalf, and having considered the said proposals for a Scheme and all matters relating thereto, and from which proposals and meetings we derived much assistance, we prepared the Draft of a Scheme for the disafforesting of the Forest and for the preservation and management of the waste lands thereof (a copy of which Draft Scheme we annex to this our Report in Appendix I.); and pursuant to the Metropolitan Commons Act, 1866 (the provisions of which Act with respect to any Scheme were, so far as they were not inconsistent with or superseded by the provisions of the Epping Forest Act, 1871, directed by the last-mentioned Act to apply to the Scheme to be framed under it), we caused the said Draft Scheme to be printed and published, and also to be deposited at our office in Old Palace-yard, Westminster, and at several places in the Forest; and we gave public and other notice, dated the 19th day of July 1876, that printed copies of the said Draft Scheme, with Plan and Schedules thereto annexed, had been so deposited, and that we would receive any objections Draft Scheme, preparation, publication, and deposit of. Appendix I.

or suggestions which might be made to us in writing respecting the said Scheme on or before the 26th day of September 1876, being more than two months after the first publication of the said Draft Scheme.

Receipt of objections and proceedings thereon.
Appendix II.

We received several objections and suggestions to the said Draft Scheme, and annex a copy of such objections and suggestions to this Report in Appendix II. After the receipt of such objections and suggestions we caused them to be printed, and copies of them to be deposited at our office aforesaid, and at several places in the Forest, for inspection, and furnished copies of them to parties requiring them; and we held, pursuant to the Metropolitan Commons Act, 1866, and after public and other notice, public meetings for the purpose of taking and receiving any evidence or information which might be offered, and hearing and inquiring into the objections and suggestions then already made, and any objections or suggestions which might be made during such sitting respecting the said Draft Scheme or the said Epping Forest, regard being had to the evidence or information already taken and received, and the inquiries already made under the Epping Forest Acts. The particulars of the proceedings at such public meetings will be found in the printed Notes of our Proceedings at pages 4015 to 4225.

Notes of Proceedings, pages 4015–4225.

Scheme set out in full in Schedule, 34 & 35 Vict. c. 93, s. 14.

After duly considering all objections and suggestions made to us in writing, or at any of the said sittings, respecting the said Scheme, and all matters relating thereto, we have finally settled and certified and printed and published our Scheme for the disafforesting of the said Forest, and for the preservation and management of the waste lands thereof as an open space for the recreation and enjoyment of the public, with Plan and Schedules thereto annexed; and we have, as previously mentioned, set out in the Schedule to this our Final Report, and as part thereof, our said Scheme so finally settled and certified and printed and published by us, with Plan and Schedules thereto annexed.

Scheme, grounds of approval thereof, 34 & 35 Vict. c. 93, s. 14.

We now proceed to state the grounds for our approval of the Scheme:—

Lands subject to Scheme.
Scheme, Section 1.

Disafforestation.
Scheme, Section 2.

By the Scheme we have defined the lands which are to be subject thereto, such lands being those which are open and uninclosed, and those which have been unlawfully inclosed within 20 years next before the passing of the Epping Forest Act, 1871, as ascertained by us, and such lands being afterwards therein referred to as "the said Forest," and we have then provided for the disafforestation of the said Forest pursuant to the Epping Forest Act, 1871.

Conservators.
Scheme, Sections 3, 4.

With regard to the Governing Body who shall have the management of the said Forest, we have provided that the said Forest shall be regulated and managed by the Corporation of the City of London as Conservators thereof. In making choice of the Corporation of London as Conservators, we have been guided by many considerations. The Corporation has especially devoted itself to the elucidation of the Epping Forest question, and through its position, as owner of land having right of common within the said Forest, has been enabled to do so by virtue of this legal status in a manner more effectually than mere strangers, however anxious or public-spirited, could have done; and in doing so, it has, with the greatest energy, labour, and ability, searched for, sifted, and brought to practical application the facts and law which bear upon the question, making use of the rights of common as a means whereby to work out a great public good; and has freely, and without grudging, borne great and necessary expense. It has too, by purchase from several lords of manors, made itself the owner of the soil of upwards of 3,000 acres of the said Forest, at a total amount of purchase-money of upwards of 80,000 *l.*, such land to be held as an open space for ever for the use of the public, the money having been paid (or being about to be paid where agreement has not yet been concluded by conveyance) out of the City of London Grain Duty receivable by the Corporation under the Metage on Grain (Port of London) Act, 1872 (35 & 36 Vict. c. 100), such duty being held by the Corporation of London for the preservation of open spaces in the neighbourhood of London not within the metropolis, and so applicable to the purchase of the said Forest. The Corporation of London, too, is willing to supply out of the said City of London Grain Duty, or from other sources, such monies as, with the monies to be produced by the means set forth in the Scheme, shall be sufficient to provide for the monies payable by the Conservators under the Scheme and for the expenses to be incurred in

in and about the preservation and management of the said Forest as an open space, and so it will be unnecessary to provide for compensation or the expenses of management, either out of the Consolidated Fund, or by a rate upon the Metropolis or upon the landowners in the county of Essex. These are considerations of much importance; specially applicable to the Corporation of London, and which could not apply to any other Governing Body which might be appointed. And as regards the general fitness of the Corporation of London to perform the duties of Conservators, we have only to point to its ancient renown and its distinguished usefulness, and to the ability with which it discharges onerous and important duties devolving upon it through the many vast interests committed to its charge by Parliament, or belonging to it by charter or prescription.

Verderers. Scheme, Sections 5, 6.

It will be a large area of forest land which will be vested in the Corporation as Conservators, and we have thought it desirable that the inhabitants of the Forest should have representatives who could officially bring their views to the notice of and officially assist the Conservators, for the opinion of an official representation of many has a weight far different from that of a private individual only; and so we have provided for there being four persons representing the inhabitants of the Forest, to be styled by the ancient name of Verderers (four being the ancient number of verderers), and to be members of a Committee to be appointed by the Conservators to act under the direction of the Conservators; and we have provided that the present three verderers, who were appointed for life, should retain their office for life, but that the fourth verderer to be appointed, and all succeeding verderers, shall be appointed for seven years only, with the object of obtaining substantial representation of the views current from time to time without the necessity of a too frequent election, and to avoid also, if the office were for life, an indifference to or even non-representation of such current views. We have thought, too, that a fuller and fairer representation could be obtained if two of the verderers were to be appointed by voters in the parishes in the northern portion of the Forest, and two by those in the southern portion, than if the four were appointed by the voters in all the parishes, and we have provided accordingly; and we think, regard being had to the changed condition of the Forest, that instead of the voters, as in ancient times, being the freeholders of the whole county of Essex, that it is more desirable that the voters should be the voters on the Parliamentary Register, entitled, in respect of property in the said parishes, to vote for Members of Parliament, and we have provided accordingly. Of the present verderers, we have attributed two of them, namely, Colonel Palmer and Sir Thomas White (the Lord Mayor of London) to the northern portion, and Sir Antonio Brady to the southern portion, and have provided for the fourth verderer to be appointed by the southern portion, and succeeding verderers to be appointed by the North or South, accordingly as where the vacancies occur.

Rights. Scheme, Sections 7, 8, 9.

We have also provided that certain rights shall become subject to the Scheme, and for the continuance of rights of common, of pasture, and rights of pasturage and of pannage, and of the rights of vestries of parishes to nominate reeves.

Forest to be kept open. Scheme, Sections 10, 11, 12.

We have also provided that the Conservators shall keep the said Forest uninclosed and unbuilt upon as an open space for the recreation and enjoyment of the public, and shall preserve the natural aspect of the Forest, and the ancient earthworks called Ambresbury Banks and other ancient remains, and the Purlieu Bank, and such other Forest marks and boundaries as still exist in the Forest, and have prohibited alienation of any part of the said Forest except as provided in the Scheme.

Ownership of soil. Lords of Manors. Scheme, Section 13.

With respect to the ownership of soil, we have dealt first with waste lands the ownership of the soil whereof is in lords of manors, whether open or inclosed, or in grantees or others where open; and we have provided that where any lord of a manor is the owner of the soil of any part of the said Forest within his manor, whether open and uninclosed or inclosed, or any person not being a lord of a manor is owner of the soil of any part of the said Forest open and uninclosed (except the Corporation of the City of London in respect of lands already purchased by them, and held or to be held as an open space for ever as thereinafter mentioned), the Conservators shall purchase the same at such price as may be agreed upon between them and the said lord of the manor or such other owner as aforesaid;

aforesaid; and in case they shall not be able to agree, then there shall be paid to the said lord or other owner by the Conservators, in full purchase and compensation for all his estate and interest in such soil as aforesaid (including minerals and timber trees, and other trees, pollards, and underwood), one equal tenth part in marketable value of the said soil, exclusive of any timber trees and other trees, pollards, and underwood thereon, and of any building thereon, such value to be the marketable value at the date of the Scheme coming into operation, and as if the land were released from all rights of common and all Crown and other forestal rights, and also the value of the timber trees and other trees, pollards, and underwood on such soil as aforesaid at such time as aforesaid; and in case the forestal rights of the Crown over such soil as aforesaid shall have been purchased, then also the amount or proportionate amount which shall have been paid for such Crown rights without interest, such respective values and amounts to be ascertained by arbitration, or a jury under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts. There is great difficulty in determining what compensation shall be paid to lords of manors for the ownership of soil. That the lord of a manor, the owner of waste lands within his manor subject to rights of common, has a substantial and valuable interest, has always been recognised, but no fixed standard has been settled by which such value shall be arrived at; and we are led, therefore, to look around for such help as can be gathered from experience in cases where, as in the case of inclosures, such value has to be agreed upon between the lord and the commoners who together have the whole interest in the soil. From the Annual Reports of the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales, it appears that this value, so ascertained by agreement between the lords and commoners, varies much; depending, no doubt, upon local considerations and circumstances, the nature of the wastes, and the number and character of the rights of common, and depending also upon whether the minerals are excluded from, or included in, such value; the most common proportion being from 1-12th to 1-16th in value, there being also instances of much higher and much lower proportions; and under the Inclosure Acts, the lord, in an inclosure, has also the right to the value of the timber trees and other trees and underwood on the waste. We have therefore thought, taking 1-12th in value as a fair proportion, and regard being had to the circumstances that the said Forest is being compulsorily preserved as an open space for ever, that 1-10th of the marketable value of the soil (exclusive of the value of buildings and timber and underwood thereon, but inclusive of minerals) would be a fair and reasonable compensation to the lords of manors for their ownership of soil, the value of the timber and other trees and underwood being also paid to them, and the amount of any monies they may have paid for Crown rights now made useless to them. We think the value should be marketable value, for if the lord were allowed to retain 1-10th of the land he would get the benefit of marketable value; and as it is taken away from him to remain an open space, he ought to be compensated for the marketable value. We have also provided especially for leases under lords of manors made before the 21st day of August 1871 (the date of the passing of the Epping Forest Act) being allowed to run out, the inclosures comprised therein to be subject, during the terms, to rentcharges payable to the Conservators, and also for the cases of inclosures belonging to lords of manors on the 21st day of August 1871, on which houses are built or have been commenced to be built before the 21st day of August 1871, or afterwards built in pursuance of any covenant entered into prior to that date, or which, or any part thereof, shall be used as garden or curtilage to any such house, or to a house on old inclosed land, by permitting such inclosures to remain inclosed, subject to rentcharges payable to the Conservators.

Inclosures. Grantees. Scheme, Section 14.

With respect to inclosures the ownership of the soil whereof is in grantees or others claiming through them, we have provided that, as regards all inclosures of the said Forest being inclosures made since the 21st day of August 1851 (being 20 years next prior to the date of the passing of the Epping Forest Act), and not being inclosures the soil whereof belonged, on the 21st day of August 1871, to the lords of the manors within which such inclosures are situate, or their lessees as aforesaid, and not being inclosures already purchased by the Corporation of the City of London, and held or to be held as an open space as thereinafter mentioned, the same respectively shall be permitted to be retained by the owners of the soil thereof, and their lessees or tenants, and to remain inclosed

inclosed for ever, upon the terms and conditions that one equal tenth part thereof respectively in agricultural value taken as land cleared and ready for husbandry, shall be deemed to belong to and be the property of such owners respectively, and as regards the remaining 9-10th parts thereof respectively, the same respectively may be retained by such owners respectively as aforesaid, and remain inclosed, but subject to and charged with the payment of a perpetual annual rentcharge equal in amount to the annual agricultural value of 9-10ths of the said inclosures respectively taken as land cleared and ready for husbandry, and to be charged upon and issuing out of the whole of the said inclosures respectively, and to be payable to the Conservators, such agricultural value to be ascertained as on the day on which the Scheme shall come into operation, either by agreement between the Conservators and such owners respectively, or in case they shall not be able to agree, then by arbitration, or a jury under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts. In dealing with inclosures, the soil whereof belongs to grantees or purchasers from them, it becomes necessary to consider whether they should be compelled to throw back again such inclosures into the Forest, or should be permitted to retain them on the payment of annual rentcharges or gross sums of money, or mere nominal payments; and in considering this question it should be borne in mind that there was a prevalent belief that the right of common was a right of common in the tenants of each manor in respect of tenements within such manor upon the wastes of such manor, with a right of common of vicinage (which could always be inclosed against) upon the adjoining wastes of other manors within the Forest, and that each lord of a manor, with the consent of the homage at the Manor Court, could grant portions of the waste of his manor, and that such grantee (subject only to such prevention or restriction as the Crown rights might impose) could lawfully inclose by virtue of such grant, and that if the consent of the Crown were obtained, or the Crown rights purchased, there was then no impediment in the way of inclosure by the grantee; and this belief was strengthened by the sale of Crown rights, which would have been comparatively worthless to a purchaser except with a view to inclosure or the quieting of an inclosure, and numerous reported cases were relied upon as sanctioning such belief, and though this belief, through the full investigation which has been made before ourselves and in the suit of the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London *v.* Glasse, before the Master of the Rolls, has turned out to be incorrect, and, as pointed out in our Preliminary Report, the right of common is not a right in the commoner over the wastes only of the manor in which his tenement is situate with a right of common of vicinage over adjoining wastes, but is a right of common in the commoner over the whole wastes of the Forest, and so the consent of the homage at a Manor Court could not bind a commoner whose tenement was not within the manor, and thus the inclosures are unlawful and liable, therefore, to be thrown open, yet the prevailing belief and impression under which such inclosures were made should have weight in considering how they should be dealt with under the Scheme; and when we remember that the inclosures have been made under such belief, and that no inclosure in the Forest can in future be made, and that irrespective of such inclosures there will be secured for the enjoyment and recreation of the public an open space of nearly 5,000 acres for ever, and that the throwing down these inclosures would work great loss and hardship on the grantees and purchasers from them, and that the inclosures being now found to be unlawful they cannot be drawn into a precedent for inclosing in other cases, and that the permitting them to remain inclosed under the special circumstances of the case cannot operate as an encouragement to inclosing in other cases, we think that, acting in a spirit of moderation, the grantees and purchasers from them may be permitted to retain their inclosures, but upon payment, not of a nominal rentcharge only, but of moderate rentcharges for the purchase of legality and the quieting of titles. We have dealt with all grantees and purchasers from them upon the same footing as all their titles are derived in the same manner, and we have drawn no distinction between inclosures on which houses have been built or which are used as curtilages and gardens to houses and inclosures not so used, or between inclosures which have been cultivated and those which have not, for they all alike have the same infirmity of title, and the manner in which the grantees or their purchasers may have dealt with their inclosures, cannot alter that

 infirmity

infirmity of title; and if the accidental circumstance of the manner in which the inclosure has been dealt with by the grantee or his purchaser was to alter the manner in which he is to be dealt with under the Scheme, inequality would be introduced, and a sense of unfairness and hardship would be created; if, for instance, the case be taken of two inclosures of an acre each, side by side, within the same manor, purchased from the same lord by two persons respectively, at the same price, and granted with the consent of the same homage at the same Manor Court, and suppose that one of the grantees has built a house with curtilage and garden upon his acre, and in doing so has spent 500 *l.*, and that the other grantee has not built upon his acre, but has cultivated it at a like expense of 500 *l.*, and if it were to be said that a distinction is to be made between them, and that the one who has built his house may retain his inclosure, but that the one who has not built his house must be deprived of his inclosure, surely there would then be introduced a principle of marked inequality, and the one deprived of the inclosure would suffer under a sense of unfairness and hardship; and though in other cases the degrees of inequality might vary, yet the principle of inequality would be there, and the sense of hardship likewise; and so also in a case where no money had been expended on the inclosure, yet still if distinction were to be drawn between such an inclosure and one built upon or cultivated, inequality would be introduced, for the infirmity of title would be the same in all, and the one deprived of his inclosure would lose his purchase money (in many cases of great amount) and suffer under a sense of hardship; and we think that the manner in which inclosures have been dealt with by the grantees, and the expenditure of money upon them, should make no difference in the manner in which they should be dealt with under the Scheme, for all grantees alike labour under the same infirmity of title, and should be dealt with upon the same principle, the principle of equality. As regards the payment to be made by grantees, there is, of course, a difficulty; to make them pay the full marketable value of the land would be hard upon them, considering the circumstances under which their incloures were made, whilst if the mere naked value of pasture forest land, irrespective of other circumstances were taken, the grantees permitted to retain their inclosures would obtain benefit too much; and we think, therefore, acting in the spirit of moderation, that an intermediate value should be taken, and that a fair intermediate value would be the agricultural value of the land taken as cleared and ready for husbandry, and as at the date of the Scheme coming into operation, from which time the inclosures would become legal and the title to them quieted. We have also made provision for the lessee or tenant of a grantee or purchaser to deduct from his rent to his landlord the rentcharge, which he may pay to the Conservators, the rentcharge being, in effect, a landlord's charge.

Churches, &c. Scheme, Section 15.

With respect to inclosures to be retained, we have made exceptions in favour of churches or chapels ordinarily used for religious worship, or any building used for charitable schools or charitable purposes, and freed such inclosures from the payment of rentcharges so long as they shall be used for any religious or charitable purpose; but on ceasing to be so used, we make them liable to rentcharges as in other cases.

Unlawful inclosures to be thrown open. Scheme, Section 16.

We have directed the Conservators to require that all inclosures not permitted by the Scheme to remain inclosed, shall be thrown open, and on failure of their being so, we have empowered the Conservators to cause them to be thrown open.

Gravel digging by surveyors of highways. Scheme, Section 17.

With respect to the digging gravel and getting materials from the said Forest for the repair of roads, we have adopted the provisions relating to a like purpose contained in the Commons Act, 1876.

Powers of Conservators. Scheme, Section 18.

We have conferred upon the Conservators several powers relating to the cutting and managing timber and underwood, the planting trees and shrubs for shelter or ornament, the digging gravel and materials for management, the draining and improving the said Forest, the abatement of nuisances, the making and maintaining temporary inclosures for the better attainment of the purposes of the Scheme, the making, maintaining, and dedicating roads, footpaths, ways, ponds and watercourses, the acquiring or erecting buildings suitable for lodges in the said Forest, or necessary or convenient in the Forest as a place of recreation, and for the use of the reeves or other officers of the Conservators engaged in

in the preservation and management of the said Forest, and the providing and maintaining pounds.

Power to regulate common of pasture. Scheme, Section 18 (*j*).

We have also given power to the Conservators to adopt in lieu of the strict rule of levancy and couchancy, the regulation made by the Court of Attachments of the Forest on the 2nd day of August 1790, to the effect that the reeves within their limits should mark for every person that had right of commoning on the said Forest, two cows for 4 *l.* per annum rent, or one horse and no more, and so proportionate for a greater rent; but that such reeves might mark for every poor cottager having a family and right of commoning as aforesaid, one horse or two cows, although such person did not hold 4 *l.* per annum. As this practice has obtained in the Forest for nearly a century since the regulation was made or recorded in 1790, and as probably it was but a declaration of a practice which at that time had more or less obtained, we have thought it well to empower the Conservators to adopt such ancient regulation if they should think fit, but have not compelled them to do so; and in the spirit of the above regulation, with a view to the advantage of all commoners, according to the circumstances for the time being, we have empowered the Conservators in lieu of the said scale of rental to adopt, with the consent in writing of the First Commissioner of Your Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, any other scale of rental or of actual or rateable annual value which may from time to time appear to be most advantageous for all the commoners in the said Forest, saving, nevertheless, or making special provisions for the rights of the owners and occupiers of tenements, the actual or rateable value of which may be less than the minimum value fixed by the Conservators for the exercise of rights of common.

Further powers. Scheme, Section 18; Sub-section (*k*) *et seq.*

We have also empowered the Conservators to obtain production of rate books and Parliamentary registers; and to permit the temporary commoning by drovers of cattle actually *in transitu*, and the pasturage of sheep, but so as such commoning and pasturing shall not unduly take away or diminish the enjoyment of any right of pasture now exerciseable in the said Forest, and also power to regulate the marking of cattle by reeves, and to fix fees for the same, and to regulate pannage of swine, and to make general rules as to commoning; and also to set apart grounds in any parish or hamlet of the said Forest for the use of the inhabitants to play at cricket and other sports; also to appoint reeves and assistant reeves on the recommendation of the vestries, and to remove them for incapacity or misbehaviour and appoint others on the like recommendation, and to authorize reeves and assistant reeves to remove and impound cattle and animals suffering from any contagious or infectious disease, or improperly on the Forest, and power to authorize reeves to receive fees for marking and in respect of animals pounded, and to commit to them the general care of the animals in the said Forest, and to provide for payment of the reeves and other officers, and to grant licenses to shoot or fish, and to permit rifle volunteer corps to drill, subject to regulations.

Power to purchase by agreement. Scheme, Section 18 Sub-section (*aa*).

We have also empowered the Conservators to purchase by agreement or acquire by voluntary grant or by devise any parts of the said Forest or of lands adjoining or near thereto, or reputed to have been formerly part of the wastes of Epping Forest, and also with the consent in writing of the First Commissioner of Your Majesty's works to exchange parts of the said Forest for lands more conveniently situate.

Power to dedicate for churches, &c. Scheme, Section 18, Sub-section (*bb*).

We have also empowered the Conservators to sell or convey, with the consent in writing of the said First Commissioner of Works, such portions of the said Forest, not exceeding in any one case an acre, for the better protection or convenience of any church or chapel ordinarily used for religious worship, or any building ordinarily used for a charitable school or charitable purpose, or for a site for any church or chapel. In doing so we have thought it desirable there should be power for land (not exceeding as aforesaid) to be given or sold for a burial yard to a church or chapel, or the better protection of such, and for permitting the natural expansion of charitable institutions already in existence, and also for a site for any church or chapel to be built in the future, but not for a site for future charitable institutions as being too large a power.

Compensation for certain rights. Scheme, Section 19.

Classes entitled. Scheme, Sections 21–24.

We have also provided for compensation to be paid by the Conservators for certain rights in the said Forest which it is intended shall be extinguished by the Scheme, the amount of compensation to be agreed upon or else to be ascertained by arbitration or a jury under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts, making also provisions for the cases of classes being entitled.

Deed poll vesting estates. Scheme, Section 25.

We have also empowered the Conservators, on the payment of purchase-money or compensation for any estate or right, to execute a deed poll vesting such estate and right in them in the usual manner.

Power to make bye-laws. Scheme, Sections 26–30.

We have also empowered the Conservators to make bye-laws for preventing fires and nuisances, and for the preservation of order in the said Forest, and for removing and excluding gipsies and vagabonds, and for preventing or regulating bird-catching, bird-nesting, shooting, &c., and the digging gravel and other substances, and for preventing the cutting of trees, &c., and injury to fences, &c., and for preventing or regulating rubbish being placed on the Forest, and for regulating the use of the Forest for particular games or sports, and for regulating or preventing the assemblage of persons other than for recreation or amusement, and for regulating the letting and hiring of horses and other animals and carriages and other vehicles, and preventing the racing of horses, and for the regulation of cricket-grounds and sports, and for preventing injury to and improper use of the Forest, and for imposing penalties for breach of the bye-laws, such bye-laws not to be valid until allowed by the said First Commissioner of Works, and such allowance not to be made till notice of application for allowance and opportunity for inspection shall have been given by the Conservators for such time and in such manner as in the Scheme mentioned, and such bye-laws are to be printed, and when authenticated by signature as therein mentioned, are to be evidence, and copies of them are to be put up in the Forest.

Rentcharges secured redeemable and apportionable. Scheme, Sections 31–37.

The rentcharges charged by the Scheme on inclosures are to be payable from the day on which the Scheme comes into operation, and are respectively to be secured on the whole of the inclosures respectively, and are to be redeemable on payment to the Conservators of a sum equal to 25 years' purchase of the amount thereof; and there are provisions as to receipts for redemption-money and for owners of land charged with rentcharges applying for apportionment of rentcharges, and as to the manner in which apportionment may be made.

Limited estates or disability. Scheme, Section 38.

There is provision also as to who are to be deemed owners of estates and rights, providing for cases of limited interests or disability.

Titles of inclosures quieted. Scheme, Section 39.

The titles of inclosures charged with rentcharges are to be quieted.

Power to sell small strips. Scheme, Section 40.

We have empowered the Conservators, with the previous consent in writing of the said First Commissioner of Your Majesty's Works to sell such small strips of land, portions of the said Forest as, in their judgment, shall not be suitable or necessary for the recreation and enjoyment of the public; the adjoining land-owners and lords of manors to have a right of pre-emption; and all monies received by the Conservators on any such sale as are, after deducting the proper expense of the Conservators, to be carried to the capital of the Forest fund. There are strips of land in various parts of the Forest which are so situate as to be of little or no use to the public, and such pieces might well be sold and the money applied for the benefit of the said Forest in carrying out the purposes of the Scheme.

Power to purchase compulsorily within three years. Scheme, Section 41.

We have provided that, if at any time within three years next after the Scheme shall come into operation, it shall seem desirable to the Conservators that, for the better enjoyment of the open space of the said Forest by the public for recreation, any of the inclosures should be added to the open space of the said Forest, it shall be lawful for the Conservators, upon notice within such three years, with the consent of the First Commissioner of Your Majesty's Works, to purchase the same by agreement, or in case of the parties being unable to agree, then at the marketable value of such inclosure, to be ascertained by arbitration or by a jury under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts. The object of the above clause is that if the Conservators should have funds for the purpose, and should think it desirable that here and there for the better enjoyment of the open space preserved by the Scheme, a piece which had been inclosed should be added to the open space to give them power to purchase such piece, and inasmuch

much as the inclosure belongs to the grantee or other person under the Scheme, subject to the rentcharge imposed thereby, it should be purchased in the ordinary way by agreement or at its marketable value, for should it be taken away by compulsion at a less price, inequality would be introduced amongst the holders of inclosures, and a hardship worked on the holder of the inclosure taken. This power to purchase being a compulsory one we have limited the time within which it may be exercised, and have thought three years a reasonable time.

Forest Fund, establishment, constitution, and application of. Scheme, Sections 42–48.

We have provided for the establishment of a fund to be called the Forest Fund, for the purpose of paying and defraying the monies, charges, and expenses payable under and incurred in carrying into effect the Scheme, and the Corporation of London being able and willing out of the funds provided by the metage on grain (Port of London) Act, 1872, or from other sources, to supply such monies as with the monies to be produced by the means set forth in the Scheme shall be sufficient to provide for the monies payable by the Conservators under the Scheme; and for the expenses to be incurred in and about the preservation and management of the said Forest as an open space, we have directed that the said Corporation shall contribute to the capital and income of the Forest Fund such monies as shall be necessary for the purposes of the Scheme out of the City of London Grain Duty or from other sources. The capital of the Forest Fund we have provided shall consist of all monies which shall be paid to the Conservators for redemption of the rentcharges charged, or for the purchase of any lands sold under the Scheme, and all monies which may be paid by way of compensation for the compulsory taking of lands under any Act of Parliament, and all monies which shall from time to time be contributed by the Corporation of London out of the City of London Grain Duty or other sources, to the capital of the said Forest Fund, and all monies and property which may from time to time be contributed or given by any Corporation or person to the capital of the said fund, and that the income of the said fund shall consist of the annual income arising from the investments of any of the said monies which form the capital of the said fund, and such of the said annual or half-yearly payments in respect of the said rentcharges as shall from time to time remain unredeemed, and all fines, penalties, and other monies which shall be received by the Conservators by virtue of any provision contained in the Scheme, other than for the redemption of rentcharges or on purchase, or by way of compensation as aforesaid, or declared to belong to capital; also the fees and income to be received by the reeves for marking the cattle of the commoners, and in respect of cattle and animals pounded by them, and all monies which shall from time to time be contributed by the Corporation of London from the City of London Grain Duty or other sources, or by any other corporation or person to the income of the said fund. The Forest Fund is provided to be vested in and applied by the Conservators, and it is directed how it shall be invested, and how the capital and income of it shall be applied.

Audit. Scheme, Section 49.

We have also made provision for the auditing of the accounts of the Conservators by the auditors of the City of London, and for the publication and inspection thereof.

Further powers, &c. Scheme, Sections 50–58.

There are also directions in the Scheme for the Conservators to provide offices, and power for them to employ the officers of the Corporation, and to appoint and remove treasurer, clerks, and officers, and to grant pensions and allowances to officers or servants unfit by age or infirmity for the further performance of duties, and power for the Conservators to procure reeves and other officers to be sworn in as constables before the justices of the county of Essex; and penalties are imposed for assaulting constables, officers, and other persons in the execution or exercise of duty or lawful authority, and there are provisions extending the power of the Metropolitan and County Police to the said Forest, which is to be deemed as a place of public resort, and empowering officers to arrest unknown offenders, and relating to proceedings, to convictions, and for the payment of penalties.

Notices. Scheme, Section 59.

Provision is made as to the publication of notices requiring to be published by the Conservators, so as to secure due publication.

Purchase by Corporation of London of waste lands in the manor of Chingford Saint Paul. Scheme, Section 60.

By agreement dated the 15th day of December 1875, the Corporation of London agreed with Mrs. Hodgson, the Lady of the Manor of Chingford Saint Paul, for the purchase from her of 275 *a.* 3 *r.* 11 *p.* waste of the said manor within the said Forest, and also for all her right in certain portions of waste, containing 16 *a.* 2 *r.* in dispute between her and the Lord of the Manor of Chingford Earls, it being part of the agreement that Mrs. Hodgson should retain certain land around Hawkwood House, containing 23 *a.* 2 *r.*, and also part of No. 479, containing 15 perches, and parts of Nos. 471, 472, and 473, containing two acres, and be quieted in her title in respect of those lands, the agreement being subject to our approval; we approved of the said agreement, it being desirable that the same should be carried into execution; and by a conveyance dated the 27th day of November 1876, the said land so purchased by the Corporation was conveyed to them to be held as an open space for ever; and by the Scheme we have declared that the said land so conveyed shall be held as an open space for ever, subject to the provisions of the Scheme, and that the said piece of land, containing 23 *a.* 2 *r.*, and the part of No. 479, containing 15 perches, and the parts of Nos. 471, 472, and 473, containing two acres, may be retained and remain as inclosures for ever, and be held freed from all rights of common, and all Crown and other forestal rights, and from any rentcharge on inclosures under the provisions of the Scheme.

Purchase by Corporation of London of waste lands in manor of Loughton. Scheme, Section 61.

By an agreement dated the 27th day of June 1876, the Corporation of London agreed with the Reverend John Whitaker Maitland, the Lord of the Manor of Loughton, for the purchase of wastes of the said manor within the said Forest, containing 992 *a.* 3 *r.* 36 *p.*, with the forestal rights of the Crown, it being part of the agreement that a lessee of certain portions, namely, Nos. 227, 228, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, and 368, for the remainder of a term which would expire in 1880, should not be disturbed during his tenancy, and that Nos. 242, 282, 283, and 285, containing 2 *r.* 25 *p.*, and No. 238, containing 5 *a.* 3 *r.* 26 *p.*, and No. 412 *c.*, should be quieted in title, and that a piece of old inclosed land, containing 1 *a.* 1 *r.* 20 *p.*, should be conveyed to the Corporation and be thrown into the wastes of the Forest on our approval being obtained; and it being desirable that the said agreement should be carried into execution, we approved of the same, and by a conveyance dated the 1st day of August 1876, the said land so purchased by and to be conveyed to the Corporation with the said forestal rights, was conveyed to them to be held as an open space for ever (except No. 380, being the gamekeeper's house and garden). And by the Scheme we have declared that the said land so conveyed (except the said No. 380, and except Nos. 227 and 228, occupied with Warren Lodge, an old inclosure with grounds, and which last-mentioned numbers it was intended should not be thrown open, and the price of which has been paid out of the proper monies of the Corporation, and the City of London Grain Duty been recouped the price; the said last-mentioned numbers, after the expiration of the tenancy of the said Mr. Blott, to be subject to rentcharge on inclosures under the provisions of the Scheme), shall be held as an open space for ever, subject to the provisions of the Scheme; and that the pieces Nos. 238, 242, 282, 285, and 412 *c.*, may be retained and remain as inclosures for ever, and be held freed from all rights of common and all Crown and other forestal rights, and from any rentcharge on inclosures under the Scheme, and that the pieces of land in the tenancy of the said lessee may be retained during the tenancy free from rights of common and all Crown and other forestal rights, and from any rentcharge under the Scheme.

Purchase by Corporation of London of waste lands in manor of Waltham Holy Cross. Scheme, Section 62.

By an agreement dated the 24th day of February 1876, the Corporation of London agreed with Sir Herewald Wake, the Lord of the Manor of Waltham Holy Cross, for the purchase of waste of the said manor within the Forest, containing 768 *a.* 0 *r.* 25 *p.*; and by a conveyance dated the 1st day of September 1876, the said land so purchased from him was conveyed to the said Corporation to be held as an open space for ever; and by the Scheme we have declared that the same shall be held as an open space for ever, subject to the provisions of the Scheme.

Purchase by Corporation of London of waste lands in manor of Higham Hills. Scheme, Section 63.

By an agreement dated the 23rd day of March 1876, the Corporation agreed with the Trustees of the Will of the late Edward Warner, Esq., the Lords of the Manor of Higham Hills, for the purchase of wastes of the said manor within the

the said Forest, containing 122 *a.* 2 *r.* 33 *p.*, with the forestal rights of the Crown, it being part of the agreement that Nos. 917, 918, and 919, and 12 perches, part of No. 913, should not be interfered with, and be quieted in title, the agreement being subject to our approval; and it being desirable that the said agreement should be carried into execution we approved of the same, and by the Scheme we have declared that upon the purchase money being duly paid and the said land so purchased (except No. 938, which had been included in the agreement by mistake and did not then belong to the Lord of the Manor) being duly conveyed to the Corporation to be held as an open space for ever, the same shall be so held subject to the provisions of the Scheme, and that the Nos. 917, 918, and 919, and part of 913, and comprising in the whole 1 *a.* 0 *r.* 3 *p.*, may be retained and remain inclosures for ever, and be held free from all rights of common and all Crown and other forestal rights, and from any rentcharges on inclosures under the provisions of the Scheme.

Purchase by Corporation of London of waste lands in manor of Sewardstone. Scheme, Section 64.

By an agreement dated the 15th day of June 1876, the Corporation of London agreed with Charles William Hamilton Sotheby, Esq., the Lord of the Manor of Sewardstone, to purchase wastes of the said manor, containing 674 *a.* 1 *r.* 20 *p.* with the forestal rights of the Crown; and by conveyances dated the 17th day of August 1876, the said land so purchased with the said forestal rights was conveyed to the Corporation to be held by them as an open space for ever, and by the Scheme we have declared that the said land conveyed shall be held as an open space for ever, subject to the provisions of the Scheme.

Purchase by Corporation of London of waste lands in manor of Cann Hall. Scheme, Section 65.

By an agreement dated the 13th day of July 1876, the Corporation of London agreed with Captain Colegrave, the Lord of the Manor of Cann Hall, for the purchase of waste of the said manor within the said Forest, containing 72 *a.* 3 *r.* 35 *p.*, with the forestal rights of the Crown; and by a conveyance dated the 7th day of November 1876, the said land, with the said forestal rights so purchased, was conveyed to the said Corporation to be held as an open space for ever; and by the Scheme we have declared that the said land so conveyed to the Corporation shall be held as an open space for ever, subject to the provisions of the Scheme.

Purchase by Corporation of London of waste lands in Manor of Chingford Earls. Scheme, Section 66.

By an agreement dated the 27th day of July 1876, the Corporation of London agreed with Robert Boothby Heathcote, Esq., the Lord of the Manor of Chingford Earls, for the purchase of wastes of the said manor within the said Forest, containing 141 *a.* 2 *r.* 9 *p.*, with the forestal rights of the Crown, and the Corporation being willing that the same shall be held by the Corporation as an open space for ever, we have by the Scheme declared that on the purchase money being duly paid, and the land so purchased being duly conveyed to the Corporation, to be held by them as an open space for ever, the same lands shall be held as an open space for ever, subject to the provisions of the Scheme.

Scheme, Sections 67, 68, 69, 70.

We have made provisions hereinafter mentioned relating to the Infant Orphan Asylum at Wanstead, the church at High Beech, the Wanstead Local Board of Health, and the East London Waterworks Company.

Mortmain. Scheme, Section 71.

We have made provision enabling the Conservators to hold the lands of the said Forest in mortmain.

Rights affected by Scheme. Scheme, Section 72.

We have stated the rights affected by the Scheme which is made under the authority of the Epping Forest Acts, and not by agreement or consent of parties, except as in the same appears; your Majesty having graciously expressed your desire that Epping Forest might be preserved as an open space for the recreation and enjoyment of the public.

Commencement of Scheme. Scheme, Section 73.

We provide for the Scheme to come into operation immediately upon the passing of the Act of Parliament confirming the same.

Expenses. Scheme, Section 74.

We recommend that the expenses of the Epping Forest Commissioners should be defrayed by monies to be provided by Parliament, as they are the expenses of public Commissioners appointed by Parliament for the compulsory preservation of the said Forest as an open space for the enjoyment and recreation of the public; but we make no special provision for the payment of the expenses of parties interested appearing or claiming before us, as it appears to be a case where such parties should bear their own expenses.

Sale of Scheme. Scheme, Section 75.

We have provided for sale of copies of the Scheme by the Conservators.

Objections to Scheme.

The Scheme, dealing as it does with the settlement of a question of such difficulty and importance as the present, and being approached by parties having conflicting interests and views, it was of necessity that many objections and suggestions should be made to the Scheme, and it follows that the objections are many of them opposed to one another, and so that if the principle involved in one set of objections be approved of, the principle involved in another set must be disallowed; and so that, be the Scheme settled in whatever form it might, it would still be open to objections, as it would not and could not satisfy them all.

Objections, and where overruled, the grounds of overruling, 34 & 35 Vict. cap. 93, Section 14.

We now proceed to report on the objections and suggestions respecting the Scheme, and where overruled, the grounds on which they are overruled.

Conservators. Objections, pages 9, 18, 39, 13. Notes of Proceedings, pages 4192, 4219, 4032, 4103, 4058, 4158.

With reference to the management of the Forest, as to who should be the Conservators, the questions raised were whether the management should be given to an existing public body, or to a new body to be created for the purpose. As regards existing public bodies, it was a question whether the Corporation of London or the Metropolitan Board of Works should be chosen. We do not doubt that if the management of the Forest were committed to the Metropolitan Board of Works, who are desirous that such management should be vested in them, that they would ably and faithfully perform the duties which would devolve upon them, but we think there are special circumstances which we have before explained why the Corporation of London should be chosen, possessing also as it does not less general fitness. It was urged by the Metropolitan Board of Works that they were a far more representative body than the Corporation of London, and that their jurisdiction extended over a far larger area (including a large portion of the east of the metropolis) than the jurisdiction of the Corporation, and that a very small rate upon the metropolis would provide sufficient funds for the maintenance of the Forest at all times, whereas the City of London Grain Duty was receivable only for a term of years, and that a great portion of the money authorised to be borrowed by the Corporation on such duty had been borrowed, and that the other sources of the Corporation were too vague to be relied upon. But the influence of the Corporation is beyond the area of the City, and though the argument respecting representation is not without its weight, yet it must be remembered, as pointed out on behalf of the Corporation, that the Corporation is more representative than the mere area of its jurisdiction would imply, inasmuch as there is an annual election of councillors, and the electors reside in all parts of the metropolis and beyond, and if the Metropolitan Board were chosen conservators, there must then in any case be a rate upon the metropolis, and the rate at first would have to be for monies to provide for compensation to the persons entitled thereto beyond the rate for yearly maintenance, whereas the Corporation is willing to provide the necessary funds, and has already purchased the soil of large portions of the waste, to be held as an open space, and there is no reason to fear that it will not by aid of the Grain Duty and its other sources, be able to supply the funds necessary for the purposes of the Scheme. With respect to a new body being created and made Conservators, it is suggested by some that a mixed body should be appointed to consist of some members of the Corporation and some members of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and some members to be elected by various parishes in the metropolis and in the Forest, and some local authority or authorities, and that the Members of Parliament for the time being for Hackney and the Tower Hamlets should be members of any governing body, and that such a mixed body, being a representative one, would be the most desirable body for management; but if such a body were appointed there must necessarily be taxation, for it could not be supposed that the Corporation of London would be willing to provide funds for other persons to spend, and so the metropolis and the county of Essex or part of it, would have to be taxed. We see, therefore, no sufficient reasons to alter the view which we have taken that the Corporation of London should be appointed Conservators of the Forest.

Verderers. Objections, pages 39, 28, 18, 25, 9, 13 Notes of Proceedings, pages 4193, 4163, 4032, 4103, 4053.

With reference to the Conservators appointing a committee, and the verderers being members of it, as the Draft Scheme stood, it was doubted whether, taking Clauses 3 and 5 together, the management of the Forest was vested in the Corporation or in the committee, and what were the powers of the committee, and

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it was suggested that legal difficulties in carrying out the Scheme might ensue therefrom, and the corporation suggested that the appointment of a committee and the adoption of a special common seal might be optional, and that the future election of verderers was unnecessary; in thinking for the reasons we have before expressed that it was desirable, as we still think, that there should be a committee of which verderers for the time being, and from time to time, should be members, we intended that the management of the Forest should be vested in the Corporation of London, and its ancient corporate constitution as conservators, the committee acting under them, and we have added words to the end of Section 5 of the Scheme to obviate the doubts expressed.

With respect to the election of verderers, we had by our Draft Scheme provided that verderers to be elected for the future should be elected for life by the voters on the Parliamentary Register in all the parishes within which any part of the said forest was situate. It was suggested that the election should be for a term of years (*e. g.*, ten years) instead of for life as rendering the verderers more representative for the time being, and we have also further considered whether, if all the verderers were elected by all the parishes together, there would be so good a representation as if some division of parishes for the purpose of voting was made, regard being had to the numbers and occupations of the voters in the various parishes. We have thought these points to be of weight, and we have accordingly, by the Scheme, provided for the election from time to time of verderers for seven years, the election to be as to two verderers by the voters in the parishes of the northern portion of the Forest, and as to the other two verderers by the voters in parishes in the southern portion of the Forest, and we have made provision as to the present verderers for life and the immediate appointment of a fourth verderer, and we have, as also suggested, provided that the polling places at elections for verderers shall be within the parishes voting, but we have not thought it a case in which it is desirable to introduce the cumulative vote or to control the action of the sheriff in the conduct of elections as have been suggested.

Notes of Proceedings, pages 4224, 4103, 4058, 4168.

It was objected, on behalf of lords of manors, to the Scheme generally, that in defining Epping Forest and the waste lands thereof in Clause 1, and otherwise throughout that it proceeded on the finding in our preliminary report that all inclosures within the regard of the Forest made since the 21st day of August 1851, were unlawful as against persons claiming rights of common, which finding, it was objected, was not within the scope of the powers given to us by any Act of Parliament. But by the Act of Parliament we were, amongst other things, to ascertain the boundaries of the Forest, and inquire into the rights of common over the Forest, and to make all such inquiries as would enable us to report, and we were to settle a Scheme for the preservation of the waste lands thereof, being all the lands situate within the boundaries of the Forest as ascertained by us, and which had not been lawfully inclosed, or over which the Crown was entitled to exercise forestal rights; to ascertain what are the waste lands and to settle a Scheme for the preservation thereof, it was necessary for us to find what inclosures were unlawful, whether against the Crown or against the commoners; and indeed in the suit of the Commissioners of Sewers *v.* Glasse (19 Law Reports, Equity Cases, 134) inclosures by the lords of manors were declared to be unlawful, and the principle of the decision is also applicable to grantees, and the report and Scheme would have been imperfect if they had not embraced such unlawful inclosures.

Lands subject to Scheme.
Objections, page 32.
Notes of Proceedings, page 4119.

Objection was made that no compensation was made for the rights of lords of manors of digging gravel, clay, or loam, but these are rights incident to the ownership of the soil (subject to the preservation of, or the not injuriously affecting, the rights of common) and will be compensated for in the compensation for value of the ownership of the soil.

Digging gravel.
Objections, page 32.
Notes of Proceedings, pages 4119, 4083.

It was suggested that the common of pannage for swine should be extinguished and compensated for; but it is a right of common which need not be extinguished, and may be preserved and continued without injury to the enjoyment of the forest by the public.

Pannage.
Objections, pages 18, 25, 37.
Notes of Proceedings, pages 4039, 4172.

By the draft Scheme, it was provided that the forest should be kept uninclosed as an open space for the recreation and enjoyment of the public, and adopting a suggestion which was made, we have *ex abundanti cautelâ*, added words declaring the public shall have the right of recreation and enjoyment.

Keeping open the Forest.
Objections, pages 40, 13.
Notes of Proceedings pages 4215, 4058.

Ownership of soil, Lords of Manors. Objections, pages 32, 31, 20, 41, 10, 13, 33. Notes of Proceedings, pages 4119, 4083, 4067, 4106, 4097, 4058.

With respect to the compensation to be paid to the lords of manors for the ownership of the soil, objection was taken on behalf of lords of manors that it is not within our province to assess the value of the lords' interest in the soil, as we have done, but that the 15th section of the Metropolitan Commons Act, 1866, directs how the compensation is to be assessed, and that the tenth part of the marketable value of the soil at the date of the Scheme coming into operation, is considerably less than the real value of the lords' interest in the soil. But we have to inquire into the rights of the persons interested in the said Forest, and the probable value thereof; and having so inquired, we are to prepare and settle a Scheme for the preservation and management of the waste lands of the Forest; the ownership of the soil we have found to be in lords of manors, or those claiming under them; and it is an important element in the settlement of such Scheme, that we should determine and provide for the proportionate value of the lords' interest in the soil which we cause to be vested in the conservators, to be held as an open space for ever, and the provisions of the Metropolitan Commons Act with respect to the Scheme are applicable only where not superseded by, or inconsistent with, the Epping Forest Act, and are not in restriction of the last-mentioned Act. It is urged on the part of the lords and also of grantees, that the proper method of ascertaining the value of the lords' interest in the soil is, to take the fee-simple of the land, to ascertain separately what is the value of the common rights to the commoners; that is, what is the value to the commoners of turning on to the wastes so many head of cattle; and that then the value of such rights (together with the value of the Crown rights) is to be deducted from the fee-simple value of the land, and that the balance is the true value of the lords' interests in the soil; and that this would give the value of the lords' interest at from two-thirds to three-fourths of the whole value of the soil; but this contention is founded upon error, as it leaves out of consideration the important element of value of the commoners' rights as between the commoners and the lords, such rights in the commoners preventing the lords from inclosing or dealing with the land as unfettered owners without the consent of all the commoners, a consent which, coupled with the value of the pasturage, to the commoners, is so valuable that in the majority of cases under the Inclosure Acts, where the proportionate values of the lords' and commoners' interests in the waste lands have been ascertained by bargain between themselves, it is found that the value of the lords' interests most commonly varies from one-twelfth to one-sixteenth of the value of the land, there being instances of higher and lower proportions; but we have hereinbefore explained, we think, taking one-twelfth in value as a not unfair proportion, and regard being had to the circumstance that the said Forest is being compulsorily preserved as an open space for ever, that one-tenth of the marketable value of the soil would be a fair and reasonable compensation to the lords of manors for their interests in the soil, they to be paid also the value of any timber and other trees, and underwood, the value of which in inclosures belongs to the lords; and to be paid also monies they have paid for Crown rights now made useless to them. The rights of the lords in the soil, and the proportionate value of it, must always be considered with reference not only to the naked value of so much grass to the commoners' cattle, but also with reference to the necessity of the commoners' consent to inclosure or unfettered dealing with the land by the lord; and this proportion should be determined by the Scheme and Parliament, and when the principle of compensation has been so determined, we have provided that the money value shall be ascertained by arbitration, or a jury, under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts, if the parties cannot agree upon the amount; for until the principle of compensation has been determined, the money value cannot be properly ascertained. Having determined the proportion we had by the draft Scheme provided that the money value of this proportion should be ascertained by a surveyor to be appointed by the Inclosure Commissioners; but on objection, and after consideration, we have by the Scheme, provided it should be ascertained in case the parties cannot agree by arbitration, or a jury. It was submitted, on the part of the lords, that interest should be paid to them on monies they had paid for Crown rights; but this should not be so, for they have had possession of the Crown rights, and they should not have both possession and interest. In opposition to the lords, it is urged that the compensation provided for the lords is excessive; but we have explained why we think it fair. By some it is urged that one fixed price per acre for all lands in the Forest in whatever part situate, should be named as the value

value of the interests of the lords, no matter how much the lands belonging to the various lords might differ in value, but this would not be equality but inequality, the real equality is that all the lords alike receive the same proportion of value, so that if one lord's land be more valuable than another, as is the case, he should receive the benefit of that value. It was submitted by some that if the lords were paid for timber, and also repaid monies they had paid for Crown rights, they would be compensated twice over, but this is not so, for the timber did not belong to the Crown but to the lords. As regards the view that the ownership of the soil might be permitted to remain in the lords whilst the lands should be compulsorily kept open, and the management only of them should be vested in the conservators, and that compensation need only be given for any injury to the rights of the lord to timber, or getting gravel, or sporting, this leaves out of consideration that an important element in the value of the lord's right of ownership would be taken away, namely, the opportunity of inclosure by consent of the commoners or under the Inclosure Acts, in either of which cases the lord would receive a proportionate value of the land in allotment where the ownership and the rights incident to ownership would be considered. It is, moreover, desirable that the legal estate be vested in the conservators so that their control over the waste may be the more complete. It was suggested that the words "marketable value" in Clause 13 were too indefinite; it is difficult to employ any better words, but to avoid doubt, regard being had to the previous existence of common and forestal rights, we have added words by way of further showing that the marketable value would be what the land would sell for in the market, taken as if freehold land not subject to rights of common or forestal rights, the words "full value" were suggested, but those words are no better than "marketable value," and we prefer the latter words as the better definition of value. It was also objected to Clause 13 that no difference is made between the several inclosures in respect either of the date, or situation, or the extent of the waste remaining open at the time, or any other circumstances connected with each particular inclosure, but we think there is no difference to be made in any of these respects, for the inclosures were made under supposed valid grants with the consent of the Homage, and so far as, if they were at all made with reference to the extent of waste remaining open at the time, it was with reference only to the tenants of each manor having sufficient waste within such manor, and had no reference whatever to all the commoners within the Forest, whose title the lords have for years denied and refused to recognise, and the inclosures are in all cases illegal and should be dealt with on the same footing. It was also objected to Clause 13 that inclosed land under a lease or agreement for a lease in writing should not be permitted to remain inclosed during the remainder of the term, but that the maximum period allowed should be 14 years from the 21st August 1871; but the lessee is in a similar position to the grantee, and as we have provided for the payment of rentcharge to the conservators during the lease, we think the lessee should, like a grantee, be permitted to retain for his term on such payment, and if there be, as suggested there may be, a lease for 999 years, a term equivalent to a freehold, the lessee would still only be in a similar position to the grantee of a freehold. It was also suggested that as regards inclosures used with buildings as a curtilage or garden, and permitted to remain inclosed subject to rentcharge, some limitation should be fixed to the designation of a curtilage or garden, but as this applies only to inclosures belonging to lords of manors, the finding in the suit of the Commissioners of Sewers *v.* Glasse will settle this question. It was also suggested that an inclosure used as a garden or curtilage to an old house should be permitted to remain inclosed, and we have adopted the suggestion, such inclosure to be subject to rentcharge.

It was also objected that as to inclosures on which are houses built after the 21st day of August 1871, pursuant to covenant entered into prior to that date, that if permitted to remain inclosed at all, double rentcharge should be charged, and it was urged that such houses were not protected by the decree in the suit, and that the covenant was unlawful as the lord had no right to let the lands; but houses built under a lease before that date, as the lord had no right to let such inclosures, were unlawful, and the cases should be treated alike.

Objections, page 28. Notes of Proceedings, page 4177.

It was suggested on behalf of the lords of manors and also of grantees, that what was allotted to the Crown, on the occasion of the disafforestation of Hainault

Notes of Proceedings, pages 4120, 4051.

Forest (formerly part of the Royal Forest of Waltham) should govern the allotments or proportions, to be allowed to the lords of manors in this case, but the Hainault case was different from the present; in Hainault Forest the Crown owned the soil of a very large portion of it, namely, the King's Woods, principally covered with timber, and also owned the forestal rights, and its interests and powers were of much larger description than those of the lords of manors in the present case.

Notes of Proceedings, page 4097.
Objections, page 4.

It was suggested against the lords that it should be ascertained what the lords had received on the sale of grants, and that if they had received one-tenth or more of the value of the whole waste, they should not receive any of the value of the one-tenth of the area now open, or to be thrown open, and that if they had received less, they should only receive the difference between that and the value of the tenth of the whole waste including inclosures, in other words that the lords should be compelled to bring into hotchpot what they have received on grants of waste; but the lord unquestionably owns the soil of what remains open and should be compensated for it, and as to what may be the rights between him and his grantees on the sale of bad title is a question for the ordinary courts of justice.

Inclosures.
Grantees.
Objections, pages 28, 10.
Notes of Proceedings, pages 4131, 4099, 4034.

With respect to Clause 14, which provides for grantees and purchasers from them being permitted to retain their inclosures, it was objected that many of the inclosures referred to in the said clause comprise considerable tracts of the waste land of Epping Forest which are not built on, and do not form gardens or curtilages to buildings amounting in all to about 760 acres; that all such inclosures are of great value to the commoners in the Forest and to the public for the purpose of exercise and recreation, and that under the provisions of this clause all such inclosures are to be suffered to remain inclosed, and the Forest to be enjoyed by the commoners and the public would then be seriously diminished, and it was suggested that the clause should be amended by distinguishing inclosures which are not built upon or do not form gardens or curtilages to buildings, and which it was therefore desirable should be thrown out in the interest of the commoners and of the public from inclosures which are built upon, and which form gardens or curtilages to buildings, and which might therefore be suffered to remain inclosed, and that the rent to be charged upon any of the latter inclosures might be ascertained as follows, namely, it was suggested that the value of the inclosures referred to in Clause 14 should be ascertained in the same manner as the value of the land and inclosures referred to in Clause 13, and that the value of the first-mentioned inclosures (both for the purpose of restoring the same to the Forest, and for the purposes of the rentcharges mentioned in the said Scheme upon such as are suffered to remain inclosed) should be the marketable value of the soil, exclusive of any timber thereon or any building thereon, and the value of the timber on such soil. This objection raises the question first of all whether inclosures in the hands of grantees or purchasers from or through them, but not built upon or used as gardens or curtilages to houses, should be taken from the grantees and purchasers and thrown back into the Forest, whilst inclosures in the hands of grantees or purchasers built upon or used as gardens or curtilages to buildings, should be permitted to be retained by such grantees or purchasers; but we have hereinbefore explained that all grantees alike, whether having built houses upon their inclosures or not, made their inclosures under the same erroneous belief, and labour under the same infirmity of title, and that they should be treated alike on a footing of equality, and that the accidental circumstance of the different user of an inclosure, as it cannot alter the infirmity of title, neither ought it to alter the footing of equality amongst grantees, and that as the grantees or purchasers of inclosures on which houses are built, or which are used as curtilages or gardens to houses, are to be permitted to retain their inclosures on payment of rentcharge, so also ought the other grantees and purchasers to be permitted to retain theirs on like payment; and as to the objection raised before us that if inclosures in the hands of grantees be permitted to be retained, it will form a precedent for and an encouragement to inclosures in other cases throughout the country; this cannot be so, for the inclosures have been determined to be unlawful, and cannot, therefore, form a precedent for inclosures being declared lawful in other cases, and the permission for the inclosures in the hands of grantees to remain inclosed under the special and exceptional circumstances of this

this case, and on those grounds only, cannot be an encouragement for inclosures to be made in other cases; it was also objected against the grantees and purchasers of inclosures not built upon or used as gardens or curtilages to houses being permitted to retain their inclosures, that this would be contrary to the decree in the suit of the Commissioners of Sewers *v.* Glasse; but this we cannot regard to be the case. And we may here remark, that as regards that suit, not only do we feel ourselves bound by the decision therein, but we most willingly follow it, as expressing authoritatively the law as to the right of common of pasture in the Forest, and that too in accordance with the opinion which we were ourselves forming, a decision, therefore, helping and confirming us. The suit of the Commissioners of Sewers *v.* Glasse was against lords of manors, and by amendment against two grantees also as representatives of a class; and as a case raising the important question as to who were entitled to right of common, and the extent of that right, it was especially excepted from the Act of Parliament, which stayed all other litigation, and was permitted to proceed. In that suit the right of persons having tenements in Epping Forest to common of pasture over all the waste lands of the Forest, including inclosures whether built upon or not, was established and declared, and the plaintiffs (having regard to the provisions of the Epping Forest Act, 1871, the Epping Forest Amendment Act, 1872, and the Epping Forest Act, 1873) not asking for an injunction as regards lands which at the date of the filing of the Bill (14th August 1871) were covered with buildings or inclosed, and used as gardens or curtilages belonging to buildings, it was declared that the plaintiffs were entitled to an injunction to restrain the defendants from permitting to be inclosed or built upon any of the other lands, with liberty to apply for an injunction in pursuance of the declaration of right, and an injunction was granted to restrain the defendants from building on any part of the wastes inclosed since August 1851, except such parts thereof as were built upon or used as gardens or curtilages as aforesaid, and from inclosing or building upon any part of the uninclosed wastes; and so, as regards inclosures built upon or used as gardens or curtilages, the decree does not grant the injunction which would ordinarily follow upon the declaration of right, the plaintiffs not asking for it, it being left to us (the Commissioners) to deal with them as we should think right; and though in point of form in other cases an injunction was granted, as the Court could not refuse one unless by consent, yet it was understood that other cases would be considered by us, and the hardship otherwise necessarily consequent on the decree modified, if we should think fit; for besides what fell from the Court and the parties during the course of the proceedings in the case, when the question as to whether ornamental grounds should be included in the protection from injunction, being inclosures beyond, or what might be beyond, what would be protected under the words "buildings, or gardens, or curtilages to buildings," the counsel for the plaintiffs said, "Our view is, that the Commissioners" (meaning ourselves) "may be able to moderate your Honor's decree to any extent they think fit;" and upon counsel who was watching the case for a grantee, not a defendant, calling the attention of the Master of the Rolls to circumstances of grantees who might have special cases, the Master of the Rolls says, that "the counsel for the City represent to me that there is a tribunal" (meaning ourselves) "constituted for the purpose, willing to undertake it, and competent to undertake it, in the sense of reporting to Parliament what ought to be done, leaving it to the wisdom of Parliament to decide ultimately what ought to be done;" showing that, though the decree of the Court must declare and enforce (unless relieved from doing so by consent) the strict rights, yet that it was understood that we (the Commissioners) might modify the hardship which would ensue upon the strict carrying out of the decree, but subject, of course, to the approval of Parliament; and we have thought, for the reasons we have explained, that regarding the general declaration as to right of common, which declares that inclosures, whether built upon or not, are alike illegal, the fairest way of dealing with them, in settling a general Scheme, is to deal with them all alike upon a footing of equality. But supposing we had not done this, and the matters were left to be worked out under the decree in the suit, a separate Bill would have to be filed, or action brought, against several hundred grantees, who, though bound by the general declaration as to what is the nature and extent of the rights of common, would be at liberty to make each his own defence of special circumstances, as entitling him in his view either to retain his inclosure,

Printed Notes of Proceedings in the suit of Commissioners of Sewers *v.* Glasse, page 1494.

Printed Notes of Proceedings in the suit of Commissioners of Sewers *v.* Glasse, page 1502.

or if not to retain it, give it up only upon terms, or else the grantees would have to submit to their inclosures being thrown down, and the consequent loss and hardship thereof, a state of things not to be desired. It was also urged before us that we have no discretion under the Acts of Parliament to permit the inclosures to remain; but the argument goes too far, for if such were the case, then every house in the Forest would have to be pulled down and every garden thrown open, and a population would be made wanderers and homeless, a result worse than the mere *reductio ad absurdum*. It was also suggested that if the said Clause 14 was permitted to stand in its present shape, that at least a condition should be imposed upon the owners and occupiers of the inclosures referred to in it, prohibiting them from erecting any building upon the said land after the Scheme should have come into operation. But we think that when the inclosures are permitted to remain, they should be permitted to do so with the ordinary rights of property attached to them, and not crippled with special conditions as to user; and as regards the injunction in the suit against building, if the inclosures be permitted to remain as provided, the object of the injunction ceases to exist. It was indeed suggested, on behalf of grantees, that out of so large an area as 6,000 acres, within easy reach of the Metropolis, it was desirable that some portion of it should be allowed for residential purposes, for the benefit of persons engaged in business in London; and though we do not place the reason for the retaining of inclosures upon that ground, yet incidentally such a consequence might follow, and within limits, which would not infringe upon the nearly 5,000 acres preserved for the commoners and the public. It was submitted by some that if the lord of one manor were a grantee, in another manor he should be treated as if he were lord of that other manor; but this should not be, inasmuch as he is, with respect to that other manor, in a similar position to any other grantee. In connection with the said 14th Clause of the Scheme, which permits grantees to retain their inclosures, subject to the payment of rentcharges to the Conservators, objection was raised to the 41st Clause of the Scheme (in the Draft Scheme, Clause 44), which empowers, but does not compel, the Conservators to purchase inclosures with the consent of the First Commissioner of your Majesty's Works, on notice within three years, at the marketable value; it was objected that the restoration to the Forest of all inclosures not built on, or forming gardens or curtilages to buildings, should not be left to the discretion of any person or persons hereafter, but should be provided for in the present Scheme, and that the market value of such inclosures would be considerably enhanced by the fact that other parts of the Forest are preserved as a recreation-ground or open space; and it was submitted that it was unjust that the owners of such inclosures should profit by a result which had been attained in spite of their acts and acts of a similar nature, and that the conjoint effect of Clauses 14 and 41 is to prevent the preservation, for purposes of the commoners and the public, of a large tract of forest land found to have been illegally inclosed and not built on or used as garden or curtilage to a building, and as giving an undue advantage to the holders of inclosures not lords of manors; and it was objected particularly to Clause 41, that it throws upon the First Commissioner of your Majesty's Works the responsibility of deciding what portions of some 760 acres are or are not valuable to the public, and that the question is strictly within the province of us, the Commissioners, to determine, and that if we consider the question to be one of money simply, then absolute power might be given to the future Conservators of the Forest to purchase, so far as their means will allow; and that, with reference to the suggestion already mentioned, that a condition should be attached to inclosures allowed to remain, that no future buildings would be permitted on them, it would be obvious that as an element in determining value upon repurchase, such a condition would be of extreme importance; and it was suggested that it be provided that this condition and the rentcharge payable to the Conservators be taken into account in ascertaining the marketable value of inclosures for the purpose of any purchase; and in any event, it was suggested that the repurchase by the Conservators should be on the same basis of value as that on which the rentcharge to be paid by owners of inclosures is to be calculated. Now with regard to its being within the province and the duty of us, the Commissioners, to find what is to be the open space of the Forest to be preserved for the enjoyment of the public, this we have done by our Scheme and the schedules and maps thereto annexed; and we have provided that there be kept

Power to purchase within three years on notice.
Objections, pages 28, 29, 10, 33, 4.
Notes of Proceedings, pages 4137, 4099, 4124, 4018.

kept open for ever the land which was open at the date of the Epping Forest Act, 1871, and all inclosures in the hands of lords of manors not built upon, or used as curtilages or gardens, or in the hands of grantees or purchasers claiming through them, and this provides the open space which we have declared shall be preserved for the recreation and enjoyment of the public. There are inclosures which, in strictness, are liable to be thrown open; but, for the reasons we have before explained, we think that in the settlement of a General Scheme, and with due regard to all interests, both public and private, these inclosures should be permitted to remain, subject to rentcharges we have placed upon them. By the Scheme, therefore, we have defined and declared the space which must be kept open, and the remaining inclosures become the private property of those who owned the soil of them, subjected to the rentcharges which we have imposed. In allowing these inclosures to remain, we had not disregarded the circumstance that some of them might conveniently, and even desirably, have formed part of the space to be kept open; but, regard being had to the interests of all, both public and private, and the desirability of dealing with all grantees as far as possible alike upon a footing of equality, and regard being had to the large area kept open, and that moderation should be regarded in the settlement of the Scheme, we have thought that less hardship would arise to the public from permitting the inclosures to remain than would necessarily arise to grantees if the strict law were enforced and the inclosures thrown open. They are not essential to the enjoyment of the open space, though they might conveniently have formed part of it; and therefore, whilst we say that they should not necessarily form part, yet we think it a convenient power for the Conservators to have, that, if there be funds for the purpose, such of the inclosures as may be deemed the most convenient or desirable to add to the open space may, within a limited time, be purchased by the Conservators for such purpose; and inasmuch as it is part of the Scheme that inclosures in the hands of grantees should be quieted in title, subject to the rentcharges, they become like any other private property, and if purchased should be purchased upon the usual terms of purchase, namely, marketable value. The 41st Clause is not essential to the Scheme, nor does it affect its principle; but it is a useful power given to the Conservators, which may or may not be exercised as circumstances admit of. The First Commissioner of Your Majesty's Works being a member of the Government for the time being, and his consent being required to the exercise of the power, it brings the exercise of the power more especially within the cognziance of Parliament, so that the expenditure of money, which was suggested might be excessive under this clause, would not only be restrained by the necessity of funds, but also by the necessity of those empowered being responsible to Parliament for the reasonable exercise of the power. As to there being an expensive contest before the First Commissioner with regard to his consent, we do not think this likely; for if the case was so doubtful as to admit of the capability of such contest, it could scarcely be expected that consent in such a doubtful case to the exercise of a compulsory power would be given, and so application for such consent would scarcely be made or pressed. With respect to buildings on an inclosure increasing the value, and so the price to be paid, as the right of building is incident to the ownership of property, we think the inclosure should be taken as it is at the time of notice to take.

Inclosures. Amount of rentcharges. Objections, pages 4, 8, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 23, 27, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 13. Notes of Proceedings, pages 4049, 4017, 4068, 4042, 4059.

It was objected on behalf of grantees and purchasers that, considering that their lands were acquired prior to the Epping Forest Act, 1871, in a *bonâ fide* manner, many of them also purchasing the Crown rights therein, and under the full belief that they were warranted in buying under legal decisions, that the proportion of nine-tenths of the annual value proposed to be taken as the amount of perpetual rentcharge to be paid as a condition of retaining their lands is excessive; and it was submitted that a fixed nominal sum to be paid for the quieting or Parliamentary confirmation of their titles would meet the justice of the case, or that no sum at all should be paid, or a small rentcharge, or capital fine, or a fine or charge representing the value of uncleared forest land as distinguished from agricultural land, or calculated as to value of land at the time of inclosure. But, as we have hereinbefore explained, we think, whilst taking into consideration the belief under which the inclosures were made, yet, as such inclosures are found to be unlawful, and liable to be thrown open, that the grantees and purchasers in being permitted to retain them should pay, not a nominal rentcharge only, but moderate rentcharges for the purchase of

legality and the quieting of titles, and that in calculating such rentcharge, the agricultural value taken as cleared and ready for husbandry, being an intermediate value between mere forest-land value and marketable value, will be fair; and that as regards the proportion of nine-tenths to be paid for, it follows that as the ownership of soil which belongs to them is taken, and allowed to them as of the value of one-tenth, that the remaining nine-tenths must be paid for. It was suggested that some explanation might be given of the meaning of agricultural value, but we think we have sufficiently defined it by providing that it shall be agricultural value of the land, taken as cleared and ready for husbandry, as at the date of the Scheme coming into operation. It was also suggested that a fixed sum per acre should be named for the inclosures throughout the Forest, no matter where situate; but we think, as we have explained with reference to Clause 13, that the fixed sum would not be equality, but that the true equality is fixed proportion.

Objections, page 4.

It was suggested that if the lord of the manor was to be regarded as entitled to one-tenth of the waste, it would be more equitable to determine whether, when the lord made the grant, that one-tenth was exhausted, and if not, that the grantee should have unquestioned possession of the whole grant as deriving from him, or that if any fresh liability be imposed upon the land, the payments made to the lord and to the Crown, which, at the time, were regarded as full quittance, should be reconsidered, and the new burden, or a portion of it, should be imposed upon the lord as a vendor within 20 years. But these are not matters for the Scheme; and if grantees have rights against the lords, on the ground of the titles being bad, they are questions, as are also such as may arise between sub-purchasers, for the ordinary courts of justice.

Objections, pages 22, 20, 21. Notes of Proceedings, pages 4042, 4044, 4043, 4054. Passim Enfranchisement (Copyhold Acts).

It was suggested on behalf of grantees, that in many cases there had been enfranchisement of inclosures under the Enfranchisement Acts, and so a Parliamentary title obtained to such inclosures; but the Parliamentary title obtained is not of absolute ownership of estate, but of freehold instead of copyhold tenure, and so as that the enfranchised land shall be deemed to be held under the same title as that under which it was held at the time of enfranchisement, without being subject to the estates or incumbrances affecting the manor of which it was holden, and so as that, in future dealings with the enfranchised lands, the necessity which would otherwise have existed of showing the lord's title to the manor is abolished.

Strips by the roadside.

As regards some of the inclosures within the 20 years, it was urged that they were strips by the roadside, and would, by presumption of law, belong to the adjoining landowners; but in Epping Forest this would not be so, as the strips are, no doubt, parts of the waste of the Forest left uninclosed when earlier inclosures from the waste were made.

Acquiescence.

It was also urged, generally, that there had been acquiescence by the commoners in the inclosures; but without considering whether there had not been protests, and more than protests, against inclosures, title could not be gained within the 20 years against all the commoners by presumed acquiescence.

Wanstead Infant Orphan Asylum. Objections, page 23. Notes of Proceedings, page 4019.

We have sanctioned an agreement between the authorities of the Infant Orphan Asylum at Wanstead and the Corporation of London, under which, for the consideration therein mentioned, the Asylum are to convey to the Corporation of London, to be held by them as part of the open wastes of the Forest, the Eagle Pond, No. 1,420, and No. 1,115, skirting the western side of the pond (being part of what was formerly numbered 1,115, and is now numbered 1,115 and 1,115 A.), adjoining the open waste, and No. 1,470 (being part of what was numbered 1,470, now divided, and numbered 1,470 and 1,470 A.), and the Asylum is to be at liberty to retain Nos. 1,116, 1,117, 1,115 A., and 1,470 A.), containing 4 A. 0 R. 8 P., inclosed, and free from rent-charge and rights of common and forestal rights, and quieted in title. There are certain special clauses in the agreement, and are referred to in the Scheme. There was much dispute about the said pond and pieces of land, and the agreement is a desirable one to be carried out.

High Beech Church. Objections, page 6. Notes of Proceedings, page 4079.

We have provided that Mr. Baring, M.P., may be permitted to inclose No. 435 A., containing 3 R. 27 P. (formerly part of No. 435), being, with No. 434, a piece which Mr. Baring had purchased from the lord of the manor of Sewardstone, for the purpose of building a church thereon, with churchyard thereto.

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He has already built the church on No. 434, and No. 435 is intended as a churchyard thereto, and he is to be at liberty to convey the church and churchyard to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for ecclesiastical purposes for ever, the said lands to be quieted in title.

Wanstead Local Board of Health. Objections, page 38. Notes of Proceedings, page 4077.

By the Draft Scheme, Nos. 1,105 and 1,423 A., containing nine acres, would have been subjected to rentcharges under Clause 14. It was submitted to us on behalf of the Local Board of Wanstead that the Board, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Public Health Acts, in the month of July 1870 purchased out of parochial monies the said pieces of ground, and devoted them to the use of the public as a public recreation ground; that since that time the Board had expended a considerable additional sum in planting and levelling portions of the ground, and rendering it more suitable for the reasonable enjoyment of the public, and that under the circumstances the parish ought not to be called upon to pay any rentcharge or additional sum of money in respect of these pieces, which are enjoyed not only by the parishioners, but by the general public. We agree with the suggestion, and have accordingly provided that so long as the said pieces are so held and used as a recreation-ground the same shall be free from rentcharge under the scheme.

East London Waterworks Company. Objections, page 16. Notes of Proceedings, page 4065.

The East London Waterworks Company, under the authority of their Acts of Parliament, had purchased Nos. 990, 991, and 992, and we have excluded these lands from the Scheme as having been duly taken out of the forest. They had also, under the authority of the said Acts of Parliament, diverted and altered roads, and made good ones; and in consideration of their having done so, and being willing to dedicate such roads to the public use, and to further improve such roads by making a good raised footpath of the width of at least three feet on one side of each road for the convenience of the public, we have provided that Nos. 988, 988 A., and 988 B., in Ferry Boat-lane, containing 1 A. 2 R. 20 P., and Nos. 1,022 B., 1,031, 1,032, and 1,558, in Copper Mill Lane, containing 2 R. 23 P., and with respect to which it was contended by the Company they had power to deal with under their Acts, should be quieted in title.

Digging gravel by surveyors of highways. Objections, page 29. Notes of Proceedings, pages 4065, 4179.

With respect to the digging of gravel by the highway authorities for the repair of roads, we had by the Draft Scheme (Section 17) provided for such digging, subject to regulations, for the repair of roads in the parishes within which the forest lies; and it was suggested there should be a limitation to roads within the forest, or else that there should be provisions similar to the provisions relating to repair of roads in the Commons Act, 1876, which was passed subsequent to the preparation of the Draft Scheme, and we have adopted the provisions of the said Commons Act, 1876.

As to repair of certain roads. Objections, page 33. Notes of Proceedings, page 4122.

It was objected by the trustees of the will of the late Lord Mornington, as the owners of Wanstead Park, that, regard being had to Clause 17 of the Scheme, with reference to the digging and getting gravel and materials by the surveyors of highways, that provision should be made for relieving the owners of Wanstead Park from the liabilities imposed upon them to maintain certain roads by an Act of Parliament, 56 Geo. 3, c. 8 (1816); but the liabilities were imposed by the Act in consequence of certain public roads which ran through the park being by the said Act discontinued and shut up, and declared to be no longer public roads, and being vested in the owners of Wanstead Park for their benefit; and as the benefit remains, it does not seem to be a case for altering the liabilities.

Powers of Conservators. Objections, page 2.

With reference to the powers of the Conservators conferred by Clause 18 of the Scheme, it was suggested there should be express words limiting the powers of the Conservators to cutting timber, &c., in the course of management till after purchase of the lords' interest in the soil, but, regard being had also to Clause 26 and to the provisions for purchase and compensation in the Scheme, existing interests are sufficiently protected. With reference to Sub-section (*g*), the insertion of the word "enlarge" was suggested, and we have adopted it. As to Sub-section (*h*), with reference to the erection of suitable lodges or buildings in the forest, for convenience and for the use of the officers of the forest engaged in the management thereof, it was suggested that the language was too large, and might admit of the erection of buildings not directly required for

Objections, page 25.

Objections, page 40. Notes of Proceedings, page 4215.

the recreation of the public, and other words were suggested; but this does not seem to be so, and we see no sufficient reason to alter the clause. With reference to Sub-section (*j*) (Draft Scheme, *k*), empowering the Conservators to adopt the regulation of the Court of Attachments of the 2nd day of August 1790, and to make rules for the regulation of common of pasture, it was objected that the strict rule of levancy and couchancy ought not to be departed from; but we have explained the reasons why we think a regulation which has been followed for nearly a century may, if thought fit by the Conservators (but not otherwise), be continued, and the spirit of it be adapted to modern times, for the benefit of the commoners generally. Some suggestions were made with reference to Sub-section (*k*) (Draft Scheme, *l*), as to its not being necessary to provide for the production of Parliamentary Registers, but it seems better to make such provision. Some objections were made to the permission of the commoning by drovers, Sub-section (*l*), (Draft Scheme, *m*), as interfering with commoners' rights, and as being liable to introduce or spread disease, and as being a nuisance; but as the commoning is to be in the discretion of the Conservators, and only temporary, and whilst the cattle are *in transitu*, and as the Conservators are to have power to make charges for such commoning, and to remove all cattle suffering from any contagious or infectious disease, the power to permit such temporary commoning may be given; and there was some objection to the power to permit depasturing of sheep, Sub-section (*m*), (Draft Scheme, *n*), but as the clause requires the commoners to be regarded, such depasturing may reasonably be allowed. Some suggestions were made respecting Sub-section (*q*), (Draft Scheme, *u*), relating to cricket-grounds and sports, but the clause seems a useful one. With reference to Sub-section (*y*) (Draft Scheme, *cc*), empowering the Conservators to grant licenses to shoot or fish in the forest or the waters thereof, it was objected that shooting ought not to be permitted in a place set apart for the recreation and enjoyment of the public; but as the space is a very large one, and the shooting would only be permitted subject to the regulations of the Conservators, the power to grant licenses to shoot may be permitted, and is reasonable. It was suggested that persons holding forest deputations to shoot should be made specially subject to the regulations of the Conservators, and as this is desirable, we have added words in the sub-section to such effect. It was objected against this power that shooting and fishing would become a pocket matter for a favoured few of the Corporation, and that the holders of deputations had no ground in right or justice for continuance, and that sporting should either be thrown open to the public at times when the forest is least frequented, (say October to April), or at least to all ratepayers in the Essex parishes adjoining—in all cases sporting license and registration being required; but confidence must be placed in the Conservators to exercise their powers properly, and it is reasonable to allow the holders of forest deputations to have the benefit of them, and it would be unadvisable to allow shooting generally. Suggestions were made relating to forest deputations as to whether deposit was necessary, and as to details relating thereto, as to receiving life-license instead thereof, and as to buying up forest deputations, but it seems unnecessary to make any alteration in these respects. It was suggested, as regards Sub-section (*z*) (Draft Scheme, *dd*) to substitute your Majesty's regular or reserve forces for volunteer rifle corps in the permission to allow practice and drill; but the change does not seem desirable, as the War authorities have, or can obtain, necessary drill-grounds for the regular and reserve forces. With reference to Sub-section (*aa*) (Draft Scheme, *ee*), empowering the Conservators to purchase lands by agreement, and to exchange them, it was suggested the power of exchange might extend to any lands vested in the Conservators as part of the forest, and we agree with, and have adopted, the suggestion; and it was suggested that as regards the power to purchase, a limit in quantity should be fixed, but we think this unnecessary. With reference to Sub-section (*bb*) (Draft Scheme, *ff*), empowering the Conservators to dedicate or sell portions for churches, chapels, and charitable institutions, objections were made. It was objected that as regards future sites, that in such close proximity to London there would be no limit to the number of future applications for sites for charity buildings; that if all were granted the forest would be ruined; that if some were granted and some refused, great ill-feeling would be caused, religious bitterness would spring up, and influence and intrigue of every sort would be set at work. With respect to future sites for future charitable institutions, to avoid the difficulty and embarrassment

Objections, pages 31, 32, 33. Notes of Proceedings, pages 4123, 4116, 4172.

Objections, page 25.

Objections, pages 32, 35, 33. Notes of Proceedings, pages 4043, 4173.

Objections, pages 32, 35. Notes of Proceedings, page 4173.

Objections, pages 26, 31.

Objections, page 41. Notes of Proceedings, p. 4217.

Objections, page 29.

Objections, page 10.

Objections, pages 26, 1.

Objections, page 26.

Objections, pages 29, 26.

Objections, page 41. Notes of Proceedings, page 4217.

Objections, pages 26, 10. Notes of Proceedings, pages 4105, 4039, 4713.

embarrassment to which it is feared the Conservators might be subject, we have now limited the power to granting pieces of land for the protection or convenience of existing churches, chapels, and charitable schools and institutions, and to the grant of new sites for churches or chapels only, and have struck out so much of the power contained in the Draft Scheme as extended to granting sites for future charitable schools or institutions. It was suggested the grant should be only of outlying portions of land, but we think such restriction unnecessary and undesirable, and we have inserted, on suggestion, words directing any monies received on sale of land for any such purpose as authorised by the clause to be carried to the capital of the forest fund, to avoid doubts whether, under the language relating to the forest fund, such monies might not have been applicable for income.

Objections, page 1.

Objections, page 30.

By the Draft Scheme (Clause 18, Sub-section (*r*), thereof), we had, but with some doubt, empowered the Conservators to keep on the said forest a herd of deer, the property in which should be vested in the Conservators; but if they should think it necessary for preserving the deer to make one or more deer parks, then to fence in with a proper deer fence not exceeding 600 acres of the said forest, in such convenient part or parts thereof as should least interfere with the rights of the persons entitled to common of pasture therein, but providing proper stiles, gates, and openings for persons on foot and on horseback and in carriages to pass over such deer park, but subject to such regulations as the Conservators might make, at all reasonable times in the day, except during the fence-time, and to allow the admission into any such deer park of cattle or commonable animals upon the said forest for such districts, in such numbers, at such times, and under such restrictions as the Conservators should from time to time direct, with provisions, consequent on such power, for preventing the killing, hunting, taking, or injury to deer, and imposing penalties for so doing. To the above powers and provisions several objections were taken. It was objected that, in the first place, the Scheme being admittedly one for disafforestation, it appeared somewhat inconsistent to propose the appropriation of 600 acres for the formation of a deer park; that it need scarcely be pointed out that game preservation of this description, and upon this extensive scale, would involve a large expenditure of money not intended for any such purpose, and the making of a code of regulations to ensure the strict carrying out of the scheme of preservation was altogether at variance with the free user of the forest by the public, and the enjoyment by the commoners of their right of pasture; that, in fact, the funds, which should be applied to preserve the forest as an open space, would be diverted for the purpose of inclosing a large portion of it. It was also objected that the keeping of such deer would be a great temptation to poaching, and would have a tendency to the demoralisation of the neighbourhood. Against these objections it was contended to the effect that the suggestion to have a deer park seemed to be treated by all as a proposal to set aside 600 acres into which the deer were to be driven, and into which no one was to go; but that, in reality, the proposal to have a deer park was, that there should be a place, not from which the public were to be excluded, but to keep the deer in, and that the commoners could not object, as their rights existed because of the deer, the right of common of pasture being compensation for injury to inclosed lands from the deer; that the reason for a deer park was, that as soon as the deer are protected and fed in winter they must increase and multiply, and if so, were they to run not only all over the forest, but all over the lands in the immediate neighbourhood of the forest, or were they to be kept within certain limits? and that it was conceived that great injury would be caused to the owners of neighbouring lands, unless the deer were kept in by fences in some part of the forest; that to fence in the whole of the forest could not be considered for a moment, as it would necessitate a perfect army of gate keepers, and the cost of keeping the deer would be out of all proportion to the enjoyment of the public; that it was opposed to the Report of the Committee of Open Spaces in 1865, who were against fencing in open spaces, and even reported against the fencing of Wimbledon Common; that it had to be considered whether the deer were to be allowed to roam all over the forest, or were to be put in certain places from which they could not escape; that the object of the deer park was not against, but in the interest of the public; that it is a reasonable proposition that the inhabitants of East London who frequent

Deer park. Objections, pages 41, 18, 25, 5, 10, 22, 35. Notes of Proceedings, pages 4216, 4038, 4104.

Notes of Proceedings, page 4168.

the forest should have the pleasure of seeing deer there; that at Bushey Park, Hampton Court, Richmond Park, and Greenwich Park there are deer, and so the inhabitants of the West and South-west of London have opportunities of seeing deer; that the argument as to demoralisation was of no value, as no such thing was heard of as poaching deer in the above parks, or in the Royal Park of Windsor; that deer are in almost all noblemen's parks in the kingdom, and that it is but right the people in the East-end of London should have the pleasure of seeing deer as well as the inhabitants of other parts of London and of the country; that a deer park was formed by the late Emperor Napoleon in the Bois-de-Boulogne for the benefit of Paris, the metropolis; that as to the objection made as to the large area of which the commoners would be deprived, there was no proposal to interfere with the right of commonage; that part of the proposal was that the commoners' cattle should go in, but that even if the pasturage of the deer park was going to be taken away from them, the compensation that they would have for not coming into this inclosed land would be balanced by the deer being shut out from the rest of the forest, and confined in the place where the deer park was, and not roaming over the other lands; and that it did not follow that because power was given to take 600 acres, that 600 acres would be taken, or that they would all be taken in one spot; that if the deer would be attractive to the people at one spot or another, they would be put there; that some might be put at Wanstead Flats, and some in the northern portion of the forest, and that there would be no injury to the public, who would not be shut out. We have further considered the question with the aid of what has been urged before us, both against and in favour of a deer park, and we have come to the conclusion that it is not desirable to empower the Conservators to make a deer park, or that any large number of deer should be specially kept upon the forest, regard being had to the scheme being for disafforestation and keeping the forest open, and the necessity there would be for making new inclosures, and for special regulations and penalties relating to the deer; and though the public and the commoners would not be excluded from these inclosures, but would be admitted under special regulations, yet such inclosures would necessarily much interfere with the free use and enjoyment of the forest, and no special regulations and penalties nor any special fencing or expense would be requisite for a few deer running wild in the forest, as they do at present; and we have accordingly omitted from the Final Scheme the clauses relating to the deer park and the deer, being the clauses included in the Draft Scheme 18 (*R*) (*S*) (*T*), and Clause 58.

Objections, page 29. Notes of Proceedings, page 4179.

With respect to Clause 19, providing for compensation to be made for rights in the forest extinguished by the scheme, objection was made to the payment of compensation in respect of the office of Lord Warden of the forest, as provided by this clause and Schedule B. It was objected that the due execution of that office might have prevented many if not all the inclosures which have taken place during the last 20 years, and during the previous years of this century; that the office, on the contrary, had been suffered to become obsolete, through the neglect of those holding it, and for their own purposes; and it was submitted that having adopted this course, they should not now be suffered to claim compensation for the abolition of powers and duties which they had long since voluntarily ceased to execute or perform; and that if any compensation at all was to be provided, it was suggested that its amount should be ascertained by us, the Commissioners, before whom the nature and the manner of the execution of the said office, both formerly and in recent years, had been fully discussed, reference being made to the preamble of the Epping Forest Act, 1871. But the office of Lord Warden is one of the ancient offices of the forest, more or less valuable, and not obsolete; and as it is extinguished by the scheme, we provide for compensation, and the manner in which it is to be ascertained. On the disafforestation of Hainault Forest, the Lord Warden received a substantial sum for compensation awarded on arbitration, and though it may be less valuable now than then, compensation should be given for the value; and we have provided that the compensation, if it cannot be agreed upon, shall be ascertained, when the principle of the scheme shall have been settled by Parliament, by arbitration, or a jury under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts, as in the other cases of compensation.

Objections, page 26.

It was suggested that the common of pannage for swine should be compensated

sated for; as, however, this is not extinguished, but continued by the Scheme, there is no necessity for compensation.

With respect to Clauses 19 and 20 relating to compensation, it was objected by the lord of the manor of Loughton, that, having compounded with and compensated several persons entitled to, or claiming rights of, common of estovers, or rights of topping or lopping, or assignments of fuel or wood, and other rights, by money payments to such persons, he ought, he submitted, to be compensated in these respects, and to be allowed to stand in the place of such persons with regard to any compensation to be allowed to these rights. But these arrangements were between him and persons claiming within his manor, before the Epping Forest Act, 1871, and were part of the arrangements between the lord of the manor and such persons for enabling the lord to make unlawful inclosures; and whatever may be the rights as between themselves, they are subject to the ordinary courts of justice, and do not form subjects to be dealt with by the Scheme.

Objections, page 31. Notes of Proceedings, page 4117.

With reference to Clause 24 (Draft Scheme, Clauses 24 and 25), providing for compensation to a class being assessed by an able practical surveyor, to be nominated by the Inclosure Commissioners, objection was taken to this, and we have instead thereof, here and elsewhere, provided for assessment of value by arbitration, or a jury under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, and have accordingly omitted from the Scheme such clauses in the Draft Scheme as relate to a surveyor to be appointed by the Inclosure Commissioners.

Surveyor. Objections, page 10. Notes of Proceedings, pages 4084, 4099.

With reference to Clause 26 (Draft Scheme, Clause 29), empowering the Conservators to make bye-laws: as regards Sub-section (*c*), relating to preventing or regulating bird-catching, &c., and shooting and fishing, it was suggested that there should be no power to prevent or regulate shooting or fishing, but we do not think the clause requires alteration. As regards Sub-section (*g*), relating to the prevention of rubbish, &c. being placed on the forest, it was suggested that the word "regulating" should be introduced, it being submitted that there are numerous pits most desirable to be filled up in this way, and which, till they are so filled up, are a great convenience to adjacent houses; it may be that dry rubbish, for instance, would be useful in filling up holes, and as harm could not be done, the power to regulate or prevent being in the Conservators, we have inserted the word "regulating" in such sub-section. As regards Sub-section (*h*), empowering the Conservators to make regulations relating to the use of the forest for particular games and sports, and for preventing or regulating interference with recreation, it was suggested the clause should be omitted, but it is desirable the Conservators should have such powers. It was suggested provision should be made for public meetings to be held in the forest, but we do not think it desirable to make such provision. As regards Sub-section (*i*), it was suggested that power should be given to prevent as well as to regulate the use of and the letting and hiring of horses and carriages, and also to prevent the racing of horses in the forest. We think it will be well to give power to prevent the racing of horses, and have added such power, but that it will be sufficient that there be power to regulate the letting and hiring of horses and carriages without further provision. As regards Sub-section (*j*), relating to the power to regulate cricket-grounds and sports, it was suggested that under Sub-section (*c*), regulations as to shooting or fishing were provided, and so words relating to them ought to be omitted in this sub-section, and we have accordingly omitted them from this sub-section as being sufficiently provided for.

Power to make bye-laws. Objections, page 1. Objections, page 26. Objections, page 40. Notes of Proceedings, page 4215. Objections, page 29. Notes of Proceedings, page 4180. Objections, pages 29, 26.

With respect to Clause 39 (Draft Scheme, Clause 42), providing for titles of lands charged with rentcharges being quieted, it was suggested that inclosures used for charitable or religious purposes, not being subject to any rentcharge under the provisions of the Scheme, will not have the benefit of this clause. But this is a misapprehension, for by Clause 15 such inclosures are permitted to remain free from rentcharge so long as used for religious or charitable purposes, and require no further protection; and on ceasing to be so used, they become subject to rentcharge like other inclosures, and would then get the benefit of this clause by being quieted in title subject to the rentcharge.

Objections, page 29. Notes of Proceedings, page 4181.

Sale of small strips. Objections, pages 31, 32. Notes of Proceedings, pages 4091, 4117, 4123.

With respect to Clause 40 (Draft Scheme, Clause 43), empowering the Conservators to sell small strips of land with consent of the First Commissioner of Works, it was suggested that a right of pre-emption should be given to the adjoining landowners and the lords of manors. We think this a reasonable suggestion, and we have now accordingly in the scheme given the right of pre-emption first to the adjoining landowner, and next, if the lord of the manor be not the adjoining landowner, then to the lord of the manor within which the land is situate. It was suggested that it should be provided that the proceeds of such sale should be carried to a separate account, bearing compound interest, the funds at the credit of such account never to be touched except for the purpose of buying land under Clause 18, Sub-section (*aa*), or under Clause 41 (Draft Scheme, Clause 44), or that the proceeds of sale should be laid out in the purchase of land more advantageously situated with regard to the main portion of the forest; but we think it sufficient that the proceeds be carried to the capital account, to be applied, in the discretion of the Conservators, in manner which they may think most beneficial to the forest, as regulated by the Scheme. It was suggested that limit should be put as to what constituted a small strip, and that sales should only be of outlying parts; but these are matters with respect to which confidence must be placed in the Conservators, there being the additional circumstance that the sales must be with the consent of the First Commissioner of your Majesty's Works, who is a member of the Government for the time being, and so the exercise of the power is more especially brought within the cognizance of Parliament.

Objections, page 26.

Objections, pages 10, 1. Notes of Proceedings, pages 4103, 4040, 4061.

Power to purchase within three years on notice.

With respect to Clause 41 (Draft Scheme, Clause 44), we have hereinbefore dealt with the objections to this clause next after dealing with the objections to Clause 14.

Objections, page 4. Notes of Proceedings, page 4018.

It was also objected that there should be no power of compulsory purchase at all, or that, if so, such purchase should not be made till after trial by a judge and jury whether there ought to be sale, and also that, instead of buying land, there should rather be a sale for residential purposes; but, for the reasons we have stated, we think it desirable there should be such power, the owner to get the marketable value of the land purchased. It was also suggested that five years instead of three should be the time within which the compulsory purchase might be exercised, but we think three years from the time of the Scheme coming into operation will be sufficient.

Objections, page 29.

We have, on suggestion, made what in the Draft Scheme were Clauses 46 and 47 into one clause, numbered in the Scheme 44.

Forest fund. Objections, page 30.

With reference to Clause 44 (Draft Scheme, Clause 48), constituting the forest fund, we have, on suggestion, added words especially applicable to monies arising from the sale of lands under the Scheme, and to any monies which may hereafter be paid for the compulsory taking of land by any body under Act of Parliament being carried to the capital of the forest fund. It was suggested that there should be inserted a clause providing for the transfer and payment to the capital of the forest fund of all sums of money paid by any railway, water, or other public company under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts for compensation for commonable rights over any lands part of the forest taken by them, and which sums have not as yet been appropriated; but as this relates to money for lands lawfully taken from the forest before the passing of the Epping Forest Act, 1871, and so not now forming part of the lands dealt with by the Scheme, it appears to us that we have no jurisdiction in the matter.

Objections, pages 29, 10. Notes of Proceedings, page 4175.

Objections, page 40. Notes of Proceedings, pages 4190, 4202, 4222.

With respect to the forest fund, objection was taken on the question of finance as one of vital importance: it was submitted that the satisfactory execution and working of a scheme so elaborate and extensive as that under consideration must of necessity involve a large annual as well as capital expenditure, and that it could not but be felt that so shadowy and uncertain a provision with regard to funds as that proposed was not only immediately unsatisfactory, but hereafter likely to prove fatal to the effective carrying out of the Scheme; that the scheme proposed that the Corporation of London should contribute to the capital and income of the forest fund such monies as should be necessary for the purposes of the scheme out of the City of London Grain Duty, or from other sources;

sources; and it was objected that if the Corporation of London were to be the Conservators of the forest, as suggested in the Scheme, they should not simply contribute to the expense, but that the Chamberlain should be required to pay over to the Committee, who by the Scheme, it was submitted, would be empowered to carry out its provisions, such sums as they might by their precept from time to time demand; that such precept should be met in the first instance out of the funds in the hands of the Chamberlain arising from the City of London Grain Duty, and that in the event of those funds proving insufficient, then out of the estates and revenues of the Corporation; that the indefinite expression "from other sources" is not only unintelligible, but may lead to serious difficulties and contentions hereafter; and that the 43rd Clause (Draft Scheme, Clause 47), as it stands, does not define who is to judge what monies may be necessary for the purposes of the Scheme; that it was apprehended that under the fifth clause the proposed committee of management would judge of the necessity, and if so, the committee should be invested with power to make precepts, and it should be made imperative on the Corporation to provide all such funds as the committee might require; that the Act of Parliament empowering the Corporation to collect the grain duty authorises the raising of a sum of 99,000*l.*, and limits the time within which the duty may be levied to a period of which 26 years are unexpired; that the scheme does not provide that this sum, if raised, should be applied to capital, but leaves it open to the Corporation to apply it to income account; and that the sources whence the capital and income are to be drawn should be set forth in the most distinct and obligatory terms, so that the financial question might be relieved of that ambiguity which at present appears to surround it. There is no doubt that the question of finance is important. The Corporation of London has offered to supply, from the City of London Grain Duty and other sources, such sum as, with the monies to be produced by the means set forth in the Scheme, shall be sufficient to provide for the monies payable by the Conservators under the Scheme, and for the expenses to be incurred in and about the preservation and management of the said forest as an open space; and we have by the Scheme made it compulsory upon them to do so. The Corporation has already out of the grain duty supplied funds to the extent of upwards of 80,000*l.* for purchasing the lords' interests in the soil of upwards of 3,000 acres of the waste, which are to be held as an open space, and subject to the provisions of the Scheme; and besides money still available under the Grain Duty Act, and the monies to be produced by the means set forth in the Scheme, it has also its own resources; and unless, therefore, the Corporation of London should be unable to perform the obligations which it is willing to undertake, and which will be imposed upon it, there will of necessity be funds sufficient for the purpose of carrying out the Scheme; and the funds for doing so cannot fail unless the Corporation itself should fail, a contingency which we feel it unnecessary to provide for. As regards the Committee making precepts on the Corporation, this would be out of place, as the Corporation is made the Conservators, and the Committee is to be deemed a committee of the Corporation.

With respect to Clause 47 (Draft Scheme, Clause 51), relating to the application of the capital of the Forest Fund, it was suggested that drainage and permanent improvements had better be mentioned; but the Clause provides for charges generally chargeable on capital, and it does not seem necessary to make any alteration. Objections, page 27.

With respect to Clause 49 (Draft Scheme, Clause 53), providing that the accounts of the Conservators shall be audited yearly by the auditors of the City of London, and be published, and open for inspection, as therein mentioned, it was objected that such provision was not satisfactory, and that the auditor should be appointed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and that powers similar to those possessed by the auditors of the Metropolitan Board of Works should be conferred upon the auditor to be appointed under the Scheme. But there seems no reason to doubt that the auditors of the City of London, who are elected by the Livery in Common Hall assembled, will fully and duly audit the accounts of the Conservators, as they do other accounts of the Corporation. Audit. Objections, pages 41, 10. Notes of Proceedings, page 4218.

With respect to Clause 53 (Draft Scheme, Clause 57), empowering the Conservators to procure their officers to be sworn in as constables, it was suggested, as Constables. Objections, page 30. Notes of Proceedings, page 4181.

as the First Commissioner of Police had recently declined to swear in as constables persons holding offices similar to those indicated in this clause, that the officers of the Conservators should be declared by the Scheme to have the powers and authority of constables duly sworn in. We have been informed by the First Commissioner of Police that he is acting with reference to the Act of Parliament relating to the metropolitan police, and by direction of the Secretary of State. As it is desirable that persons having the powers and authority of constables should be sworn in, we have provided for the officers being sworn in by the justices of the County of Essex, and to obviate doubt or difficulty we have declared that the justices shall have power to swear them in.

Purchase of waste lands by Corporation of London. Objections, pages 41, 10, 13. Notes of Proceedings, pages 4214, 4059, 4063.

With reference to Clauses 60, 61, 62, 63, and 64 (Draft Scheme, Clauses 65, 66, 67, 68, and 69), being provisions sanctioning the purchase by the Corporation of London of some of the lords' interests in the soil of the wastes within their manors, the wastes to be held by the Corporation as an open space for ever, subject to the provisions of the Scheme, it was objected that there was not any provision in the Act of Parliament authorising the incorporation of the agreements in the Scheme, and that the source whence the consideration-money was to come, with which the Corporation was to perform its part of the agreements, remained as undefined as ever; that whether the grain duty had been already mortgaged to supply the means, or whether the payment was to be made when the forest fund had been created, did not appear; but that it was clear that a very large sum of money must be forthcoming from some quarter or other, and that the principle of these purchases were altogether inconsistent with the pecuniary provisions of the Scheme. Since the objection was taken two more agreements for purchase have been entered into, and out of the seven agreements five have been concluded by conveyance to the Corporation, and by payment of the purchase-money by the Corporation out of the grain duty; and the purchase-monies in the two remaining cases are to be provided for out of the said duty, making a total of upwards of 80,000*l.* paid or to be paid by the Corporation, so that upon the question of funds there is no difficulty. Nor is the sanctioning of the agreements inconsistent with the pecuniary provisions of the Scheme, for the Scheme provides for the lords' interests being purchased by agreement when they and the Conservators can agree. We have named the Corporation as Conservators, and as agreements for purchase have been made between them and the lords, it is but reasonable to sanction the purchases; nor does the doing so militate against the Scheme as regards the other lords, who are at liberty to agree with the Conservators, or, if they cannot do so, are entitled to have the value of the lands ascertained by arbitration or a jury, and one-tenth of the value so ascertained paid to them.

Objections, pages 32, 33.

On behalf of lords of manors, it was suggested that special provision should be made for preserving the rights of lords in all cases of copyhold tenure, but the incidents of tenure are not affected by the Scheme.

Objections, page 31. Notes of Proceedings, page 4117.

It was objected, on behalf of the lord of the manor of Loughton, that No. 252 B. should be omitted from the land sold to the Corporation, as not being land belonging to him, but there is a misapprehension; the quantity sold was 2 A. 0 R. 15 P., part of No. 252, containing 3 A. 0 R. 15 P.; this was subdivided into three parts, numbered 252, 252 A, and 252 B, respectively, containing 1 A. 2 R. 32 P., 1 A., and 1 R. 23 P. Of this 252 A. belonged to Ind, Coope & Co., and the remaining two parts, 252 and 252 B, containing together 2 A. 0 R. 15 P. belonged to the lord of the manor.

Objections, page 31. Notes of Proceedings, page 4117.

It was suggested, on behalf of the lord of the manor of Loughton, that special provisions should be made as to Nos. 398 and 399, called Are Water Plain, or Green, used as a cricket-ground for the parish of Loughton, being so used till a more suitable ground be found, and as to liberty for the lord of the manor of Loughton, and his next heir to sport over the wastes of Loughton in the forest being given, should be inserted in the Scheme with reference to the said agreement, for purchase of waste between the Corporation and the lord of the manor; but there are provisions enabling the Conservators to set out cricket-grounds and to permit sporting, and so these permissions and liberties can be given.

Notes of Proceedings, page 4062.

It was suggested that portions of the lands should be set out for allotment-gardens for the poor, but, desirable as allotments are for the labouring poor, it does

does not seem to be part of the object of the Act of Parliament to make such provisions in this case, the object being to provide recreation space.

Other suggestions and objections. Objections, pages 13, 1, 22, 31. Notes of Proceedings, pages 4028, 4030, 4044, 4057, 4082.

Various suggestions were made as to making provisions for throwing down certain inclosures, and giving rights of way for the benefit of private properties, for defining the word "house," for the possibility of the existence of verbal agreements beyond what provided for, and for protecting and preserving fish, and publishing and selling "Guides" to the forest, and entering upon inclosures in the hands of lessees to plant, and as to other slight matters of detail; but we do not think any special further provisions are desirable on the above subjects. With reference to rights of way to private properties, if the properties be old inclosures, and have rights of way, such rights are not interfered with by the Scheme; and if they be inclosures from the waste within the 20 years, no special favour as to roads can be claimed for them; and the Conservators are empowered to grant and afford facilities for rights of road, for access to inclosures in cases where it is necessary or desirable, and as to such inclosures as may not be required to be thrown down for the purposes of the Scheme, they should not be thrown down for the benefit of private properties. We received a petition from 11 inhabitants of Loughton, asking that the lopping in Loughton should be continued for the benefit of the poor; but compensation is provided, either in kind, by delivery of wood or other fuel, or by payment of sums of money, annual or in gross. A suggestion was made that rentcharges might be redeemed on 20 years' purchase instead of 25, but the latter is the proper number. One or two objections were made to the Scheme generally, or to such parts thereof as to be in effect general, and we overrule them upon the grounds herein appearing.

Objections, page 18.

The commoners.

An objection was made that there is no compensation fund provided for the commoners in exchange for the various rights over the inclosed parts of which it is proposed, as it was submitted, to deprive them. But as regards the commoners, their rights of common of pasture and of pannage are continued by the Scheme; and provision is made for preserving the wastes open, and draining and improving them, and this too, as well as was the establishment in law of their right of common, at no expense to the commoners; and it is but reasonable that what funds be paid by persons holding inclosures on permission to retain them should be paid to the conservators for the preserving open, regulating, draining, and improving the wastes for the benefit of all, including commoners; and the commoners will derive great advantage from the management provided by the Scheme, including the advantage of extra pasturage on the land secured to be kept open, and an extra month in the year for commoning, owing to disafforestation and the non-preservation of deer, and the abolition of the fence month.

Appeal. Notes of Proceedings, page 4168.

There has been no appeal from the decision of the Master of the Rolls in the suit of the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London *v.* Glasse, and the time for appealing will expire on the 30th day of July 1877.

Expenses of lords of manors. Objections, page 33. Notes of Proceedings, pages 4124, 4176.

It was objected on behalf of the lords of manors that provision should have been made for repaying to the several lords of manors the whole, or a portion at any rate, of the expenses incurred by them in laying their respective cases before us, the Commissioners, and reference was made to Sections 9 and 11 of the Epping Forest Act, 1871, relating to expenses of witnesses. But, inasmuch as the expenses of lords of manors were incurred in support of a case which, however much they might believe to be good in law, has nevertheless failed, we do not think provision should be made for repaying any part of their expenses out of public funds.

The Crown's forestal rights.

We have reported, in our Preliminary Report, that over those parts of the waste within the regard of the forest over which the Crown's forestal rights have not been released or conveyed, such rights still exist; but on disafforestation of the forest, as provided by the Scheme, these forestal rights will be extinguished; and we have not provided for any compensation to be made in respect of such rights, deeming it to be your Majesty's gracious intention that such rights should be extinguished for the benefit of the public, and no provision for compensation was required on behalf of the Crown to be made by us.

As to a ranger
Objections, page 28.
Notes of Proceedings, page 4176.

It was suggested that, with a view to the preservation of the ancient connection of the Crown with Epping Forest, power be conferred by the Scheme upon your Majesty to appoint, by warrant under your sign-manual, during your pleasure, a ranger of the forest, under the title of "The Ranger of Epping Forest," such ranger to perform the duties proposed by the Draft Scheme to be imposed upon the First Commissioner of your Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, and such other duties not inconsistent with the scheme as should from time to time be prescribed by your Majesty. But there never was a ranger of Epping Forest (except a purlieu ranger, whose office was to range in the purlieus outside the forest, and drive escaped deer back into it), and the care of the Crown's forestal rights in Epping Forest was by Act of Parliament (The Crown Lands Act, 1866, 29 & 30 Vict. c. 62, s. 6) transferred from the Commissioners of your Majesty's Woods and Forests to the Commissioners of your Majesty's Works, with a view to the management of the same for the benefit of the public, and the duties imposed by the Scheme upon the First Commissioner of Works are more fitly entrusted to him as one of your Majesty's Ministers responsible to Parliament than they would be to a ranger under sign-manual.

As to certain portions excluded from the waste.
Objections, page 33.
Notes of Proceedings, page 4125.

It was objected that Nos. 722 (or part thereof), 727, 736 to 747 inclusive, 834, 1036 to 1041 inclusive, 1060 to 1073 inclusive, 1074 (or part thereof), 1075 (or part thereof), 1088 to 1090 inclusive, 1114 (or part thereof), 1285 to 1287 inclusive, 1338 to 1340 inclusive, 1341A, 1350, 1352, 1354, 1355, 1357, 1413, 1467, and 1469 ought not to be deemed part of the forest or the waste lands thereof, having been exempted therefrom, as it was submitted, by the certificate of the Chief Clerk of the Master of the Rolls in the suit of The Commissioners of Sewers *v.* Glasse. We have excluded from the Scheme Nos. 1036 to 1041 inclusive (being the Great Shrubbage), 1060 to 1073 inclusive, parts of 1074 and 1075, and Nos. 1088 to 1090 (being parts of the Little Shrubbage), as not being parts of the waste; but the exemption as to such of the other numbers as were exempted was only from the injunction on the ground of being inclosures built upon or used as curtilages or gardens to buildings, and they remain part of the waste to be dealt with, and are so dealt with under the Scheme which provides for inclosures. We have also excluded from the Scheme Nos. 1076 to 1087 inclusive (being the remainder of the Little Shrubbage), and Nos. 990, 991, 992, and 993, and No. 15, as not being part of the waste, or as having been under the authority of Act of Parliament lawfully inclosed.

The waste of the forest.

The present waste of the forest, as ascertained by us, is 5,928 A. 2 R. 33¼ P.; of this quantity 3,001 A. 2 R. 13¾ P. are open waste, and 2,927 A. 0 R. 19½ P. are, except as hereinafter mentioned, inclosed. Over 3,536 A. 0 R. 27¾ P. the Crown's forestal rights have been conveyed or released, and over 2,392 A. 2 R. 5½ P. they still exist. Of the 2,927 A. 0 R. 19½ P. appearing inclosed, such inclosures the soil whereof has been purchased from lords of manors (together with the soil of certain portions of the open waste) by the Corporation of the City of London, as already mentioned, to be held as an open space, and which inclosures, if in the hands of lords of manors within whose manors situate, would have been liable to be thrown open under the Scheme, will ultimately be thrown open, and be subject to the provisions of the Scheme, and, indeed, the fences of a great portion of these lands have already been thrown down; and also such inclosures in the hands of lords of manors within whose manors situate as are not built upon or used as gardens or curtilages to buildings will also ultimately be thrown open under the Scheme; and so, taking the waste now open and the inclosures from waste to be thrown open, nearly 5,000 acres will be preserved as an open space for the recreation and enjoyment of the public, and be subject to the provisions of the Scheme.

Expiration of orders for prevention of waste and inclosures.
35 & 36 Vict. c. 95, s. 5.

Under the provisions of the Epping Forest Act, 1872, we made orders prohibiting until the expiration of the Session of Parliament next after we shall have made our Final Report any inclosure of the waste of the forest as expressed in the orders, and for the prevention of waste or injury to the forest. Such orders will expire at the end of the Session of Parliament aforesaid, and it is important that provision should be made, before the expiration of the orders, against inclosing and the commission of waste.

Appendix IV.

We have appended to this Report, in Appendix IV., in addition to the Schedule

Schedule and Appendices hereinbefore mentioned, the printed Notes of Proceedings at public meetings held by us since the presentation of our Preliminary Report, the Notes of Proceedings at the previous public meetings having been appended to that Report; and we forward herewith the Books of Documentary Evidence, in four volumes; a Report of the Proceedings of the Metropolitan Board of Works with reference to Epping Forest, dated the 15th day of May 1871, and produced before us; and a Memorial of several owners and occupiers of lands and tenements within Epping Forest, produced to us on behalf of the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London on the 9th day of November 1875; and the following maps produced before us—namely, maps produced by the Metropolitan Board of Works on the 19th day of February 1874, the 30th day of April 1874, and the 10th day of November 1875; and by the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London and other commoners on the 2nd day of December 1873 and the 15th day of November 1876. The claims of 1850, sent in to the Commissioners appointed under the Act of Parliament 12 & 13 Vict. c. 81, were produced to us, and are in the custody of the Commissioners of your Majesty's Works and Public Buildings. Other documents.

The case is an exceptional one and full of difficulty, the solution of which has long been the subject of anxiety, and we have felt, and we humbly submit to your Majesty, that the settlement should be in the spirit of moderation, tempering justice with mercy, and so as, whilst securing a great public benefit, to leave as far as possible the least feeling of bitterness behind. Conclusion.

All which we humbly certify to your Majesty under our hands and official seal this First day of March One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-seven.

Seal of the Epping Forest Commissioners.

Charles Wood (Chairman).
J. W. Perry Watlington.
John Locke.
Henry Ford Barclay.

6, Old Palace Yard, Westminster.

SCHEDULE

Referred to in the FINAL REPORT of the EPPING FOREST COMMISSIONERS, dated the 1st day of March 1877.

EPPING FOREST.

SCHEME for the DISAFFORESTING of that part of WALTHAM FOREST, in the County of ESSEX, known as EPPING FOREST, and for the Preservation and Management of the WASTE LANDS of the said EPPING FOREST.

34 & 35 Vict., c. 93.
35 & 36 Vict., c. 95.
36 Vict., c. 5.
38 Vict., c. 6.
39 Vict., c. 3.

WE, the Epping Forest Commissioners, by virtue and in exercise of the directions and powers contained in "The Epping Forest Act, 1871," "The Epping Forest Amendment Act, 1872," "The Epping Forest Act, 1873," "The Epping Forest Act, 1875," and "The Epping Forest Act, 1876," and of every power enabling us in this behalf, and having made and done all inquiries and things necessary in this behalf, do hereby make and certify this Scheme for the disafforesting of that part of Waltham Forest, in the county of Essex, known as Epping Forest, and for the preservation and management of the waste lands of the said Epping Forest.

The lands subject to Scheme.

1. Epping Forest and the waste lands thereof (hereinafter called "the said Forest") shall, for the purposes of this Scheme, be taken to be and be the lands delineated or shown on the plan hereto annexed, and mentioned or described in the Schedule A hereto annexed, and on the said plan coloured green and pink; the lands coloured green being lands open and uninclosed, and the lands coloured pink being lands unlawfully inclosed since the 21st day of August 1851, being 20 years next before the passing of "The Epping Forest Act, 1871", as ascertained by the Epping Forest Commissioners.

Disafforestation.

2. The said Forest shall, on the day on which this Scheme shall come into operation, be and is hereby on that day disafforested, and upon the disafforestation thereof, Her Majesty's rights of vert and venison within the said Forest and the several forest courts, and all letters-patent, grants, appointments, and warrants of any offices, bailiwicks, walks, and lodges, and all salaries, allowances, gratuities, and fees payable or allowed in respect of the same, and all burdens and restrictions arising out of the forest laws or customs, shall, as regards the said Forest, cease and determine.

Forest to be managed by Corporation of London as Conservators.

3. The said Forest shall be regulated and managed, in accordance with this Scheme, by the mayor and commonalty and citizens of the City of London (hereinafter called "the Conservators"), as Conservators thereof, acting by the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the said city in common council assembled.

Title and common seal of Conservators.

4. The Conservators, when acting as such and in legal proceedings or otherwise, shall add to their corporate title the words "as Conservators of Epping Forest," and shall have a special common seal as such Conservators.

Conservators to appoint Committee.

Verderers to be members of Committee.

5. The Conservators shall, from time to time, appoint a committee not exceeding 12 in number to exercise, with the verderers hereinafter mentioned, the powers and discretions and to do the acts which the Conservators are by this Scheme empowered to exercise and do; and Lieutenant-Colonel George Palmer, Alderman Sir Thomas White, Knight (the present Lord Mayor of London), and Sir Antonio Brady, Knight, the present surviving verderers of Epping Forest, shall respectively retain the title of "Verderers of Epping Forest" during their respective lives, or until resignation of their office respectively, and one other person shall be appointed a verderer of the said Forest as herein mentioned, for such term as herein mentioned, or until resignation of his office by him; and the Verderers of the said Forest for the time being shall, in addition, be members of such Committee as aforesaid, and shall have the same rights and privileges as the other members thereof, and such Committee shall be subject to the direction and be deemed a Committee of the said mayor and commonalty and citizens of the City of London, acting by the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the said city in common council assembled, as Conservators of Epping Forest, and all proceedings shall be in the name of the said Corporation by its ancient corporate title as Conservators of Epping Forest, and no new Corporation shall be constituted by this or the two preceding sections, or by anything in this Scheme contained.

Election of Verderers.

6. There shall be four Verderers of Epping Forest, two of whom shall be deemed to have been or shall be elected by the parliamentary voters in respect of the ownership or occupation of property in the parishes in the northern portion of the said Forest as hereinafter mentioned; and two of whom shall be deemed to have been or shall be elected by

by the parliamentary voters, in respect of the ownership or occupation of property in the parishes in the southern portion of the said Forest as hereinafter mentioned; and as regards the present verderers, the said Lieutenant Colonel Palmer and Sir Thomas White shall be deemed to have been elected by the said parliamentary voters in respect of property as aforesaid in the parishes in the northern portion of the said Forest, and the said Sir Antonio Brady shall be deemed to have been elected by the said parliamentary voters in respect of property as aforesaid in the parishes in the southern portion of the said Forest; and as soon as conveniently may be after this Scheme shall come into operation, there shall be elected by the persons upon the parliamentary register, as entitled to vote for knights of the shire for the southern division of the county of Essex as Members to serve in Parliament, in respect of the ownership or occupation of property in the several parishes lying wholly or partly within the bounds of the southern portion of the said Forest—namely, Woodford, Walthamstow, Leyton (including Low Leyton), Wanstead, Little Ilford, and West Ham—a person who shall be styled a Verderer of Epping Forest, and who shall retain such title during seven years, or until resignation of his office; and upon every vacancy in the office of Verderer by death, lapse of time, or resignation, and upon satisfactory proof thereof to the Lord Chancellor, another person shall be elected in the place and stead of the Verderer dying, or ceasing to be Verderer by lapse of time or resigning, as follows: if such Verderer shall be the said Lieutenant Colonel Palmer or Sir Thomas White, or a Verderer elected by the said parliamentary voters in respect of property as aforesaid in the parishes in the said northern portion of the said Forest, then the person so to be elected in his place or stead shall be elected by the persons on the parliamentary register, as entitled to vote for knights of the shire for the western division of the county of Essex, as Members to serve in Parliament, in respect of the ownership or occupation of property in the several parishes lying wholly or partly within the boundaries of the northern portion of the said Forest—namely, Epping, Theydon Bois, Loughton, Waltham Holy Cross (including Waltham Abbey and Sewardstone), Chingford, and Chigwell—who shall be styled a Verderer of Epping Forest, and shall retain such title during seven years, or until resignation of his office; and if such Verderer in whose place or stead another is to be elected shall be the said Sir Antonio Brady, or a Verderer elected by the said parliamentary voters in respect of property as aforesaid, in the said parishes in the said southern portion of the said Forest, then the person to be elected in his place or stead shall be elected by the said parliamentary voters in respect of the ownership or occupation of property in the said parishes in the said southern portion of the said Forest as aforesaid, and who shall be styled a Verderer of Epping Forest, and shall retain such title during seven years, or until resignation of his office; and every election of Verderer shall be made upon the issuing of a writ for the purpose, in manner similar to writs hitherto issued for the election of Verderers of Epping Forest or Waltham Forest, such writ to issue upon application to the Lord Chancellor, by the Conservators or any ten persons entitled to vote for the Verderer to be elected as aforesaid, except that the persons to elect shall be such persons entitled to vote for Members to serve in Parliament as aforesaid in the said parishes in the northern or southern portion of the said Forest, as the case requires—the votes to be taken at such place or places of polling as shall be appointed by the sheriff of the county of Essex, within the said parishes in the northern or southern portion of the said Forest as the case may require, and any Verderer may at any time send in his resignation in writing to the Conservators.

Rights to be subject to Scheme.

7. All rights of cutting down trees, and of digging gravel and clay and loam, of cutting turf, common of turbary, common of estovers, rights of lopping and topping and cutting underwood, assignments of fuel or wood, and other rights now subsisting in or upon the said Forest, either in respect of any office, or by virtue of the Forest Laws, or of any license, prescription, custom, or usage therein, shall be subject to the provisions of this Scheme.

Rights of common of pasture and pannage to continue.

8. All rights of common of pasture, and rights of pasturage, and common of mast or pannage for swine upon or over the said Forest, shall continue subject to the provisions of this Scheme.

Vestries of parishes may nominate reeves.

9. The rights of the several parishes lying wholly or partly within the bounds of the said Forest—namely, the parishes of Epping, Theydon Bois, Loughton, Waltham Holy Cross (including Waltham Abbey and Sewardstone), Chingford, Chigwell, Woodford, Walthamstow, Leyton (including Low Leyton), Wanstead, Little Ilford, and West Ham—to nominate proper persons to act as reeves and assistant reeves for such parishes shall continue.

Conservators to keep Forest uninclosed and prevent inclosures.

10. The Conservators shall at all times keep the said Forest uninclosed and unbuilt upon, except as herein otherwise provided, as an open space for the recreation and enjoyment of the public, who shall, subject to the provisions of this Scheme and to the orderly use of the said Forest, at all times have the right of recreation and enjoyment in and over the said Forest. And the Conservators shall not, except as herein provided, inclose or build upon, and shall by all lawful means prevent, resist, and abate all inclosures, encroachments, and buildings, and all attempts to inclose, encroach, and build upon the same or any part thereof, or to appropriate or use the same, or the soil, timber, or roads thereof, or any part thereof, for any purpose inconsistent with this Scheme.

 11. The

Natural aspect of Forest and ancient remains to be preserved.

11. The Conservators shall at all times, as far as possible, preserve the natural aspect of the said Forest, and especially shall preserve and protect the ancient earthworks called Ambresbury Banks, and all other ancient remains, and the Purlieu Bank, and such other forest marks and boundaries, if any, as still exist in the said Forest, and shall protect the timber and other trees, pollards, shrubs, underwood, heather, gorse, turf, and herbage growing on the said Forest, and, subject as is mentioned in this Scheme, shall prevent all persons from felling, cutting, lopping, or injuring the same, and from digging the gravel and clay, loam, and soil thereof.

Prohibition on alienation, except as provided.

12. The Conservators shall not, except as herein provided, sell or demise or otherwise alienate any of the said Forest, or concur in any sale or demise or other alienation thereof, or of any part thereof.

Waste lands the ownership of the soil whereof is in Lords of Manors, whether open or inclosed, or in grantees or others where open.

13. Where any lord of a manor is the owner of the soil of any part of the said Forest within his manor, whether open and uninclosed or inclosed, or any person not being a lord of a manor, is owner of the soil of any part of the said Forest open and uninclosed (except the Corporation of the City of London, in respect of lands already purchased by them, and held, or to be held, as an open space for ever, as hereinafter mentioned), the said Conservators shall forthwith purchase the same, at such price as may be agreed upon between them and the said lord of the manor, or such other owner as aforesaid; and in case they shall not be able to agree, then there shall be paid to the said lord or other owner by the Conservators, in full purchase of and compensation for all his estate and interest in such soil as aforesaid (including minerals and timber trees, and other trees, pollards, and underwood), one equal tenth part in marketable value of the said soil, exclusive of any timber trees, and other trees, pollards, and underwood thereon, and of any building thereon, such value to be the marketable value at the date of this Scheme coming into operation (exclusive as aforesaid), taken as if the land were released from all rights of common, and all Crown and other forestal rights, and also the value of the timber trees, and other trees, pollards, and underwood on such soil, as aforesaid, at such time as aforesaid; and in case the forestal rights of the Crown over such soil as aforesaid shall have been purchased, then also the amount or proportionate amount which shall have been paid for such Crown rights without interest, such respective values and amounts to be ascertained by arbitration or a jury, as if the same were compensation for the compulsory purchase and taking, or the injurious affecting of lands under the provisions of "The Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845," and "The Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts Amendment Act, 1860": Provided always, that in case any inclosed land, part of the said Forest, shall be held from a lord of a manor under a lease or agreement for a lease, in writing, made before the 21st day of August 1871, the said land may remain inclosed during the remainder of the term of such lease or agreement for lease, but subject to such and the like rentcharge, ascertainable and payable and recoverable in such and the like manner, and subject to such and the like incidents as hereinafter provided in the case of rentcharges on inclosures the soil whereof did not belong to any lord of a manor on the 21st day of August 1871; and the amount of any such rentcharge which may be paid by any person holding any such inclosure under any such lease or agreement for lease, may be deducted by the person so paying from any rent payable under any such lease or agreement for lease to the lessor, and on the expiration of any such term every such inclosure shall be thrown open, except as next hereinafter mentioned: Provided further, that if on any such inclosure as last aforesaid, or on any inclosure the soil whereof belonged to a lord of a manor on the 21st day of August 1871, there shall be, at the time of this Scheme coming into operation, any house built or commenced to be built before the 21st day of August 1871, or afterwards built in pursuance of any covenant entered into prior to that date, or any such inclosure or part thereof shall be used as garden or curtilage to any such house, or to a house on old inclosed land, then the said inclosure, or such part thereof as aforesaid, may remain inclosed for ever, but subject to such and the like rentcharge, ascertainable and payable and recoverable in such and the like manner, and subject to such and the like incidents as rentcharges on inclosures the soil of which did not belong to any lord of a manor on the 21st day of August 1871; and in such case no part of the value of such inclosure shall be included in the calculation as to compensation to be paid to the lord of the manor as aforesaid. And provided also, further, that if any inclosure which belonged to a lord of a manor on the 21st day of August 1871, and on which there is no such building as aforesaid, or which is not used as garden or curtilage as aforesaid, is held under a tenancy from year to year or otherwise, under agreement, not in writing, then any such inclosure shall be free from any rentcharge under this Scheme, but shall, at the expiration of 12 calendar months next after this Scheme shall come into operation, be thrown open.

Inclosures the ownership of the soil whereof is in grantees or others.

14. As regards all inclosures of the said Forest being inclosures made since the 21st day of August 1851, and delineated or shown on the said plan hereto annexed, and mentioned or described in the said Schedule A hereto annexed, and not being inclosures the soil whereof belonged on the 21st day of August 1871 to the lords of the manors within which such inclosures are situate, or their lessees as aforesaid, and not being inclosures already purchased by the Corporation of the City of London, and held or to be held as an open space as hereinafter mentioned, the same respectively shall be permitted to be retained by the owners of the soil thereof, and their lessees or tenants, and to remain inclosed for ever upon the terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say: One equal tenth part thereof respectively, in agricultural value, taken as land cleared and ready

ready for husbandry, shall be deemed to belong to and be the property of such owners respectively; and as regards the remaining nine equal tenth parts thereof respectively, the same respectively may be retained by such owners respectively as aforesaid, and remain inclosed, but subject to and charged with the payment of a perpetual annual rentcharge equal in amount to the annual agricultural value of nine-tenths of the said inclosures respectively, taken as land cleared and ready for husbandry, and to be charged upon and issuing out of the whole of the said inclosures respectively, and to be payable to the Conservators; such agricultural value to be ascertained as on the day on which this Scheme shall come into operation, either by agreement between the Conservators and such owners respectively, or, in case they shall not be able to agree, then by arbitration or a jury, as if the same were compensation for the compulsory purchase and taking or the injurious affecting of lands under the provisions of "The Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845" and "The Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts Amendment Act, 1860:" Provided always, that if any such inclosure shall be held under a lease or agreement for a lease, or on a tenancy from year to year, or otherwise, then any rentcharge which may be paid by the tenant thereof to the Conservators under the provisions herein contained may be deducted out of any rent payable in respect of such inclosure by such tenant to his lessor or landlord: Provided always, that, as regards inclosures Nos. 775 and 897, on and in the said Plan and Schedule A hereto, being inclosures made since the passing of "The Epping Forest Act, 1871," the said inclosures shall be exempted from this clause, and be deemed as parts of the waste, open and uninclosed.

Churches, chapels, and charitable institutions to be exempt from rent charges.

15. Provided always, that as regards all inclosures delineated or shown on the said plan hereto annexed, and mentioned or described in the said Schedule A, hereto annexed, and on which are erected any churches or chapels ordinarily used for religious worship, or any buildings used for charitable schools or charitable purposes, every such inclosure, so long as the same shall be used for any such religious or charitable purpose as aforesaid, may remain inclosed without being subject to the payment of any such rentcharge as aforesaid to the Conservators; but on any such inclosure ceasing to be so used as aforesaid, the same shall, upon such cesser, be subject to such rentcharge as aforesaid, to be thereupon ascertained as aforesaid: Provided, nevertheless, that if the owners of the soil of any such inclosure as last aforesaid shall be desirous, prior to the cesser of such user for religious or charitable purposes as aforesaid, of freeing such inclosure from liability to rentcharge as aforesaid, and shall give notice in writing of such desire to the Conservators, then the amount of such rentcharge shall be thereupon ascertained as aforesaid, and shall be redeemable on payment of the amount of 25 years' purchase of such rentcharge as hereinafter mentioned.

Conservators to cause certain unlawfully inclosed lands to be thrown open.

16. The Conservators shall forthwith give written or printed notice to the owners or occupiers of all lands forming part of the said Forest, but which, at the time appointed for the commencement of this Scheme, are wholly or partly inclosed, and which by this Scheme are not permitted to remain inclosed, by affixing such notice upon some part of the premises, or by leaving the same at the last known place of abode of some or one of such owners or occupiers, to throw open such lands; and if any such lands shall, notwithstanding such notice, remain inclosed after the expiration of 40 days from the day upon which such notice was given or affixed, the Conservators shall issue their warrant under their seal to the sheriff of the county of Essex to throw open the same, and upon the receipt of such warrant the said sheriff shall throw open such lands accordingly, and may plead such warrant in justification in any proceeding against him by reason thereof; and the cost occasioned by reason of the issuing and execution of such warrant, together with the sheriff's fees (all which costs and fees shall be settled by the Registrar of the Mayor's Court of the City of London), shall be paid by the owners of such lands, and in case of nonpayment thereof shall be paid by the Conservators, and be recoverable by them in any county court having jurisdiction where such lands are situate.

Gravel-digging by surveyors of highways.

17. No surveyor of highways or highway board, constituted in pursuance of the Highway Acts, or trustees of any turnpike road, shall search for, dig, get, or carry away gravel, sand, stone, or other materials in or upon any part of the said Forest, without the consent of the Conservators, or in default of such consent without an order of two or more justices in petty sessions assembled, and acting in and for the petty sessional division in which such part of the said Forest, where or whence gravel, sand, stone, or other materials is desired to be dug, gotten, or carried away is situate, who may in their order prescribe such conditions as to mode of working and restitution of the surface as to them shall seem expedient.

18. The Conservators shall have power—

May cut and manage timber and underwood.

(*a.*) To fell, cut, lop, and manage in due course, the timber and other trees, pollards, and underwoods in the said Forest, and to sell and dispose of such timber, cuttings and loppings, and to receive and apply the proceeds as part of the income of the Forest Fund mentioned in this scheme.

May plant for shelter or ornament.

(*b.*) To plant trees and shrubs for shelter or ornament on the said Forest, either in addition to such as are now growing thereon, or in substitution for such as may from time to time die or decay, but not so as by any additional planting materially to take away or hinder the exercise of any rights of common of pasture.

May dig gravel for management.

(*c.*) To dig such gravel, sand, clay, loam, and turf therein as shall be required for the due management of any parts of the said Forest.

May drain and improve.

(*d.*) To drain, level, and improve the said Forest, so far as in their judgment may be necessary or desirable for the proper management and improvement of the same.

May abate nuisances.

(*e.*) To abate or take proceedings for the abatement of nuisances on or affecting the said Forest.

May make and maintain temporary inclosures.

(*f.*) To make temporary inclosures from time to time of parts of the said Forest, for the better attainment of the purposes of this Scheme, and for such periods only as shall be sufficient for the attainment thereof; and to maintain the same, and so long as it shall be necessary to maintain such inclosures, to suspend the rights of common of pasture over the lands so inclosed, and all other rights the exercise of which would, in the judgment of the Conservators, be inconsistent with the objects of such inclosures.

May make and maintain and dedicate roads, &c.

(*g.*) To maintain and make roads, footpaths, ways, ponds, and watercourses on the said Forest, and to enlarge, clean out, and maintain, or to fill up streams, watercourses, ponds, and springs therein, and to dedicate roads thereon to the public, subject to the provisions of any Act or Acts of Parliament affecting highways for the time being in force, and to afford facilities and grant rights of road over the said Forest for access to inclosures as in their judgment shall be necessary or desirable.

May build and repair lodges, &c.

(*h.*) To acquire or erect buildings suitable for lodges in the said Forest, or otherwise in their judgment necessary or convenient in the said Forest, as a place of recreation, and for the use of the reeves or other officers of the Conservators engaged in the preservation and management of the said Forest, and from time to time to repair the same, and all other buildings vested in or under the control of the Conservators.

May provide and maintain pounds.

(*i.*) To provide and maintain such pounds as the Conservators shall think necessary for the impounding of cattle and other animals trespassing on the said Forest or damage feasant thereon, either by erecting such pounds on the said Forest, or by making arrangements for the joint or separate use of any convenient pounds already existing; and every pound so provided or used shall, as regards cattle and animals pounded therein by virtue of the powers herein contained, be deemed to be a common pound.

May make rules as to regulation of common of pasture.

(*j.*) To adopt, in lieu of the strict rule of levancy and couchancy, the regulation made by the Court of Attachments of the Forest on the 2nd day of August 1790, "That the reeves within their limits shall mark for every person that hath right of commoning on the said Forest two cows for 4 *l.* per annum rent, or one horse, and no more, and so proportionate for a greater rent. But such reeves may mark for every poor cottager having a family and right of commoning as aforesaid one horse or two cows, although such person does not hold 4 *l.* per annum;" or in lieu of the said scale of rental, to adopt, with the consent in writing of the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, any other scale of rental or of actual or rateable annual value which may from time to time appear to be most advantageous for all the commoners on the said Forest, saving nevertheless or making special provision for the rights of the owners and occupiers of tenements the actual or rateable value of which may be less than the minimum value fixed by the Conservators for the exercise of rights of common.

May obtain production of rate-books and Parliamentary Register.

(*k.*) To require and obtain at all reasonable times the production to and inspection by the Conservators, their solicitors and agents, of the rate-books and of the Parliamentary Register or Registers of voters of the several parishes aforesaid in which the said Forest or any part thereof is situate, from the overseers of such parishes, or other the person or persons for the time being having the custody of the said books and registers, and to take copies thereof or extracts therefrom free from charge.

May permit temporary commoning by drovers.

(*l.*) To permit, subject to such regulations and payments, and in such places and during such times as the Conservators shall from time to time prescribe, the commoning by drovers upon the said Forest of cattle actually *in transitu*, but so as not unduly to take away or diminish the enjoyment of any right of pasture now exerciseable in the said Forest.

May permit sheep to depasture.

(*m.*) To allow sheep to be depastured upon the said Forest, in such numbers, at such times and places, and on payment to the Conservators of such monies for agistment as the Conservators shall from time to time determine, but not so as unduly to take away or diminish the enjoyment of any right of pasture now exerciseable in the said Forest.

May regulate marking of cattle by reeves, and fix fees for same.

(*n.*) To regulate the times, places, and manner of marking the commoners' cattle by the reeves, and to fix the fees to be paid for such marking.

May regulate pannage of swine.

(*o.*) To regulate the time during which and the conditions under which rights of common of mast or pannage for swine shall be exercised in the said Forest.

May make general rules as to commoning.

(*p.*) To make such other rules and orders relating to the right of commoning not inconsistent with this Scheme as may from time to time be found necessary by the Conservators for the better preservation and management of the said Forest.

May set apart grounds for cricket and other sports.

(*q.*) To set apart in each parish of the said Forest (or, if they think fit, in some of such parishes only), such parts of the said Forest as may be necessary for the use of the inhabitants to play at cricket and other sports.

(*r.*) To

(*r.*) To appoint from time to time to be reeves and assistant-reeves of the several parishes aforesaid lying wholly or partly within the bounds of the said Forest, such proper persons as shall from time to time be recommended to the Conservators for the said offices by the vestries of such parishes respectively, and which reeves and assistant-reeves shall, immediately upon such appointment, become the officers of the Conservators, and to reject, at the discretion of the Conservators, any unqualified or improper persons who may be so recommended, and in case of the non-recommendation of proper persons by the vestry of any parish within a reasonable time after notice by the Conservators, to appoint of their own motion proper persons to the said offices.

May appoint reeves and assistant-reeves on recommendation of vestries.

(*s.*) To remove from time to time any of the reeves or assistant-reeves who in the judgment of the Conservators shall be incapable of performing the duties of their respective offices, or shall be guilty of misbehaviour therein, and to appoint other persons in their places, subject to the rights of the vestries of the parishes by whom the reeves or assistant-reeves so removed were recommended to nominate other proper persons in their places under the regulations contained in the last preceding sub-section of this section.

May remove reeves and assistant-reeves for incapacity or misbehaviour, and appoint others.

(*t.*) To authorise the reeves and assistant-reeves to remove from the said Forest—

May authorise reeves, &c. to remove and impound cattle, &c., improperly on Forest.

All cattle and other animals suffering from any contagious or infectious disease, or not commonable thereon, or not allowed by the Conservators in pursuance of the powers given to them by this Scheme to common thereon.

All commonable animals belonging to persons not entitled to depasture their animals on the said Forest, or overburdening the said Forest beyond their rights.

All commonable animals not marked with the proper mark, or as to which the directions of the Conservators have not been complied with.

All animals commoning on the said Forest at any time or place during or in which commoning is forbidden by the Conservators.

To impound all cattle and animals so removed in some or one of the pounds provided and used by the Conservators, in like manner and subject to the same rules under which cattle damage feasant on the land of any person may be pounded by law.

(*u.*) To authorise the reeves to receive all fees to be paid for marking the commonable animals of the commoners, and all fees and payments to be made in respect of cattle and animals pounded by them, and to account for the same to the Conservators.

May authorise reeves to receive fees for marking, and other fees and payments.

(*v.*) To commit to the reeves and assistant-reeves, subject to the orders of the Conservators, the general care and superintendence of the commonable animals in the said Forest, and generally to prescribe and regulate the duties of their said offices.

May give reeves general care of animals.

(*w.*) To provide for the payment of the reeves and assistant-reeves by way of fixed salary, payable at such times as the Conservators shall think fit, or as to the reeves by allowing them to retain all or any part of the fees and monies received for marking the commonable animals of the commoners, and for animals pounded by them or the assistant reeves, or partly in one and partly in another of such ways.

May provide for payment of reeves.

(*x.*) To appoint such forest-keepers, bailiffs, and other officers, for the due preservation and management of the said Forest and the prevention of nuisances therein, as they may think fit, and to pay them such salaries or wages as they may deem necessary.

May appoint Forest keepers.

(*y.*) To grant licenses to shoot over the said Forest, or fish in the waters thereof, to such persons, and upon and subject to such terms, conditions, and regulations, as the Conservators may think fit; and any person now holding a forest deputation to shoot or sport over the said Forest may continue to shoot or sport over the same according to the tenor of such deputation, but subject to such terms, conditions, and regulations as the Conservators may think fit, provided he shall deposit such deputation with the Conservators within 12 calendar months next after this Scheme shall come into operation.

May grant licenses to shoot or fish.

(*z.*) To grant licenses to, or to permit any rifle volunteer corps to drill or practise or shoot, and either with or without the erection of butts, at such places on the said Forest, and at such times, and upon and subject to such terms, conditions, and regulations, as the Conservators may think fit, having due regard to the enjoyment of the said Forest as an open space for the recreation of the public, and of the rights of common for the time being subsisting thereon.

May permit volunteer corps to drill, &c.

(*aa.*) To purchase by agreement, or to acquire or accept by voluntary grant, or devise, the freehold and inheritance of any parts of the said Forest, or of lands adjoining or near thereto, or reputed to have been formerly part of the wastes of Epping Forest, and the mines and minerals under the same, and the timber growing thereon, or any or either of the surface of the said lands, and the said mines and minerals and timber separate and apart from any of the others of them; and from time to time, with the consent in writing of the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, to exchange, or concur in exchanging for other lands more conveniently situate, such parts of the lands so purchased, acquired, or accepted, or of any lands for the time being vested in

May purchase lands by agreement, or acquire by voluntary grant.

the Conservators as part of the said Forest as may be thought desirable, and in the meantime may deal with the same as parts of the said Forest.

May dedicate or sell portions for churches, chapels, and charitable institutions.

(*bb.*) To dedicate, or sell and convey, with the consent in writing of the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, such portion or portions of the said Forest, not exceeding in any one case one acre, for the better protection or convenience of any church or chapel already built and ordinarily used for religious worship, or any building already built and ordinarily used for a charitable school or charitable purposes, or for a site for any like church or chapel, upon such terms and conditions as the Conservators shall think fit; and all monies received on any such sale shall, after deducting the proper expenses of the Conservators, be carried to the capital of the Forest Fund.

Compensation for certain rights in Forest.

19. The Conservators shall forthwith compound with persons and classes of persons or bodies entitled to any of the rights mentioned in Schedule B. to this Scheme, by payment of a gross sum or of annual sums of money, or in the case of estovers or rights of topping or lopping or assignments of fuel or wood in the said Forest, either by such payments, or by delivery of a certain quantity of wood, coal, coke, or other fuel in lieu of, and as compensation for such rights respectively.

Mode of determining compensation.

20. The compensation in respect of any such rights shall be determined by agreement between the persons respectively entitled thereto, or committees of such persons where they form a class, to be appointed as herein mentioned, and the Conservators, if they can agree; but if they cannot agree, then by arbitration or a jury, as if the same were compensation for the compulsory purchase and taking or the injurious affecting of lands under the provisions of "The Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845," and "The Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts Amendment Act, 1860."

Meetings to be called where classes entitled.

21. Where the persons entitled to any such rights form a class, the Conservators shall call a meeting of such persons, to be held at some convenient place in the parish in which such rights are exercised, for the appointment of a committee to treat with the Conservators for the compensation for the purchase of such rights; and every such meeting shall be called by public advertisment, to be inserted once at least in each of two consecutive weeks in some newspaper circulating in the county of Essex and in the neighbourhood in which such rights are exercised, the last of such insertions being not more than 14 nor less than 7 days prior to any such meeting; and notice of such meeting shall also, not less than 7 days previous to the holding thereof, be affixed upon the door of the church of the parish in which such meeting is intended to be held, or, if there be no such church, on some other place in the neighbourhood to which notices are usually affixed, and a like notice shall be given to the lord of the manor in which such rights are exercised.

Meeting to appoint Committee.

22. The meeting so called shall appoint a committee not exceeding five in number of the persons entitled to such rights, and at such meeting the decision of the majority of the persons then present and entitled to exercise such rights shall bind the minority and all absent parties.

Committee may agree for compensation.

23. The committee so chosen may agree with the Conservators for the compensation to be paid for the purchase of such rights, for and on behalf of themselves and all other persons entitled to or interested therein, and all persons entitled to or interested in such rights shall be bound by such agreement.

Where compensasation not settled by Committee, or owners absent or under disability, to be settled under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts.

24. If any committee so appointed shall fail to agree with the Conservators as to the amount or nature of the compensation to be so paid, or if (although a meeting has been duly called by the Conservators) no meeting of the persons entitled to such rights shall take place, or if any such meeting shall fail to appoint a committee, or if any person or persons entitled to such rights (not being a class) shall be under disability, or absent beyond seas, such compensation shall be made by money payments, the amount and mode of payment whereof shall be determined by arbitration, or a jury, or a surveyor to be appointed by two justices, as if the same were compensation for the compulsory purchase and taking or the injurious affecting of lands, or for the commonable and other rights in or over common lands the right in the soil whereof shall not belong to the commoners, other than the compensation to the lord of the manor or other party entitled to the soil thereof in respect of his right in the soil thereof, under the provisions of "The Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845," and "The Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts Amendc ment Act, 1860," as the case may require, and such compensation shall be paid and applied as if compensation under the said Acts accordingly.

Conservators to execute deed-poll vesting estate and rights in them.

25. When the purchase-money or compensation in respect of any land, or estate, or interest therein, or any other right to be purchased or compensated for by the Conservators under this Scheme, shall have been settled or ascertained, either by agreement, or by arbitration, or a jury as aforesaid, the Conservators shall execute a deed-poll under their seal, containing a description of the estate and rights which form the subject of the said agreement or valuation, and reciting such agreement or valuation and the nature and amount of compensation payable by virtue thereof, and such deed-poll shall be stamped with the *ad valorem* duty payable in respect of a grant or release of such estate and rights; and upon the execution of such deed-poll and upon payment of such compensation (where

(where it consists of a gross sum of money) to the persons entitled thereto, or if such persons are absent beyond seas, or under disability, or any corporation, tenants for life or in tail, married women seised in their own right, or entitled to dower, guardians, committees of lunatics or idiots, trustees, executors, or administrators, or persons having a partial or qualified interest only in such land or other estate or right, and not entitled to sell, convey, agree, or act respecting the same except under the provisions of this Scheme, and the amount of the said compensation shall amount to or exceed the sum of 200 *l.*, upon deposit thereof in the Bank of England, in the name and with the privity of the Paymaster General for the time being of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, to the credit of the persons entitled thereto, such monies to be applied as if purchase-money or compensation coming to parties having limited interests, or under disability in respect of lands purchased or taken or injuriously affected under the provisions of "The Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845" and "The Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts Amendment Act, 1860"; but if such compensation shall be less than 200 *l.* but exceed 20 *l.*, upon payment thereof to two trustees for such persons to be nominated by the said Inclosure Commissioners; but if such compensation shall not exceed 20 *l.*, then upon payment to the persons entitled to the first estate or interest in such land or right at the time when this Scheme comes into operation, or in case of the coverture, infancy, idiocy, lunacy, or other incapacity of any such persons, then such money shall be paid for their use to the respective husbands, guardians, committees, or trustees of such persons, such estates and rights shall become absolutely vested in the Conservators, subject, where the compensation consists of annual sums of money, or of wood, coal, coke, or other fuel, to the liability of the Conservators to pay or deliver such annual sums of money or coal, coke, or other fuel to the several persons entitled thereto.

26. The Conservators may from time to time, subject to the provisions of this Scheme, make bye-laws and alter any bye-laws for all or any of the following purposes, namely: **Power to make bye-laws.**

(*a.*) For preventing fires and nuisances, and for the preservation of order on the said Forest. **Fires and nuisances.**

(*b.*) For excluding and removing therefrom gipsies, hawkers, beggars, rogues, and vagabonds. **Gipsies.**

(*c.*) For preventing or regulating bird-catching, bird-trapping, the taking of birds' eggs or nests, and preventing or regulating the shooting or chasing of game or other animals thereon, or fishing in the waters thereof. **Bird-catching, &c.**

(*d.*) For preventing or regulating the digging, or taking thereon, or therefrom, of sods, bog-earth, gravel, clay, or other substances, except in the exercise of any subsisting rights herein mentioned during the subsistence thereof, and until compounded for and compensated as herein provided, and in the meantime for regulating the exercise of such rights. **Digging, &c.**

(*e.*) For preventing the cutting, felling, or injuring of timber or other trees, gorse, heather, shrubs, brushwood, or other plants growing thereon, except cutting in the exercise of any subsisting rights of estovers, topping, or lopping, or assignments for fuel or wood, during the subsistence thereof, and until compounded for and compensated as herein provided, and in the meantime for regulating the exercise of such rights. **Cutting timber, &c.**

(*f.*) For preventing injury to or the defacing or removing of fences, barriers, or notice-boards, or other things put up by the Conservators thereon, and the disfigurement of fences or trees by the posting or painting of bills, placards, or notices thereon, or otherwise. **Injury to fences, &c.**

(*g.*) For preventing or regulating the placing, or suffering to remain thereon, of any rubbish, manure, or other substance. **Rubbish, &c.**

(*h.*) For prescribing the times, places, and conditions at and under which (regard being had to the preservation of the said Forest, and the timber and other vegetation thereon, and the enjoyment of all the persons interested therein of their respective rights), persons resorting to the said Forest for recreation and amusement shall, from time to time, be allowed to carry on particular sports and games, and for regulating or preventing assemblages of persons on the said Forest for purposes other than recreation or amusement, or which tend to interfere with the objects aforesaid. **Use of Forest for recreation.**

(*i.*) For regulating the letting and hiring of horses, asses, and other animals, and of carriages and other vehicles upon the said Forest, and preventing the racing of horses or other animals in the said Forest. **Letting of horses and carriages, and prevention of horse-racing.**

(*j.*) For regulating the use of any places set apart for cricket-grounds, or other sports, and the drill-practice or shooting of any rifle volunteer corps. **Regulation for cricket-grounds and sports.**

(*k.*) Generally for preventing or restraining any improper use of the said Forest, or anything tending to the injury or disfigurement thereof, or to the defeat of the general purposes of this Scheme. **Preventing injury to and improper use of Forest.**

(*l.*) For imposing penalties for breaches of the said bye-laws, not exceeding for any one offence 10 *l.*, and not exceeding for a continuing offence a daily penalty of 5 *l.*, so as every bye-law imposing a penalty be framed in such manner as to allow the infliction of less than the maximum penalty. **Penalties.**

Conditions under which bye-laws are to be valid.

27. The bye-laws of the Conservators, or any alteration thereof, shall not have any force unless and until they are allowed by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings for the time being; and they shall not be allowed, unless notice of the intention to apply for allowance thereof has been published by the Conservators in two newspapers circulating in the county of Essex, and in the "London Gazette," one month at least before the application for the allowance thereof, and unless during one month at least before such application a copy of the bye-laws, to be submitted for allowance, shall have been kept at the office of the Conservators open for inspection at all reasonable times, by any person desiring to inspect the same, and who shall be allowed to inspect the same, and take copies thereof and extracts therefrom free from charge.

Bye-laws to be printed.

28. The Conservators shall cause all their bye-laws, when allowed, to be printed with the form of allowance, and printed copies thereof to be sold, at a price not exceeding 6 *d.* for every copy, to all persons desiring to buy the same.

Signed copies of bye-laws to be evidence.

29. A printed copy of bye-laws purporting to be made and allowed, as aforesaid, authenticated by the signature of the Town Clerk of the City of London, shall be conclusive evidence of the existence and contents of such bye-laws, and of the due making and allowance thereof without proof of such signature or of any other thing.

Copies of bye-laws to be put up in the Forest.

30. Copies of the bye-laws for the time being in force shall be put up by the Conservators in the said Forest, in such conspicuous manner as the Conservators may deem best calculated to give information to the persons using the said Forest.

Rentcharges, when payable, and how secured.

31. The said rentcharges respectively payable, or which shall become payable under the provisions of this Scheme, shall be considered as accruing *de die in diem*, from the day on which this Scheme shall come into operation, but shall be payable by equal half-yearly payments, without any deduction, except for income or property tax, the first of such payments to be made at the end of six calendar months next after the day on which this Scheme shall come into operation; and if any part of the said rentcharges respectively shall at any time be unpaid for 21 days after any of the times hereby appointed for the payment thereof respectively, then and so often it shall be lawful for the said Conservators to enter into and distrain upon the said premises respectively hereinbefore charged therewith, or any part thereof respectively, and to dispose, according to law, of the distress or distresses then and there found, to the intent that thereby or otherwise the said rentcharges respectively, and every part thereof respectively, so unpaid, and all costs and expenses occasioned by the nonpayment thereof, may be paid and satisfied; and further, that if any part of the said rentcharges respectively shall at any time be unpaid, for 40 days after any of the times hereby appointed for the payment thereof respectively, then and so often (although there shall not have been any legal demand made thereof respectively) it shall be lawful for the said Conservators to enter into and upon and to hold the said premises respectively hereinbefore charged therewith, or any part thereof, and to take the rents and profits thereof, until they shall thereby or otherwise be paid and satisfied the same rentcharges respectively, and the arrears thereof respectively, due at the time of such entry, or afterwards to become due during their being in possession of the same premises respectively, together with all costs and expenses occasioned by the nonpayment thereof; and such possession, when taken, to be without impeachment of waste.

Rentcharges to be redeemable.

32. Every such rentcharge shall be redeemable by and at the option of the owner or owners of the hereditaments charged therewith by payment to the Conservators of a sum equal to 25 years' purchase of the amount thereof with all arrears then due.

Receipts for redemption money.

33. Every receipt for money paid for the redemption of any such rentcharge shall be under the seal of the Conservators, and shall be signed by three members of the committee for the time being of the Conservators, and shall be impressed with the stamp denoting the payment of the *ad valorem* duty payable in respect of a release of such rentcharge, which duty shall be paid by the person redeeming such rentcharge; and every such receipt, when so sealed, signed, and stamped, shall operate as a release from such rentcharge of the hereditaments charged therewith, and no proof shall be required of the persons signing purporting to be members of such committee actually filling such office.

Owners of lands charged with rentcharges may apply for apportionment of rentcharges.

34. The owners of any of the hereditaments charged with such rentcharges respectively may apply in writing to the Conservators to apportion the same among all the lands charged with the payment thereof respectively, and the Conservators, upon receipt of such application, shall by themselves, or by some other person or persons to be by them appointed for that purpose, inquire and satisfy themselves as to the expediency of such apportionment, and also, so far as may be necessary for the purposes of such apportionment, as to the extent, identity, and boundaries of the hereditaments charged with such rentcharge.

Conservators may apportion rentcharges.

35. If the Conservators, after such inquiry, shall be satisfied of the expediency of such apportionment, they shall, by order under their seal, apportion such rentcharge among all the hereditaments charged with the payment thereof, and may upon the application of such owner or owners apportion and charge any specific portion of such rentcharge upon any sufficient specific part of the hereditaments subject thereto.

Remedies for apportioned rentcharges.

36. From and after the execution of such order by the Conservators, the hereditaments upon

upon which the said original rentcharge was charged shall be chargeable in respect thereof only in the manner and to the extent set forth in the said order, and the Conservators shall have all such rights and remedies for the recovery of the apportioned parts of such rentcharge against the hereditaments upon which the same are severally charged as they would have had for the recovery of such rentcharge against the lands originally charged therewith if no order of apportionment had been made.

Persons applying for apportionment to pay costs.

37. The persons making such application as aforesaid shall pay the expenses incident to such apportionment in such proportions and to such amount as the Conservators shall certify in that behalf; and the Conservators shall have all such remedies for the recovery of such expenses as are vested in them for the recovery of such rentcharges and the arrears thereof.

Who may be considered owners of estates, &c.

38. For the purposes of any sale or purchase or proceedings on valuation, or compensation of or for any land, estate, interest, or right under the provisions of this Scheme, or of redemption and apportionment respectively of any rentcharge under this Scheme, all corporations, tenants in tail or for life, married women seised in their own right or entitled to dower, guardians, committees of lunatics and idiots, trustees or feoffees in trust for charitable or other purposes, executors and administrators, and all parties for the time being entitled to the receipt of the rents and profits of any lands or hereditaments or rights or interests sold or purchased or valued or charged with any rentcharge under this Scheme, either in possession or subject to any estate in dower, or to any lease for life or for lives and years, or for years (except persons claiming under any demise for a term not exceeding 21 years at a rackrent), shall be considered as owners of the hereditaments, rights, or interests sold or purchased or valued under this Scheme, or charged with the rentcharge intended to be redeemed or apportioned hereunder; and all agreements for sale or purchase or proceedings on valuation or compensation as aforesaid, and all powers of redemption and apportionment as aforesaid, may lawfully be made, exercised, and taken by all such parties, not only on behalf of themselves and their respective successors, heirs, executors, and administrators, but also (except in the cases of married women entitled to dower, or of lessees for life, or for lives and years, or for years) on behalf of every person entitled in reversion, remainder, or expectancy after them, and so as to bind the estates of such persons, and as to such married women whether they be of full age or not as if they were sole and of full age, and as to such guardians on behalf of their wards, and as to such committees on behalf of the lunatics and idiots of whom they are the committees respectively, and that to the same extent as such wives, wards, lunatics, and idiots respectively could have agreed or acted on sale or purchase or proceedings on valuation or compensation or redemption or agreement for the apportionment of the said rentcharges if they had not respectively been under disability, and as to such trustees, executors, and administrators on behalf of their *cestui que* trusts, whether infants, issue unborn, lunatics femes covert, or other persons, and that to the same extent as such *cestui que* trusts respectively could have redeemed or agreed for the apportionment of the said rentcharges under the authority contained in this Scheme if they had not respectively been under disability.

Titles of lands charged with rentcharges to be quieted.

39. The hereditaments hereby made subject to rentcharges are hereby quieted in title against, and released from rights of common of pasture and all other rights of common, and against and from all Crown and other forestal rights, subject only to the rentcharges charged thereon by this Scheme, and to the several powers and remedies for the recovery thereof.

Power for Conservators to sell small strips, with consent of the First Commissioner of Works.

Pre-emption.

40. It shall be lawful for the Conservators, with the previous consent in writing of the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, to sell by public auction or private contract, and to convey to purchasers, such small strips of land portions of the said Forest as in their judgment shall not be suitable or necessary for the recreation and enjoyment of the public, and all monies received by the Conservators on any such sale shall, after deducting the proper expenses of the Conservators, be carried to the capital of the Forest Fund. Provided always, that before the Conservators shall dispose of any such land, they shall first offer to sell the same to the person, or to the several persons whose lands shall immediately adjoin the lands so proposed to be sold; or if such person or persons refuse to purchase the same, or cannot after diligent inquiry be found, then the like offer shall be made to the lord or lords of the manor or manors within which the land proposed to be sold shall be situate, such person or persons lord or lords of manor or manors being capable of entering into a contract for the purchase of such lands, and all the provisions relating to the sale of superfluous lands under "The Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845," and "The Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts Amendment Act, 1860," shall be applicable to any such sale of land so offered as aforesaid.

Power for Conservators to purchase inclosures with consent of First Commissioner of Works on notice within three years.

41. If at any time within three years next after this Scheme shall come into operation it shall seem desirable to the Conservators that for the better enjoyment of the open space of the said Forest by the public for recreation any of the inclosures aforesaid delineated or shown on the said plan hereto annexed, and mentioned or described in the said Schedule A, hereto annexed, should be added to the open space of the said Forest, it shall be lawful for the Conservators within such three years as aforesaid, with the previous consent in writing of the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, to give notice in writing to the person or persons entitled to any such inclosure,

either personally, or by leaving the same at the last known usual place or places of abode in England of such person or persons, or fixing the same on the land the subject of such notice, of the desire of the Conservators to purchase such inclosure; and upon such notice being given, it shall be lawful for the said Conservators to acquire any such inclosure by purchase, either at such price as may be agreed upon between the Conservators and the person or persons entitled thereto, or in case they shall not be able to agree, then there shall be paid to the person or persons entitled thereto by the said Conservators in full purchase of his or their estate and interest in the said inclosure, inclusive of timber, buildings and minerals thereon or therein, the marketable value of such inclosure, or the respective estates and interests therein at the time of such notice being given as aforesaid, such marketable value to be ascertained by arbitration or a jury, as if the same were compensation for the compulsory purchase and taking, or the injurious affecting of lands under the provisions of "The Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845," and "The Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts Amendment Act, 1860." Provided always, that in case any such inclosure shall be occupied and enjoyed with any adjoining inclosure or inclosures delineated or shown on the said plan hereto annexed and mentioned or described in the said Schedule A. hereto annexed, or any adjoining old inclosure or inclosures belonging to the person or persons entitled to the first-named inclosure, with respect to which such notice as aforesaid shall have been given by the Conservators, and the person or persons entitled to such inclosures shall require the said adjoining inclosure or inclosures, to be also purchased by the Conservators, and of such his or their desire, shall, within one calendar month next after the service of such notice as aforesaid by the Conservators, give notice in writing to the Conservators, then such adjoining inclosure or inclosures, or such parts thereof as shall be required to be taken, shall be purchased by the Conservators in such and the like manner as if included in the notice given by the Conservators as aforesaid. Provided nevertheless, that the Conservators may, within one calendar month next, after the service on them of such last-mentioned notice, give to the person or persons serving the same, notice in writing of the desire of the Conservators to decline purchasing the lands, the subject of the said notices, and thereupon the lands, the subject of the said notices shall be held as if no notice of any kind had been given or served respecting them.

Establishment of Forest Fund.

42. For the purposes of paying and defraying the monies, charges, and expenses payable under and incurred in carrying into effect this scheme, a fund, called the Forest Fund, shall be established.

Power for Corporation of London to apply grain duty to preservation of open spaces.

Corporation willing to supply necessary funds.

The Corporation of London to contribute.

43. Whereas by "The Metage on Grain (Port of London) Act, 1872," the Corporation of the City of London is authorised to apply the City of London grain duty for the preservation of open spaces in the neighbourhood of London, not within the Metropolis. And whereas the said Forest is not within the Metropolis; and whereas the said Corporation is able and willing, out of the funds provided by the said Act or from other sources, to supply such monies as, with the monies to be produced by the means set forth in this Scheme, shall be sufficient to provide for the monies payable by the Conservators under this Scheme, and for the expenses to be incurred in and about the preservation and management of the said Forest as an open space. Now, the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London shall contribute to the capital and income of the Forest Fund such monies as shall be necessary for the purpose of this scheme out of the City of London grain duty or from other sources.

Constitution of Fund.

44. The Forest Fund shall consist of:—

Capital.

As to capital—

(*a.*) All monies which shall be paid to the Conservators for redemption of any of the rentcharges charged under this Scheme, or for the purchase of any lands sold under this Scheme, and any monies which may be hereafter paid for compensation on the compulsory taking of lands by anybody or person under Act of Parliament.

(*b.*) All monies which shall from time to time be contributed by the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, out of the City of London grain duty, or from other sources, to the capital of the Forest Fund.

(*c.*) All monies and property which may from time to time be contributed or given by any corporation or person to the capital of the said Fund.

Income.

As to income—

(*a.*) The annual income arising from the investments of any of the said monies which form the capital of the said Fund.

(*b.*) Such of the said annual or half-yearly payments, in respect of the said rentcharges, as shall from time to time remain unredeemed.

(*c.*) All fines, penalties and other monies which shall be received by the Conservators, by virtue of any provision herein contained other than for the redemption of rentcharges, or purchase of lands, or compensation as aforesaid.

(*d.*) The fees and income to be received by the reeves for marking the cattle of the commoners, and in respect of cattle and animals pounded by them.

(*e.*) All monies which shall from time to time be contributed by the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens from the City of London grain duty, or from other sources, or by any other corporation or person, to the income of the Forest Fund.

45. The

45. The Forest Fund and the investments and income thereof, shall be vested in and applied by the Conservators. Forest Fund vested in conservators.

46. The monies which shall from time to time be received by the Conservators, on account of the capital of the Forest Fund, shall be invested by them in any securities in which trustees may by law invest trust monies; and the Conservators may from time to time convert the said securities, or any part thereof, into money, as occasion shall require, for the purposes of this Scheme. Investments of Forest Fund.

47. The Conservators may from time to time apply any part of the capital of the Forest Fund, as occasion shall require, in payment of any gross sums of purchase-money, or payment for equality of exchange, or for compensation which may become payable under the provisions, or in exercise of any of the powers contained in this Scheme, or in the erection of lodges, pounds, or other permanent buildings which they are hereby empowered to erect, or in the substantial repair of any buildings of which they may become possessed, or for any other charges properly chargeable upon capital. Application of capital of Forest Fund.

48. The Conservators shall apply the income of the Forest Fund in the payment of the rents, salaries, taxes, insurances, and other current expenses attending the execution of their powers and duties, and in payment of or provision for any annual sums of money or allowances for compensation, under the powers contained in this Scheme, and in payment of annuities, pensions, or retiring allowances which they may grant by virtue of the power contained in this Scheme, and of such other payments as they are not empowered to discharge out of the capital of the said fund. Application of income of Forest Fund.

49. The accounts of the Conservators shall be audited yearly by the auditors of the City of London, and published, and a copy thereof shall be kept at the office of the Conservators, open for inspection at all reasonable times by any person desiring to inspect the same, and who shall be allowed to inspect the same, and take copies thereof and extracts therefrom free from charge, and a copy thereof shall be sent to the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings. Accounts of conservators to be audited.

50. The Conservators shall from time to time provide and maintain, for the transaction of their business, such office or offices at such place or places as they shall from time to time think fit. Conservators to provide offices.

51. The Conservators may employ the officers of the Corporation of the City of London, or they may from time to time appoint and remove a treasurer and such clerks, surveyors and other officers and servants, as they shall from time to time think necessary or proper for the execution of the powers vested in them by this Scheme, and the regulations and bye-laws made by them in pursuance thereof; and may pay such treasurer, clerks, surveyors, officers, and servants such fees or salaries as the Conservators shall think proper. Power to appoint and remove treasurer, clerks and officers.

52. The Conservators may grant such pensions or retiring allowances as they shall think fit to any clerk, bailiff, reeve, assistant reeve, forest keeper, or other officer or servant appointed by them, who shall become unfit by age or infirmity for the further performance of his duties. Power to grant pensions and allowances.

53. The Conservators may from time to time, for securing the better execution of their said powers, regulations and bye-laws, procure all or any of the reeves or assistant reeves, bailiffs or other officers, appointed by them to be sworn in as constables before the Justices of the Peace of any division of the county of Essex, within which any part of the said Forest lies, and the said Justices shall have power to swear them in accordingly. Power to procure reeves and other officers, to be sworn as constables.

54. If any person shall assault, or resist, or aid, or incite any person to assault or resist any constable, reeve, assistant reeve, bailiff, keeper, or other officer of the Conservators, or other person, in the execution of his duty or the lawful exercise of any authority contained in this Scheme, or in any bye-law of the Conservators, he shall for every such offence be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding 5 *l.*, without prejudice to any other proceeding or remedy against him for the same act. Penalty for assaulting constables, &c.

55. For the purposes of enactments empowering the metropolitan police, the said Forest shall be deemed a place of public resort, and the powers and duties of the metropolitan police and of the police of the county of Essex in relation to public safety and preservation of order and protection of property shall extend to the said Forest, but nothing herein contained shall extend the power of levying police rates to any person or property to which the same would not have extended if this Scheme had not been made; and for the services of the constables of the metropolitan and county police in the said Forest, the Conservators may contribute out of the income of the Forest fund such sums as shall be agreed upon with the Commissioner of Police of the metropolis and the justices of the county of Essex respectively, or as, failing agreement, shall be settled by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings. Powers of metropolitan and county police.

56. Any constable or any officer of the Conservators, and all persons called by such constable or officer to his assistance, may without warrant seize and detain any person offending or having offended against any orders or any bye-law of the Conservators lawfully made, and whose name or address is unknown to such constable or officer, and may convey him with all convenient dispatch before a justice to be dealt with according to law. Unknown offenders.

Proceedings for convictions.

57. Proceedings for the summary conviction of any persons offending against the provisions herein contained, or any bye-law of the Conservators, or any other order to be made by justices under this Scheme, or any such bye-law, or for the recovery of any penalty, shall be taken according to the provisions of the Act of the Session of the 11th and 12th years of Her Majesty's reign (c. 43). "To facilitate the performance of the "duties of justices of the peace out of sessions within England and Wales, with respect "to summary convictions and orders," and Section 110 of the Act of the Session of the 24th and 25th years of Her Majesty's reign (c. 96), "To consolidate and amend the "statute laws of England and Ireland relating to larceny and other similar offences," shall authorise and apply to appeals in respect of such summary convictions and orders.

Penalties to be paid to conservators.

58. All pecuniary penalties, expenses, costs, and other monies recovered by the Conservators shall be paid to the Conservators, and shall be carried to and form part of the income of the Forest Fund, notwithstanding anything in the Metropolitan Police Act or any other statute contained to the contrary.

Publication of notices.

59. Any notice required to be published by the Conservators shall be published by inserting the same as an advertisement in a newspaper published in the City of London, and in the counties of Middlesex and Essex, and by affixing the same on the outside of any lodges the Conservators may have in the said Forest, and by affixing the same on the churches of the several parishes aforesaid lying wholly or partly within the bounds of the said Forest, and by keeping the same at their office open for inspection by persons interested, who shall be allowed to inspect the same at all reasonable times and to take copies thereof and extracts therefrom free from charge.

Agreement for the purchase by the Corporation of London of waste lands, in the manor of Chingford St. Paul.

60. Whereas by a memorandum of agreement in writing, dated the 15th day of December 1875, and made between Jane Hodgson, widow, the lady of the manor of Chingford St. Paul, and the Corporation of the City of London, in consideration of the sum therein mentioned, to be paid by the said Corporation to the said Jane Hodgson, for the purchase of the hereditaments thereinafter and hereinafter mentioned, it was agreed that the said Jane Hodgson should be at liberty to retain the land around Hawkwood House, containing 23*a.* 2*r.* 0*p.*, and being Nos. 474, 475, 476, and 477 on and in the said plan and Schedule A. hereto; also No. 479 on and in the said plan and Schedule A. hereto, containing 15 perches; and also Nos. 471 and 472 on and in the said plan and Schedule A. hereto, containing two acres, and to be quieted in her title in respect of those lands against and released from the right of common of pasture on the wastes of the Forest, and against and from all other Forest rights except the rights of the Crown; but should the Corporation become possessed of the rights of the Crown in respect of those lands, such rights to be released to the said Jane Hodgson free of any payment to the Corporation for the same; and that the said Jane Hodgson should convey to the said Corporation the rest of the land waste of the manor inclosed or uninclosed, containing 275*a.* 3*r.* 11*p.*, and also all her right in the pieces of Forest waste in dispute between her and the lord of the manor of Chingford Earls, containing 16*a.* 2*r.* 0*p.*, being Nos. 528, 530, 531, 535, 536, 537, 539, 540, 540A, 540B, 541, 542 (containing 0*a.* 0*r.* 20*p.* included by mistake in the said agreement), 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556 and 557, on and in the said plan and Schedule A. hereto, and also all timber and minerals, and all rights whatsoever in the lands to be conveyed; and that the agreement was subject to the approval of the Epping Forest Commissioners. And whereas the said Corporation were willing that the said hereditaments so purchased by them as aforesaid should be conveyed to them to hold as an open space for ever, and it was desirable that the said agreement should be carried into execution. And whereas the said corporation has duly paid the said purchase-money out of the City of London Grain Duty, and the said pieces of land so purchased (except No. 542 included by mistake) have by conveyance, dated the 27th day of November 1876, been duly conveyed to the said Corporation and their successors, to be held as an open space for ever. Now it is hereby declared that the said pieces of land so conveyed to the said Corporation of the City of London and their successors, shall be held as an open space for ever, subject to the provisions of this scheme; and the said pieces of land, Nos. 474, 475, 476 and 477, containing 23*a.* 2*r.* 0*p.*, and No. 479, containing 15 perches, and Nos. 471 and 472, containing two acres, and comprising in the whole 25*a.* 2*r.* 15*p.*, may be retained and may remain as inclosures for ever, and be held freed from all rights of common and all Crown and other Forestal rights, and from any rent-charge on inclosures under the provisions of this Scheme.

Conveyance thereof.

Agreement for the purchase by the Corporation of London of waste lands in the manor of Loughton.

61. Whereas by an agreement in writing, dated the 27th day of January 1876, and made between the Reverend John Whitaker Maitland, clerk, the lord of the manor of Loughton, thereinafter called the vendor, of the one part, and the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, thereinafter called the purchasers, of the other part, in consideration of the sum therein mentioned to be paid by the said Corporation to the said vendor for the purchase of the hereditaments thereinafter and hereinafter mentioned, the vendor agreed to sell and the purchasers agreed to buy, subject to the provisions thereinafter contained; First, Warren Lodge situate at Loughton and the lands therein mentioned, containing 16 acres or thereabouts (subject to such lease as therein mentioned), and not being part of the waste of the said Forest; Secondly, such of the several pieces of inclosed and open land, being waste land of the said manor of Loughton and of the said Forest, and numbered on and in the said plan and Schedule A. hereto by the several numbers following, namely: 227, 228, 229, 230, 236, 237, 252, 252B, 268, 269, 313, 326, 363,

363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 378, 380, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 404A, 405, 406, 407, 412, 412A, 412B, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419 and 423, and containing in the whole 992*a.* 3*r.* 36*p.*, together with all the buildings on the said pieces of land, and all timber and other trees, woods, and underwoods standing and growing thereon, and all mines and minerals in and under the same, and the fee simple and inheritance thereof free from all rentcharges and other incumbrances, except the tenancy of Jonathan Blott, so far as regards the lands thereinafter referred to in that behalf, but subject to such rights of common, and also of lopping, if any, as the said hereditaments were then subject or liable to; Thirdly, all rights of forest, free chase, and free warren, and other rights (if any), of Her Majesty the Queen, in and over the said hereditaments secondly mentioned, and which rights were purchased by and granted and assured unto or in trust for William Whitaker Maitland, the late father of the vendor, and were then vested in the vendor, or in any person or persons in trust for him, and the full benefit and advantage thereof, so far as such rights might not have been extinguished. The vendor on receiving his purchase-money to remove forthwith the fences around such of the lands secondly described as were inclosed, such removal to be at his own expense, and the materials to be his property, but that article was not to apply to the fences around the lands in the tenancy of Mr. Blott, as aforesaid; that the purchasers would not disturb the said Mr. Blott, his executors, administrators, or assigns, in possession of the lands, Nos. 227, 228, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, and 368, on and in the said plan and Schedule A. hereto, and occupied by the said Jonathan Blott (together with Warren Lodge and other lands aforesaid), for a term of years which will expire at Christmas 1880, under two indentures, dated respectively the 29th day of February 1860 and the 31st day of August 1865, during the remainder of his tenancy, provided he and they should so long observe the stipulations and provisions to which he and they are subject; that the purchasers would not in respect of Nos. 242, 282, 283, and 285, on and in the said plan and Schedule A. hereto, containing 2*r.* 25*p.*, interfere with the possession of the vendor, or question his title thereto, or directly or indirectly exercise or assert any rights of common of pasture, or other forest rights, in or over the same; that the purchasers should not in respect of No. 238, on and in the said plan, and Schedule A. hereto, containing 5*a.* 3*r.* 26*p.*, and opposite to Mrs. Maitland's present residence, interfere with the possession, or question the title thereof, or directly or indirectly exercise or assert any rights of common of pasture or other forest rights in or over the same; in consideration of which the vendor agreed to include in that present sale and to convey to the purchasers a piece of old inclosed land in the said Manor of Loughton, situate near the National Schools, and numbered 89 on the Ordnance Map, and containing 1 *a.* 1 *r.* 20 *p.* or thereabouts, then in the occupation of Widow Maynard, as a yearly tenant, and which said piece of land should upon the conveyance thereof to the purchasers be thrown into and form part of the waste lands of Epping Forest; provided that if the approval of that article by the Epping Forest Commissioners should not be given, that article should be void, and that the vendor and the purchasers agreed to concur in applying for the approval thereof, of the Epping Forest Commissioners; and also, in applying that as to Nos. 238, 242, 282, 283, and 285, and a small school-building standing on No. 412 C, containing 0*a.* 0*r.* 1*p.* or thereabouts, the vendor should be quieted in his title against and released from the right of common of pasture on the wastes of the Forest, and from all other forest rights, and that as to the lands Nos. 227, 228, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, and 368, such rights should not be exercised during the remainder of the tenancy of the said Mr. Blott: And whereas the said Corporation were willing that the said hereditaments, except the said Warren Lodge, and lands not part of the waste of the said Forest so purchased by them as aforesaid, should be conveyed to them to hold as an open space for ever, except inclosure No. 380, being the gamekeeper's house and garden, and except that it was intended that inclosures Nos. 227 and 228, occupied with the said Warren Lodge, should not be thrown open, and it was desirable that the said agreement should be carried into execution: And whereas the said Corporation has duly paid the said purchase-money for the said pieces of land, part of the waste of the said Forest, with the said forestal rights, out of the City of London Grain Duty, and the said pieces of land with the said forestal rights have been, by conveyance dated the 1st day of August 1876, duly conveyed to the said Corporation and their successors, to be held as an open space for ever, except the said gamekeeper's house and garden, No. 380: And whereas it was intended that the said inclosures Nos. 227 and 228, occupied with Warren Lodge aforesaid, should not be thrown open, and should be paid for out of the proper monies of the said Corporation, and they have been accordingly paid for, and the City of London Grain Duty has been recouped out of the proper monies of the said Corporation: Now it is hereby declared that the said pieces of land part of the said waste, and the said piece, No. 89 on the Ordnance Map, so conveyed to the said Corporation of the City of London and their successors, shall (except the said gamekeeper's house and garden, No. 380, and except the said Nos. 227 and 228, which last two mentioned numbers may remain inclosed for ever, freed from all rights of common, and all Crown and other forestal rights, but subject to rentcharge on inclosures under the provisions of this Scheme on the termination of the said tenancy of the said Mr. Blott), be held as an open space for ever, subject to the provisions of this Scheme, and the said piece of land, No. 238, containing 5*a.* 3*r.* 26*p.*, and Nos. 242, 282, 283, and 285, and 412 C, containing in the whole 0*a.* 2*r.* 26*p.*, may be retained, and may remain as inclosures for ever, and be held freed from all rights of common, and all Crown and other forestal rights, and from any rentcharge on inclosures under the provisions of this

Conveyance thereof.

this Scheme; and the said pieces of land in the said tenancy of the said Jonathan Blott may be retained during such tenancy, free from all rights of common, and all Crown and other forestal rights, and from any rentcharge on inclosures under the provisions of this Scheme.

Agreement for the purchase by the Corporation of London of waste lands in the manor of Waltham Holy Cross.

62. Whereas by an agreement in writing, dated the 24th day of February 1876, and made between Drury Wake, Herwald Craufurd Wake, and Sir Herewald Wake, Bart., Lord of the Manor of Waltham Holy Cross, thereinafter called the vendors, of the one part, and the Mayor and commonalty and citizens of the City of London, thereinafter called the purchasers, of the other part, in consideration of the sum therein mentioned to be paid by the said Corporation to the said vendors, for the purchase of the hereditaments thereinafter and hereinafter mentioned, the vendors agreed to sell, and the purchasers agreed to buy, subject to the provisions therein contained, such of the several pieces of open land being waste land of the said Manor of Waltham Holy Cross and of Epping Forest as on and in the said plan and Schedule A. hereto are numbered as follows, namely, 143, 143 A, 143 B, 144, 145, 146, 147, 147 A, 147 B, 148, 149, 150, 151, 151 A, 152, 152 A, 153, 153 A, 154, 155, 156, 157, 157 A, 158, 159, 159 A, 159 B, 160, 161, 162, 162 A, 163, 164, 165, 165 A, 165 B, 166, 166 A, 167, 167 A, 168, 169, 169 A, 169 B, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 192 A, 193, 193 A, 194, 194 A, 195, 196, 197, 197 A, 198, and 198 A, and containing in the whole 768*a.* 0*r.* 25*p.*, together with all buildings (if any) on the said pieces of land, and all timber and other trees, woods, and underwoods standing and growing thereon, and all mines and minerals in and under the same, and the fee simple and inheritance thereof, free from all rents, charges, and other incumbrances, but subject to such rights of common, and also of lopping, cutting, and carrying away wood, if any, as the said hereditaments were then subject or liable to, including such common of pasture (if any) as had been theretofore exercised or enjoyed by the occupiers or tenants of the lord's inclosed lands within the said manor: And whereas the said Corporation were willing that the said hereditaments so purchased by them as aforesaid should be conveyed to them to hold as an open space for ever, and it was desirable that the said agreement should be carried into execution: And whereas the said Corporation has duly paid the said purchase-money out of the City of London grain duty, and the said pieces of land so purchased have, by conveyance dated the 1st day of September 1876, been duly conveyed to the said Corporation and their successors, to be held as an open space for ever: Now it is hereby declared that the said pieces of land so conveyed to the said Corporation of the City of London, and their successors, shall be held as an open space for ever, subject to the provisions of this Scheme.

Conveyance thereof.

Agreement for the purchase by the Corporation of London of waste lands in the manor of Higham Hills.

63. Whereas by an agreement in writing, dated the 23rd day of March 1876, and made between Maria Warner, widow, and Thomas Warner, thereinafter called the vendors, of the one part, and the Mayor and commonalty and citizens of the City of London, thereinafter called the purchasers, of the other part, in consideration of the sum therein mentioned to be paid by the said Corporation to the said vendors for the purchase of the hereditaments thereinafter and hereinafter mentioned, the vendors agreed to sell and the purchasers agreed to buy, subject to the provisions thereinafter contained: Firstly, such of the several pieces of inclosed and open land, being waste land of the manor of Higham Hills, otherwise Higham Bempstead, and of the manor of Woodford and of Epping Forest, as on and in the said plan and Schedule A. hereto are distinguished by the numbers following, namely, in the manor of Higham Hills otherwise Higham Bempstead, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 909, 910, part of 913, containing 0*a.* 2*r.* 0*p.*, 914, 916, 922, 923, 923 A, 924, 925, 926, 927, 929, 930, 931, 932, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 940 A, 941, 942, 942 A, 943, 944, 945, 945 A, 945 B, 945 C, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 956 A, 957, 958 and 958 A; and in the manor of Woodford 749 and 752, and containing in the whole 122*a.* 2*r.* 33*p.*, together with the buildings, if any, on the said pieces of land, and all timber and other trees, woods, and underwoods standing and growing thereon, and all mines and minerals in and under the same, and the fee simple and inheritance thereof, free from all rents, charges, and other incumbrances, but subject to such rights of common, and also of lopping, cutting, and carrying away wood (if any), as the said hereditaments were then subject or liable to: Secondly, all rights of forest, free chase, and free warren, and others rights, if any, late of His Majesty King George the Fourth, in and over the said hereditaments, and which rights were purchased by and granted and assured unto Jeremiah Harman, a predecessor in title of the vendors, and were then vested in the vendors, and the full benefit and advantage of such rights so far as they might not have been extinguished; and it was thereby agreed that the purchasers would not in respect of Nos. 917, 918, and 919, shown on and in the said plan and Schedule A. hereto, and part of No. 913, as delineated on the plan to the said agreement and coloured green, containing 12 perches or thereabouts, interfere with the possession of the vendors or question their title to, or directly or indirectly assert any rights of common of pasture, or other forest rights in or over the same; and the preceding article of agreement was subject to the approval of the Epping Forest Commissioners, and that the vendors be quieted in their title against and released from the right of common of pasture on the wastes of the Forest and from all other forest rights in respect of those lands: And whereas the said Corporation are willing that the said hereditaments so purchased by them as aforesaid shall be conveyed to them to hold as an open space for ever, and it is desirable that the said agreement should be carried into execution: Now it is hereby declared, that upon the

the said agreement being carried into execution, and upon the purchase-money being duly paid, and the said pieces of land so purchased as aforesaid (except No. 938, included by mistake) being duly conveyed to the said Corporation of the City of London and their successors, to be held as an open space for ever; that thenceforth and thereupon the said lands so purchased (except the said No. 938) and conveyed shall be held as an open space for ever, subject to the provisions of this Scheme, and the said pieces of land Nos. 917, 918, and 919, and the said part of No. 913, containing 12 perches or thereabouts, and comprising in the whole 1*a.* 0*r.* 3*p.*, may be retained and may remain inclosures for ever, and be held freed from all rights of common and all Crown and other forestal rights, and from any rentcharge on inclosures under the provisions of this Scheme.

Agreement for the purchase by the Corporation of London of waste lands in the manor of Sewardstone.

64. Whereas by an agreement in writing, dated the 15th day of June 1876, and made between Charles William Hamilton Sotheby, lord of the manor of Sewardstone, thereinafter called the vendor, of the one part, and the Mayor and commonalty and citizens of the City of London, thereinafter called the purchasers, of the other part, the vendor, as acting on behalf of the trustee of an indenture of settlement dated the 17th day of November 1830, agreed to sell, and the purchasers agreed to buy, at the price therein mentioned, and subject to the provisions therein contained, Firstly: Such of the several pieces of open and inclosed lands being waste lands of the said manor of Sewardstone and of Epping Forest, as on and in the said plan and Schedule A. hereto are distinguished by the numbers following, namely, 427, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 463 A, 463 B, 463 C, 464, 464 A, 465, 466, 467, 468, and 469, containing in the whole 674 *a.* 1 *r.* 20 *p.*, together with the buildings (if any) on the said pieces of land, and all timber and other trees, woods, and underwoods standing and growing thereon, and all mines and minerals in and under the same, and the fee simple and inheritance thereof, free from all rents, charges and other incumbrances, (but subject to such rights of common, and also of lopping, cutting, and carrying away wood (if any) as the said hereditaments were then subject or liable to, including in such subjection such common of pasture or right in the nature of common of pasture (if any), and such of the other rights aforesaid as had been theretofore exercised or enjoyed, or of right exerciseable or enjoyable by the said Charles William Hamilton Sotheby or his predecessors in title, or the trustee of the said settlement of the 17th day of November 1830, as the owner and in respect of any inclosed lands or tenements within the said manor, or as had been theretofore exercised or enjoyed or of right exerciseable or enjoyable by the occupiers or tenants of any of the lord's inclosed lands within the said manor), and the vendor, as acting on his own behalf, agreed to sell and the purchasers agree to buy at the price therein mentioned, and subject to the provisions therein contained: Secondly, all rights of forest, free chase, and free warren, and other rights (if any), late of Her Majesty the Queen, over the said hereditaments, excepting the rights over the pieces of land Nos. 463 A, 463 B, and 463 C, which were not included in the grant thereinafter mentioned; and which rights were purchased by and granted and assured unto the vendor by an indenture dated the 9th day of July 1863, and the full benefit and advantage thereof, so far as such rights had not been extinguished: And whereas the said Corporation were willing that the said hereditaments, so purchased by them as aforesaid should be conveyed to them to hold as an open space for ever, and it was desirable that the said agreement should be carried into execution: And whereas the said Corporation has duly paid the said purchase-money out of the City of London Grain Duty, and the said pieces of land with the said forestal rights so purchased have, by conveyances dated respectively the 17th day of August 1876, been duly conveyed to the said Corporation and their successors, to be held as an open space for ever: Now it is hereby declared, that the said pieces of land so conveyed to the said Corporation of the City of London, and their successors, shall be held as an open space for ever, subject to the provisions of this Scheme.

Conveyance thereof.

Agreement for the purchase by the Corporation of London of waste lands in the manor of Cann Hall.

65. Whereas by an agreement in writing, dated the 13th day of July 1876, and made between John Manby Colegrave, lord of the manor of Cann Hall, otherwise Cannon Hall, thereinafter called the vendor, of the one part, and the Mayor and commonalty and citizens of the City of London, thereinafter called the purchasers, of the other part, in consideration of the sum therein mentioned to be paid by the said Corporation to the said vendor, for the purchase of the hereditaments thereinafter and hereinafter mentioned, the vendor agreed to sell, and the purchasers agreed to buy, subject to the provisions therein contained, the piece of open land, being waste of the said manor of Cann Hall, otherwise Cannon Hall, and of Epping Forest, on and in the said plan and Schedule A. hereto numbered 1,435, containing 72 *a.* 3 *r.* 35 *p.*, together with all timber and other trees, woods, and underwoods standing and growing thereon, and all mines and minerals in and under the same, and the fee simple and inheritance thereof, free from all rents, charges and other incumbrances, but subject to such rights of common, and also of lopping, cutting, and carrying away wood (if any), as the said hereditaments were then subject or liable thereto, and all rights of forest, free chase, and free warren, and other rights (if any) late of Her Majesty, in and over the said hereditaments, and which rights were purchased by, and granted and assured unto, William Colegrave, the father of the vendor, and the full benefit and advantage of such rights, so far as they might not have been extinguished: And whereas the said Corporation were willing that the said hereditaments, so purchased by them as aforesaid, should be conveyed to them to hold as an open space for ever, and it was desirable that the said agreement should be carried into

Conveyance thereof.

into execution: And whereas the said Corporation has duly paid the said purchase-money out of the City of London Grain Duty, and the said piece of land, with the said forestal rights so purchased, has, by conveyance dated the 7th day of November 1876, been duly conveyed to the said Corporation and their successors, to be held as an open space for ever: Now it is hereby declared that the said piece of land so conveyed to the said Corporation of the City of London and their successors, shall be held as an open space for ever, subject to the provisions of this Scheme.

Agreement for the purchase by the Corporation of London of waste lands in the manor of Chingford Earls.

66. Whereas by an agreement in writing dated the 27th day of July 1876, and made between Robert Boothby Heathcote, lord of the manor of Chingford Earls, thereinafter called the vendor, of the one part, and the Mayor and commonalty and citizens of the City of London, thereinafter called the purchasers, of the other part, in consideration of the sum therein mentioned to be paid by the said Corporation to the said vendor for the purchase of the hereditaments thereinafter and hereinafter mentioned, the vendor agreed to sell, and the purchaser agreed to buy, subject to the provisions therein contained, the several pieces of open and inclosed land, being waste land of the manor of Chingford Earls, otherwise Chingford Comitis, and of Epping Forest, on and in the said plan and Schedule A. hereto numbered 491, 492, 496, 497, 519, 520, 521 and 523, containing 141 *a.* 2 *r.* 9 *p.*, together with the buildings (if any) on the said pieces of land, and all timber and other trees, woods, and underwoods, standing and growing thereon, and all mines and minerals in and under the same, and the fee simple and inheritance thereof, free from all rents, charges and other incumbrances, but subject to such rights of common, and also of lopping, cutting, and carrying away wood, if any, as the said hereditaments were then subject or liable to, and all rights of forest, free chase, and free warren, and other rights, if any, late of Her Majesty, in and over the said hereditaments, and which rights were purchased by, and granted and assured unto, the Rev. Robert Boothby Heathcote, a predecessor in title of the vendor, and were then vested in the vendor, and the full benefit and advantage of such rights, so far as they might not have been extinguished, together with certain old inclosures around and immediately adjoining Queen Elizabeth's Lodge, and the interest, if any, of the vendor in Queen Elizabeth's Lodge: And whereas the said Corporation are willing that the said hereditaments so purchased by them as aforesaid (except the said old inclosures) should be conveyed to them, to hold as an open space for ever, and it is desirable that the said agreement shall be carried into execution: Now it is hereby declared that upon the said agreement being carried into execution, and upon the purchase-money being duly paid, and the said pieces of land so purchased as aforesaid (except the said old inclosures) being duly conveyed to the said Corporation of the City of London and their successors, to be held as an open space for ever, the same lands shall be held as an open space for ever, subject to the provisions of this Scheme.

Agreement relating to the Infant Orphan Asylum at Wanstead.

67. Whereas by a memorandum of an agreement, dated the 9th day of November 1876 and made between the presidents, vice-presidents, treasurer, and governors of the Infant Orphan Asylum (thereinafter called "the Asylum"), of the one part, and the Mayor and commonalty and citizens of the City of London (thereinafter called "the Corporation") of the other part, it was agreed between the parties thereto, that the asylum should be at liberty to retain inclosed, as part of their estate, the plots numbered 1116, 1117, on the plan annexed thereto, and in the said Schedule A. and plan hereto, and so much of plot No. 1115 as is coloured blue on the same plan, being the part of the same plot so therein numbered in the said Schedule A. and plan hereto, and now numbered 1115 A; and also a strip 40 feet in width, part of plot No. 1470, which strip is to be measured along the western boundary of the asylum grounds, and is coloured blue on the said plan, being part of the same plot so therein numbered in the said Schedule A. and plan hereto, and now numbered 1470 A, free from all right of common of pasture, and from all other forestal rights, if any, then affecting the same; and the Corporation would use their best endeavours to procure the said lands, so to be retained by the asylum, to be effectually vested in them free from all such rights, that the asylum would grant and convey to the Corporation so much of the rest of the plot then numbered 1470, and being now the whole of the plot so numbered in the said Schedule A. and plan hereto, as was vested in and belonged to the asylum, and also the remaining portion of the plot then numbered 1115, being now the whole plot so numbered in the said Schedule A. and plan hereto, with the timber and Crown rights on and over them, to the intent that the said two last-mentioned plots should be throws into and form part of the open and uninclosed lands of Epping Forest, and be held by the Corporation for ever as such, and that the asylum would also grant and convey to the Corporation all their estate and interest in No. 1420 (the Eagle Pond), subject only to such rights and reservations as were thereinafter mentioned, to the intent that the same should be kept as an open forest pond or lake for ever, on the northern and western sides thereof, and that the asylum should be allowed to draw water from the said pond in perpetuity, in the same manner as they had theretofore drawn it for domestic use in the asylum, provided that the water should not be drawn below a standard level to be fixed in the pond, and kept there by the Corporation, which level should be the level at which the pond then was, and that such standard level should be fixed immediately after signing that agreement; that the asylum should also be allowed to place and maintain, at their own expense, an open fence or paling running into the said pond at the points marked A. and B. on the said plan, being fences to separate No. 1116 from the Eagle Pond, and No. 1115A from 1115, so as to prevent any trespass or encroachment on the said plots of land numbered

numbered 1116 and 1117, or on so much of the said plot of land numbered 1115 being No. 1115A, as was to be retained by the asylum; and that the Corporation would use their best endeavours to maintain the said pond as an ornamental lake in its present condition, and to prevent, so far as possible, any pollution of the water therein, or any boating or bathing in or upon the said pond; and if they should be appointed Conservators of the said Forest, they would make and enforce bye-laws and regulations for effectually preserving the said pond in its present condition, and for the prohibition of bathing and boating therein and thereon, provided that the corporation should not be restricted by anything in that agreement from increasing the area of the said pond on its western side, and that the strip of land 40 feet in width taken out of plot then No. 1470, which was to remain the property of the asylum, should not be built upon by the asylum, and that the sum of 100*l.* should be paid by the Corporation to the asylum as the consideration for the grant of land and water to be made to the Corporation, and the several grants or other assurances which might be required for carrying out that agreement should contain all necessary and proper reservations, covenants, and provisions for giving full effect to the foregoing stipulations; and that the Corporation and the asylum would forthwith apply to the Epping Forest Commissioners for their approval of that agreement, and that the lands to be retained by the asylum might remain inclosed for ever, and be held by the asylum free from all rights of common and other forestal rights, and from any rentcharge to be imposed upon inclosures: And whereas it is desirable that the said agreement should be carried into execution: Now it is hereby declared that upon the said land numbered 1420 (the Eagle Pond) and 1115, being so conveyed as aforesaid to the said Corporation, to be held by them as part of the open and uninclosed lands of the said Forest, subject to the rights and reservations as aforesaid; and to the intent that the same shall be kept as an open forest pond or lake for ever, on the northern and western sides thereof; that thereupon the said lands so conveyed shall be held as aforesaid, and subject to the provisions of this scheme, and the said pieces of land numbered 1116, 1117, 1115A, and 1470A, containing 4*a.* 0*r.* 8*p.*, may be retained and may remain as inclosures for ever, and be held freed from all rights of common and all Crown and other forestal rights, and from any rentcharge or inclosures under the provisions of this Scheme.

High Beech Church and churchyard site.

68. Whereas Thomas Charles Baring, Esq., M.P., is willing to inclose at his own expense a piece of land containing 3*r.* 27*p.* or thereabouts, now numbered 435A, but formerly part of No. 435 on and in the said plan and Schedule A., as a churchyard, to or for the better protection of the church already built at his expense, and numbered 434 on and in the said plan and Schedule A., and the said Thomas Charles Baring and Charles William Hamilton Sotheby, Lord of the Manor of Sewardstone, are willing that the said church, together with the said proposed inclosure, should be transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, as hereinafter stated: And whereas the said church is now being ordinarily used for religious service, and it is desirable that such inclosure should be made and such transfer effected: Now it is hereby declared that the said Thomas Charles Baring shall be at liberty, at any time within 12 calendar months next after this Scheme shall come into operation, to inclose the said piece of land in manner and for the purpose aforesaid, and he and the said Charles William Hamilton Sotheby, and all other necessary parties (if any), shall be at liberty, within the time aforesaid, to give, grant, and enfranchise, or otherwise assure the said church and the site thereof, and the said piece of land and the fee simple and inheritance thereof, with the appurtenances, to the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England and their successors, to the intent that the same may be retained and may remain as inclosures for ever, and be held by the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England and their successors, freed from all rights of common and all Crown and other forestal rights, and from any rentcharge on inclosures under the provisions of this Scheme, and to be devoted to ecclesiastical purposes for ever, by virtue and according to the true intent and meaning of the Acts of Parliament, commonly called the Church Building Acts, and particularly of an Act of the 19th and 20th years of Her Majesty the Queen, entitled "An Act for transferring the powers of the Church Building Commissioners to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England," and on the said piece of land being so conveyed to the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners the same may be so held freed as aforesaid.

Wanstead Local Board of Health recreation ground.

69. Whereas the Wanstead Local Board of Health, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Public Health Acts, purchased out of parochial monies the several pieces of ground, Nos. 1105 and 1423A, on and in the said plan and Schedule A hereto, and devoted them to the use of the public as a public recreation-ground, and since that time the Board have expended a considerable additional sum in planting and levelling portions of the ground, and rendering it more suitable for the reasonable enjoyment of the public: Now it is hereby declared that so long as the said pieces of land Nos. 1105 and 1423A, containing 9*a.* 0*r.* 0*p.*, shall be used as a recreation-ground for the public, the same may remain inclosed, free from all rights of common and all Crown and other forestal rights, without being subject to the payment of any rentcharge on inclosures under this Scheme; but on any such pieces of land or part thereof ceasing to be so used as aforesaid, the same or such part thereof shall, upon such cesser, be subject to rentcharge on inclosures under this Scheme to be ascertained accordingly; provided, nevertheless, that if the owner of the soil of such pieces of ground, or any part thereof, shall be desirous, prior to the cesser of such user as aforesaid, of freeing the same from liability to rentcharge as aforesaid, and shall give notice in writing of such desire to the Conservators, then the amount of such

rentcharge shall be thereupon ascertained as aforesaid, and shall be redeemable on payment of the amount of 25 years' purchase of such rentcharge as herein mentioned.

East London Waterworks Company.

70. Whereas the East London Waterworks Company, under the provisions of their special Act, 1867, and the Act or Acts incorporated therewith, have made or greatly improved the roadways in Ferry Boat Lane and Copper Mill Lane, in the execution of the works marked I and J, and F and G respectively, in their said special Act, and are willing to make a good raised footpath on one side of each of such roads, of a width not less than three feet respectively, and to dedicate the entire of the said roads and footpaths to the use of the public, in consideration of the pieces of land numbered on and in the said plan and Schedule A hereto, 988, 988A, and 988B, in Ferry Boat Lane, containing 1*a.* 2*r.* 20*p.*, and 1022B, 1031, 1032, and 1558 in Copper Mill Lane, containing 0*a.* 2*r.* 23*p.*, being permitted to be and remain inclosed free from common and forestal rights, and from rentcharge under the provisions of this Scheme: And whereas it is desirable that such arrangement shall be carried into execution: Now it is hereby declared that upon the said East London Waterworks Company making such footpaths as aforesaid, and dedicating the said entire roads and footpaths to the use of the public, to the satisfaction of the Conservators, the said pieces of land numbered 988, 988A, and 988B, and 1022B, 1031, 1032 and 1558, and comprising in the whole 2*a.* 1*r.* 3*p.*, shall thenceforth be and remain inclosed for ever, freed from all rights of common and all Crown and other forestal rights, and from any rentcharge on inclosures under the provisions of this Scheme.

Conservators may hold in mortmain.

71. All lands and rights hereby vested in, or directed or authorised to be purchased, acquired, or accepted by the Conservators, may be held by them and their successors in mortmain, in perpetuity, and all persons interested therein may convey, give, and devise the same accordingly, notwithstanding any statute or rule of law to the contrary.

The rights affected by Scheme.

72. The rights affected by this Scheme in or over the said Forest are the forestal rights of the Crown, the rights or interests of persons holding forestal offices, the ownership of the soil, the rights of common (including rights of lopping and assignments of fuel or wood), and the rights of Surveyors of Local Boards or Highways, and they are affected in manner and to the extent herein appearing. This Scheme is made under the authority of the Epping Forest Acts aforesaid, and not by agreement or consent of parties, except as herein appears.

Her Majesty the Queen has graciously expressed her desire that Epping Forest might be preserved as an open space for the recreation and enjoyment of the public.

Time for Scheme coming into operation.

73. This Scheme shall come into operation immediately upon the passing of the Act of Parliament confirming the same.

The expenses of the Epping Forest Commissioners.

74. The expenses of the Epping Forest Commissioners shall be defrayed by monies to be provided by Parliament.

Printed copies of Scheme to be sold.

75. Printed copies of this Scheme shall at all times be sold at the office of the Conservators, to all persons desiring to buy the same, at a price not exceeding 2*s.* 6*d.* each.

In witness whereof we, the Epping Forest Commissioners, have hereunto set our hands and official seal this Twenty-third day of February 1877.

Seal of the Epping Forest Commissioners.

(signed) *Charles Wood* (Chairman),
J. W. Perry Watlington,
John Locke,
Henry Ford Barclay.

SCHEDULE A. referred to in the SCHEME of the EPPING FOREST COMMISSIONERS, dated the 23rd day of February 1877.

REFERENCE to the PLAN of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, within the meaning of "The Epping Forest Act, 1871," as ascertained by the Epping Forest Commissioners.

NORTHERN PORTION.—Nos. 1 to 667.

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MANOR OF EPPING BURY (Lord of the Manor, GEORGE WYTHES, Esq.).

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open:	Quantity. A.	R.	P.	Released from, or subject to, Crown's Forestal Rights.	REMARKS.
1	Part of Thornwood Common, inclosed by the adjoining owner, and now converted into arable land.	Joseph Nathan	Joseph Nathan	Inclosed	1	3	12	Subject.	
2	Grass land	Thomas Goodwin	James Martin	ditto	0	2	7	ditto.	
3	Inclosures round the brickfield on Epping Plain, now used as brickfield, grass, &c.	George Wythes	Charles Foster	ditto	1	3	0	ditto.	
4	Part of the front garden of Ivy Lodge.	Richard Laxton (Charles Bedell, lessee).	Charles Bedell	ditto	0	0	8	ditto.	
5	Part of front garden of house	John Jarvis	John Jarvis	ditto	0	0	10	ditto.	
6	Garden ground attached to cottage	James Shorter	James Carling	ditto	0	0	4	ditto.	
7	Part of the front gardens of two cottages.	James Shorter	James Carling and William Cox.	ditto	0	0	3	ditto.	
8	Garden ground attached to cottage	James Shorter	William Cox	ditto	0	0	3	ditto.	
9	Part of garden in front of house	James Shorter	James Shorter	ditto	0	0	11	ditto.	
10	Front garden of Epping Union	Guardians of Epping Union	Guardians of Epping Union	ditto	1	1	16	ditto.	
11	A strip of frontage land to the Copped Hall Estate, now used as pasture.	George Wythes	George Wythes	ditto	2	3	20	ditto.	
			TOTAL Acres Inclosed		8	2	14		

REFERENCE to the Plan of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, &c.—Northern Portion—Nos. 1 to 667—*continued*.

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity.	Released from, or subject to, Crown's Forestal Rights.	REMARKS.
	EPPING BURY MANOR—*continued*.				A. R. P.		
12	Part of Thornwood Common	Lord of Manor		Open	6 1 15	Subject.	
13	Part of Epping Plain	Lord of Manor		ditto	220 1 21	ditto.	
13 A	Part of Epping Plain	Lord of Manor		ditto	2 0 30	ditto.	
14	Part of Epping Plain	Lord of Manor		ditto	29 0 0	ditto.	
16	Rough pasture	Lord of Manor		ditto	16 0 0	ditto.	
17	Grass land	Lord of Manor		ditto	4 0 30	ditto.	
18	Grass land	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 3 33	ditto.	
18 A	Waste by road	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 0 2	ditto.	
19	Grass land adjoining Epping Union	Lord of Manor		ditto	2 1 10	ditto.	
20	Grass land	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 1 0	ditto.	
21	Grass land	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
22	Grass land	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 2 15	ditto.	
23	Grass land	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 2 26	ditto.	
24	Grass land	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 2 10	ditto.	
25	Grass land, south of Epping Town	Lord of Manor		ditto	7 1 0	ditto.	
26	Strip by side of lane	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 2 0	ditto.	
27	Strip by side of lane	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 0 30	ditto.	
28	Epping Thicks, Ambresbury Banks, &c.	Lord of Manor		ditto	173 1 20	ditto.	
29	Grass	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 1 10	ditto.	
			Total Acres Open		465 0 22		

MANOR OF CHAMBERS (Lord of the Manor, George Wythes, Esq.).

30	Epping Long Green	Lord of Manor		Open	9 2 5	Subject.	
31	Gibbons Bush Green and waste by road.	Lord of Manor		ditto	9 0 15	ditto.	
32	Severs Green	Lord of Manor		ditto	7 1 30	ditto.	
			Total Acres Open		26 0 10		

33	Grass land	John Miller	John Miller	Inclosed	0	1	5	Subject.
34	Garden ground	John Miller	John Miller	ditto	0	0	35	ditto.
35	Pasture and roadway	John Tree Carter	John Tree Carter	ditto	1	0	37	ditto.
36	Part of front garden	John Tree Carter	Elizabeth Phillips	ditto	0	0	3	ditto.
37	Grass land	John Tree Carter	John Tree Carter	ditto	0	1	0	ditto.
38	Grass land	Mortgagees of Mr. Purshaw	Samuel Flower	ditto	2	2	4	Released.
39	Grass land	Mr. Clarke	Elias Maynard	ditto	2	1	0	ditto.
40	Garden ground	R. J. Atcherley	R. J. Atcherley	ditto	0	2	16	ditto.
41	Grass land situate on the east side of the road from Theydon to Epping.	Thames Valley Building Company.	Thames Valley Building Company.	ditto	6	0	0	ditto.
42	Grass land	Thames Valley Building Company.	Thames Valley Building Company.	ditto	20	3	33	ditto.
43	Arable land	George Lawrence	George Lawrence	ditto	0	0	34	ditto.
44	Two cottages and gardens	Henry Browne	Henry Browne	ditto	0	1	28	ditto.
45	Garden ground	Mr. Lindus	Mr. Lindus	ditto	0	0	15	ditto.
46	Piece of land, part arable, part rough grass	Mr. Hawes	Mr. Hawes	ditto	10	0	4	ditto.
47	Piece of land, part arable, part rough grass	R. W. Hall Dare	R. W. Hall Dare	ditto	1	0	4	ditto.
48	Grass land	Wm. Herring	Wm. Herring	ditto	3	3	34	ditto.
49	Strip of arable land	T. C. Marsh	James Gingell	ditto	3	1	18	ditto.
50	Part of front garden of house	Edward Joseph Mansfield	E. J. Mansfield	ditto	0	0	12	ditto.
51	Part of front garden of house	The Misses Ashby	George Gardner	ditto	0	0	16	ditto.
52	House and garden	William Eve	Peter Girling	ditto	0	0	31	ditto.
53	Brickfield	William Eve	William Eve	ditto	0	3	27	ditto.
54	House and garden	Walter Moss	Walter Moss	ditto	0	2	8	ditto.
55	House and garden	William Henry Bell	W. H. Bell	ditto	0	2	10	ditto.
56	Grass field	William Henry Bell	W. H. Bell	ditto	0	3	0	ditto.
57	House and garden	Elizabeth Aylmer	E. Aylmer	ditto	0	2	0	ditto.
58	Grass land	Elizabeth Aylmer	E. Aylmer	ditto	0	2	4	ditto.
59	Grass land	Elizabeth Aylmer	E. Aylmer	ditto	1	0	10	ditto.
60	House and garden	William Eve	Unoccupied	ditto	0	1	29	ditto.
61	House and garden	George Hine	Unoccupied	ditto	0	1	28	ditto.
62	House and garden	Walter Sims Josolyne	W. S. Josolyne	ditto	0	3	24	ditto.
63	Grass land	Walter Sims Josolyne	W. S. Josolyne	ditto	1	3	20	ditto.
63A	Roadway	William Eve	William Eve	ditto	0	1	24	ditto.
64	Garden ground	Chares Meadmore	Charles Meadmore	ditto	0	0	29	ditto.
65	Front garden and art of house	James Price	James Price	ditto	0	0	25	ditto.
66	Front garden and part of house	Captain Trimmer	James Millington	ditto	0	0	16	ditto.
67	House and front garden	Captain Trimmer	Mrs. Millingham	ditto	0	0	19	ditto.
68	House and front garden	Joseph Preston	Joseph Preston	ditto	0	0	19	ditto.
69	House and front garden	Edward Brent	Edward Brent	ditto	0	0	16	ditto.
70	House and front garden	John Joseph Crawley	John Joseph Crawley	ditto	0	0	29	ditto.
71	Front garden of house	Joseph Jones	Joseph Jones	ditto	0	0	18	ditto.
72	Part of front garden	James Grant	James Grant	ditto	0	0	9	ditto.
73	Cottage and garden	George Hine	Henry Havers	ditto	0	0	27	ditto.
74	Cottage and garden	George Hine	Charles Smith	ditto	0	0	24	ditto.
75	Grass land	Charles Meadmore	Charles Meadmore	ditto	0	2	36	ditto.

REFERENCE to the Plan of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, &c.—NORTHERN PORTION—Nos. 1 to 667—*continued.*

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity. A.	R.	P.	Released from, or Subject to, Crown's Forestal Rights.	REMARKS.
	THEYDON BOIS MANOR—*continued.*								
76	Rough land and wood near Theydon Church.	R. W. Hall Dare	R. W. Hall Dare	Inclosed	0	2	13	Released.	
77	Grass land adjoining above	James Gingell	James Gingell	ditto	0	1	16	ditto.	
78	Grass land	R. W. Hall Dare	James Cavill	ditto	0	0	26	ditto.	
79	Garden ground in front of house	Mr. Debenham	Louisa Barshaw	ditto	0	0	26	ditto.	
80	Garden ground attached to house	Mr. Debenham	Louisa Barshaw	ditto	0	0	7	ditto.	
81	Garden ground in front of cottage	Mr. Debenham	Thomas Saggers	ditto	0	0	4	ditto.	
82	Garden ground in front of cottage	Mr. Debenham	Mary Maynard	ditto	0	0	3	ditto.	
83	Part of front garden of cottage	Mr. Debenham	James Oakman	ditto	0	0	3	ditto.	
84	Part of front garden of cottage	Mr. Debenham	Hannah Maynard	ditto	0	0	2	ditto.	
85	Strip of grass land	Mr. Debenham	Hannah Maynard	ditto	0	0	2	ditto.	
86	Strip of grass in Loughton Lane	James Gingell	James Gingell	ditto	0	0	30	ditto.	
87	Piece of grass land at corner of Loughton Lane.	James Gingell	James Gingell	ditto	0	0	8	ditto.	
88	Grass land, formerly part of Theydon Green, now thrown into fields.	James Gingell	James Gingell	ditto	0	3	26	ditto.	
89	Part of stack-yard, at corner opposite Theydon Church.	James Gingell	James Gingell	ditto	0	0	34	ditto.	
90	Strip of grass land	James Gingell	James Gingell	ditto	0	2	18	ditto.	
91	Arable land, formerly Fox's Plain	James Gingell	James Gingell	ditto	11	2	30	ditto.	
91 A	Wood land	R. W. Hall Dare	R. W. Hall Dare	ditto	2	0	0	ditto.	
92	Rough land	R. W. Hall Dare	R. W. Hall Dare	ditto	166	2	2	ditto.	
93	Forest land, inclosed by post and wire fence, and used as brick-field.	Lewis John Walker	L. J. Walker	ditto	9	3	30	ditto.	
94	Wood and rough	R. W. Hall Dare	R. W. Hall Dare	ditto	4	0	4	ditto.	
95	Wood land, pollards, and bushes	R. W. Hall Dare	R. W. Hall Dare	ditto	51	1	39	ditto.	
			TOTAL Acres Inclosed		313	3	23		
96	Strip at side of road	Lord of Manor		Open	0	0	20	ditto.	
97	Strip at side of road	Lord of Manor		ditto	0	0	20	ditto.	
98	Grass land	Lord of Manor		ditto	0	3	0	ditto.	
99	Strip in Gaters Lane	Lord of Manor		ditto	0	2	0	ditto.	
99 A	Strip in Gaters Lane	Lord of Manor		ditto	0	0	10	ditto.	
99 B	Strip in Gaters Lane	Lord of Manor		ditto	0	0	6	ditto.	
100	Grass land	Lord of Manor		ditto	0	1	28	ditto.	

101	Part of Theydon Green	Lord of Manor		ditto	10 1 26	ditto.	
101 A	Part of Theydon Green	Lord of Manor		ditto	6 0 0	ditto.	
102	Strip at side of road	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 0 30	ditto.	
102 A	Strip by road	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 0 17	ditto.	
			Total Acres Open		18 2 37		

MANOR OF WALTHAM HOLY CROSS (Lord of the Manor, Sir Herewald Wake, Bart.).

103	Garden ground at Copped Hall Green, opposite Raveney Farm.	W. Bates	John Reynolds	Inclosed	0 0 36	Subject.
104	Grass land	Sir T. F. Buxton	William Parish	ditto	3 3 0	ditto.
105	Strip of grass land	Sir T. F. Buxton	William Parish	ditto	0 3 32	ditto.
106	Garden ground	Sir T. F. Buxton	John Ellis	ditto	0 0 32	ditto.
107	Arable land in front of house	Sir T. F. Buxton	John Ellis	ditto	0 2 0	ditto.
108	Part of front garden of house	Edward Jones Williams	Daniel Clark	ditto	0 0 6	ditto.
109	A strip of grass land in Long Street	Edward Jones Williams	Daniel Clark	ditto	0 0 12	ditto.
110	Part of grass field	Edward Jones Williams	Daniel Clark	ditto	0 1 8	ditto.
111	A strip of grass land in Long Street	Sir T. F. Buxton	John Ellis	ditto	1 0 0	ditto.
112	Part of grass field	Mrs. Whiteman	Isaiah Hobson	ditto	0 0 28	ditto.
113	Garden ground	Mrs. Whiteman	Isaiah Hobson	ditto	0 0 4	ditto.
114	Part of front garden	Mrs. Whiteman	Isaiah Hobson	ditto	0 0 20	ditto.
115	Part of orchard	Mrs. Whiteman	Isaiah Hobson	ditto	0 0 8	ditto.
116	Strip of grass added to field	Mrs. Whiteman	Isaiah Hobson	ditto	0 1 0	ditto.
117	Strip of rough land	Sir T. F. Buxton	Sir T. F. Buxton	ditto	0 0 36	ditto.
118	Piece of rough, by barn	Sir T. F. Buxton	Sir T. F. Buxton	ditto	0 0 4	ditto.
119	A strip of grass land	Sir T. F. Buxton	William Parish	ditto	0 1 30	ditto.
120	Pasture land	Trustees of Beale Colvin	John Bentley	ditto	0 1 16	Released.
121	Garden ground	Edward Jones	Thomas Pryor	ditto	0 0 16	ditto.
122	Garden ground	Sir T. F. Buxton	Charles Webster	ditto	0 1 20	Subject.
123	A strip of grass land	Sir T. F. Buxton	Sir T. F. Buxton	ditto	0 3 16	ditto.
124	A strip of grass land	Sir T. F. Buxton	Sir T. F. Buxton	ditto	0 2 20	ditto.
125	A piece of waste on Honey Lane Green, inclosed from time to time with temporary hurdle and post and rail fence, to protect pipes and bricks stored thereon from cattle.	Lewis John Walker	L. J. Walker	ditto	0 1 19	ditto.
126	A piece of waste land in Honey Lane Green, inclosed from time to time with rough post and rail fence, and used for storing pipes, bricks, &c.	Lewis John Walker	L. J. Walker	ditto	0 0 11	ditto.
127	Part of front garden of house	George Symondson	Henry Wolff	ditto	0 1 24	ditto.
128	Strip of grass land in Honey Lane, inclosed by T. Trapp.	H. W. Demaine Saunders	George Green	ditto	0 1 18	Released.

REFERENCE to the Plan of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, &c.—Northern Portion—Nos. 1 to 667—*continued.*

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity. A.	R.	P.	Released from, or Subject to, Crown's Forestal Rights.	REMARKS.
	WALTHAM HOLY CROSS MANOR—*continued.*								
129	Part of grass field	Robert Edwards	Robert Edwards	Inclosed	0	2	32	Subject.	
130	Garden ground	Robert Edwards	Robert Edwards	ditto	0	0	31	ditto.	
131	Strip of grass land by road	Robert Edwards	John Hyde	ditto	0	1	0	ditto.	
132	Part of pleasure-grounds of Beech Hill Estate.	Robert Edwards	Robert Edwards	ditto	0	1	24	ditto.	
133	Plantation opposite the entrance to Beech Hill House.	Robert Edwards	John Hyde	ditto	0	2	20	ditto.	
134	A strip of grass land	Robert Edwards	Robert Edwards	ditto	0	0	12	ditto.	
135	Grass land known as Pyenest Green	Robert Edwards	John Hyde	ditto	1	2	35	ditto.	
136	Grass land	Jane Burrell	Jane Burrell	ditto	0	3	2	ditto.	
137	A strip of arable land added to the field at rear.	Mrs. Edenborough	Mrs. Edenborough	ditto	0	2	20	ditto.	
138	Part of front garden	Mrs. Edenborough	Mrs. Edenborough	ditto	0	0	20	ditto.	
139	Part of Fisher's Green, now used as pasture.	Peter Mills	Peter Mills	ditto	1	2	32	ditto.	
140	Pond adjoining the high road from Waltham Abbey to Nazing, near Fisher's Green, inclosed by parish authorities.	Peter Mills	Peter Mills	ditto	0	0	12	ditto.	
141	Grass land in Clapgate Lane	Trustees of Beale Colvin	Trustees of B. Colvin	ditto	0	0	21	Released.	
142	Strip of grass land in Honey Lane	W. D. Saunders	William Webster	ditto	0	1	0	Subject.	
			Total Acres Inclosed		19	1	37		
143	Part of St. Thomas's Quarters	Corporation of the City of London.		Open	67	1	35	ditto.	
143 A	Waste opposite Wake Arms	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	0	1	30	ditto.	
143 B	Waste opposite Wake Arms	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	0	1	10	ditto.	
144	Part of St. Thomas's Quarters	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	37	2	0	ditto.	
145	Waste by Copped Hall Lodge	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	7	2	0	ditto.	
146	Part of St. Thomas's Quarters	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	108	2	20	ditto.	
147	Part of Copped Hall Green	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	16	0	10	ditto.	
147 A	Waste by Copped Hall Lodge	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	5	0	20	ditto.	

147 B	Waste by Rose and Crown	Corporation of the City of London.	ditto	0 0 30	ditto.		
148	Part of Copped Hall Green	Corporation of the City of London.	ditto	11 0 0	ditto.		
149	Part of Copped Hall Green	Corporation of the City of London.	ditto	7 0 0	ditto.		
150	Waste in Long Street	Corporation of the City of London.	ditto	0 1 10	ditto.		
151	Waste in Long Street	Corporation of the City of London.	ditto	0 1 10	ditto.		
151 A	Waste in Long Street	Corporation of the City of London.	ditto	0 0 30	ditto.		
152	Part of Copped Hall Green	Corporation of the City of London.	ditto	7 3 20	ditto.		
152A	Waste by road	Corporation of the City of London.	ditto	0 0 20	ditto.		
153	Part of Sergeant's Green and part of Honey Lane Green.	Corporation of the City of London.	ditto	12 1 10	ditto.		
153A	Part of Sergeant's Green	Corporation of the City of London.	ditto	0 1 10	ditto.		
154	Waste in Pick Hill Lane	Corporation of the City of London.	ditto	2 0 30	ditto.		
155	Waste by side of road	Corporation of the City of London.	ditto	0 1 30	ditto.		
156	Waste by road	Corporation of the City of London.	ditto	0 0 20	ditto.		
157	Waste by Honey Lane Green	Corporation of the City of London.	ditto	0 1 35	ditto.		
157A	Waste by Honey Lane Green	Corporation of the City of London.	ditto	0 0 5	ditto.		
158	Waste by Honey Lane Green	Corporation of the City of London.	ditto	0 0 20	ditto.		
159	Part of Honey Lane Green	Corporation of the City of London.	ditto	0 2 20	ditto.		
159A	Part of Honey Lane Green	Corporation of the City of London.	ditto	0 0 20	ditto.		
159B	Part of Honey Lane Green	Corporation of the City of London.	ditto	0 1 5	ditto.		
160	Part of Honey Lane Quarters	Corporation of the City of London.	ditto	18 0 0	ditto.		
161	Part of Honey Lane Quarters	Corporation of the City of London.	ditto	165 0 0	ditto.		
162	Waste land	Corporation of the City of London.	ditto	7 2 0	ditto.		
162A	Waste by road	Corporation of the City of London.	ditto	0 1 0	ditto.		
163	Part of Honey Lane Quarters	Corporation of the City of London.	ditto	100 0 0	ditto.		
164	Waste by Loughton parish boundary	Corporation of the City of London.	ditto	110 0 0	ditto.		

REFERENCE to the Plan of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, &c.—NORTHERN PORTION—Nos. 1 to 667—*continued.*

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity. A.	R.	P.	Released from, or Subject to, Crown's Forestal Rights.	REMARKS.
	WALTHAM HOLY CROSS MANOR—*continued.*								
165	Waste by King's Oak	Corporation of the City of London.		Open	1	2	6	Subject.	
165A	Waste by King's Oak	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	0	1	0	ditto.	
165B	Waste by King's Oak	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	0	1	4	ditto.	
166	Part of High Beech Hill	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	9	0	10	ditto.	
166A	Part of High Beech Hill	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	0	1	10	ditto.	
167	Grass and rough	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	5	0	30	ditto.	
167A	Waste at High Beech Hill	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	0	0	20	ditto.	
168	Rough pasture	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	5	3	20	ditto.	
169	Waste by road	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	0	1	10	ditto.	
169A	Waste by road	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	0	0	5	ditto.	
169B	Waste by road	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	0	0	5	ditto.	
170	Waste by road	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	0	1	0	ditto.	
171	Strip in Honey Lane	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	0	0	15	ditto.	
172	Strip by road	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	0	1	26	ditto.	
173	Strip of waste	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	0	0	20	ditto.	
174	Waste by road	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	0	0	3	ditto.	
175	Waste by road	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	0	0	10	ditto.	
176	Waste by road	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	0	0	10	ditto.	
177	Waste by road	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	0	0	26	ditto.	
178	Waste by road	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	0	0	20	ditto.	
179	Waste by road	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	0	0	10	ditto.	

180	Galley Hill, Puck Lane, Clapgate Lane, and Eames Green.	Corporation of the City of London.	- - - -	ditto -	47 0 28	ditto.	
181	Grass land - - - - - -	Corporation of the City of London.	- - - -	ditto -	1 0 0	ditto.	
182	Strip of waste - - - - -	Corporation of the City of London.	- - - -	ditto -	0 1 0	ditto.	
183	Strip by road - - - - -	Corporation of the City of London.	- - - -	ditto -	0 1 10	ditto.	
184	Strip of waste - - - - -	Corporation of the City of London.	- - - -	ditto -	0 0 5	ditto.	
185	Strip of waste - - - - -	Corporation of the City of London.	- - - -	ditto -	0 0 10	ditto.	
186	Strip by road - - - - -	Corporation of the City of London.	- - - -	ditto -	0 0 20	ditto.	
187	Strip of waste - - - - -	Corporation of the City of London.	- - - -	ditto -	0 1 0	ditto.	
188	Strip by road - - - - -	Corporation of the City of London.	- - - -	ditto -	0 1 20	ditto.	
189	Strip of waste - - - - -	Corporation of the City of London.	- - - -	ditto -	0 1 10	ditto.	
190	Fisher's Green, and waste by road -	Corporation of the City of London.	- - - -	ditto -	3 0 20	ditto.	
191	Strips by road - - - - -	Corporation of the City of London.	- - - -	ditto -	0 0 30	ditto.	
192	Strip by road - - - - -	Corporation of the City of London.	- - - -	ditto -	0 0 20	ditto.	
192A	Strip near Fisher's Green - - -	Corporation of the City of London.	- - - -	ditto -	0 0 10	ditto.	
193	Strip by road - - - - -	Corporation of the City of London.	- - - -	ditto -	0 0 37	ditto.	
193A	Strip by road - - - - -	Corporation of the City of London.	- - - -	ditto -	0 0 3	ditto.	
194	Waste by road - - - - -	Corporation of the City of London.	- - - -	ditto -	0 1 0	ditto.	
194A	Waste by road - - - - -	Corporation of the City of London.	- - - -	ditto -	0 2 10	ditto.	
195	Waste by road - - - - -	Corporation of the City of London.	- - - -	ditto -	0 0 12	ditto.	
196	Waste by road - - - - -	Corporation of the City of London.	- - - -	ditto -	0 0 15	ditto.	
197	Waste by road - - - - -	Corporation of the City of London.	- - - -	ditto -	0 3 0	ditto.	
197A	Waste by road - - - - -	Corporation of the City of London.	- - - -	ditto -	0 0 10	ditto.	
198	Waste by road - - - - -	Corporation of the City of London.	- - - -	ditto -	0 0 10	ditto.	
198A	Waste by road - - - - -	Corporation of the City of London.	- - - -	ditto -	0 2 0	ditto.	
			TOTAL Acres Open - - -		768 0 25		

MANOR OF LOUGHTON, otherwise LUCTON (Lord of the Manor, the Rev. John Whitaker Maitland).

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity. A.	R.	P.	Released from, or subject to, Crown's Forestal Rights.	REMARKS.
199	Pasture land	John Williams	J. Williams	Inclosed	0	2	2	Released.	
200	Pasture and shrubbery	John Williams	J. Williams	ditto	0	1	4	ditto.	
201	Garden ground attached to house	Robin Allen	R. Allen	ditto	0	0	10	ditto.	
202	Garden ground attached to house	Robin Allen	R. Allen	ditto	0	0	13	ditto.	
203	Garden ground	Robin Allen	R. Allen	ditto	0	0	10	ditto.	
204	Garden ground	Robin Allen	R. Allen	ditto	0	0	12	ditto.	
205	Garden ground	Charles W. Sheers	W. Ellwood	ditto	0	0	4	ditto.	
208	Royal Standard	Truman, Hanbury & Co. (Benjamin Billing, lessee)	Benjamin Billing	ditto	0	0	13	ditto.	
209	Two shops and houses	William Davis	Weekly tenants	ditto	0	0	5	ditto.	
210	Standard yard, and four tenements.	Mr. Blake	Weekly tenants	ditto	0	0	10	ditto.	
211	House and shop	Mr. Blake	Mr. Blatch	ditto	0	0	3	ditto.	
212	Hollybush Tavern	Charles Lee	William Williams	ditto	0	0	2	ditto.	
213	House and shop	Samuel White	Samuel White	ditto	0	0	2	ditto.	
214	House and shop	William Davis	Mr. Wells	ditto	0	0	2	ditto.	
215	House and shop	Arthur Looker	Arthur Looker	ditto	0	0	2	ditto.	
216	House and shop	William Davis or Henry Hill.	William Wood	ditto	0	0	2	ditto.	
217	House and shop	William Davis or Henry Hill.	William Davis	ditto	0	0	2	ditto.	
218	Forecourts of four houses	Temperance Permanent Building Society, or Henry Hill.	Weekly tenants	ditto	0	0	12	ditto.	
219	Part of police station	Metropolitan Police	Metropolitan Police	ditto	0	0	7	ditto.	
220	House and shop	William Martin Bickerstaff	John and B. Price	ditto	0	0	5	ditto.	
221	Post-office	Joseph Barton	Joseph Barton	ditto	0	0	13	ditto.	
222	House and shop	Charles Cusson	Charles Cusson	ditto	0	0	16	ditto.	
223	Two houses and shop	William Martin Bickerstaff	P. Egan and J. Abblewhite.	ditto	0	0	9	ditto.	
224	Three shops	Cuthbert Brothers	Cuthbert Brothers	ditto	0	0	11	ditto.	
227	Entrance lodge, shrubbery, and land near Warren Lodge.	Corporation of the City of London (J. Blott, lessee).	J. Blott	ditto	1	0	0	ditto.	
228	Land near Warren Lodge	Corporation of the City of London (J. Blott, lessee).	J. Blott	ditto	1	2	0	ditto.	
229	Inclosure of forest land	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	7	2	18	ditto.	
230	Inclosure of forest land	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	169	2	7	ditto.	

231	Inclosure of forest land	John Williams	J. Williams	ditto	34	3	8	ditto.
232	Grass land (thrown into field)	John Williams	J. Williams	ditto	4	0	17	ditto.
233	Debden Green, now inclosed and used as grass land.	John Williams	J. Williams	ditto	1	1	34	ditto.
234	Part of front garden of house	John Williams	Samuel Frithen	ditto	0	0	22	ditto.
235	Grass land	The Trustees of the Will of W. W. Maitland.	John Dalley	ditto	1	2	13	ditto.
236	Great and Little Monks Woods, and other parts of the forest.	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	310	3	26	ditto.
237	Grass land and Goldings Hill Pond	Corporation of the City of London.	John Dalley	ditto	4	3	0	ditto.
238	Goldings Hill forest land and grass	Rev. J. W. Maitland	John Hall	ditto	5	3	26	ditto.
239	Arable land	Henry Philby	George Wade	ditto	0	1	36	ditto.
240	Plot of grass land	Samuel Lloyd Howard	S. L. Howard	ditto	0	0	13	ditto.
241	Albion cottage and garden	George Hicks	Albert Tupp	ditto	0	0	14	ditto.
242	Four cottages and forecourts	Rev. J. W. Maitland	Matthews, Bacon, Rudd, and Roberts.	ditto	0	0	11	ditto.
243	Garden	Mrs. Sarah Hughes	Charles Thompson	ditto	0	0	8	ditto.
244	Two cottages and gardens	Samuel Wilkes	Weekly tenants	ditto	0	0	32	ditto.
245	Foresters' Arms and gardens	George Grout	George Grout	ditto	0	0	28	ditto.
246	Garden ground	Alfred Phipos	A. Phipos	ditto	0	1	20	ditto.
247	Arable land	Alfred Phipos (William Noakes, lessee).	W. Noakes	ditto	4	0	36	ditto.
248	Three cottages and gardens	Alfred Phipos (William Noakes, lessee).	Jane Frost, Alfred Burton, William Noakes.	ditto	0	0	15	ditto.
249	Arable field and rough	George Grout	George Grout	ditto	3	0	24	ditto.
250	Cottage garden	Samuel Lloyd Howard	Thomas Isgar	ditto	0	0	14	ditto.
251	Grass land	Samuel Lloyd Howard (Thomas Nunn, lessee).	Thomas Nunn	ditto	9	2	22	ditto.
252	Grass and rough land	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	1	2	32	ditto.
252A	Grass and rough land	Ind, Coope, & Co.	-	ditto	1	0	0	ditto.
252B	Grass and rough land	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0	1	23	ditto.
253	Two cottages and gardens	John Greenaway	J. Greenaway and Sarah Fowler.	ditto	0	0	30	ditto.
254	Cottage and garden	Samuel Wilks (agent for owner).	William Reed	ditto	0	0	24	ditto.
255	Part of garden of cottage	Samuel Wilks (agent for owner).	J. Brash	ditto	0	0	3	ditto.
256	Part of garden of cottage	Samuel Wilks (agent for owner).	John Webb	ditto	0	0	3	ditto.
257	Part of garden of cottage	Samuel Wilks (agent for owner).	William Martin	ditto	0	0	3	ditto.
258	Part of garden of cottage	Samuel Wilks	Mrs. Seymour	ditto	0	0	3	ditto.
259	Part of garden of cottage	Samuel Wilks	John Grout	ditto	0	0	3	ditto.
260	Part of garden of cottage	Samuel Wilks	Thomas Godwin	ditto	0	0	3	ditto.
261	Part of garden of cottage	Samuel Wilks	James Saunders	ditto	0	0	3	ditto.
262	Part of garden of cottage	Samuel Wilks	Henry Saunders	ditto	0	0	5	ditto.
263	Part of garden of cottage	Samuel Wilks	Thomas Reed	ditto	0	0	6	ditto.
264	House and garden	Mrs. Glover	Mr. Crisp	ditto	0	2	28	ditto.
265	House garden	Robert Hugman	R. Hugman	ditto	1	2	10	ditto.

REFERENCE to the Plan of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, &c.—NORTHERN PORTION—Nos. 1 to 667—*continued.*

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity. A. R. P.	Released from, or Subject to, Crown's Forestal Rights.	REMARKS.
	LOUGHTON MANOR—*continued.*						
266	Grass land	Robert Hugman	R Hugman	Inclosed	1 0 24	Released.	
267	Grass land	Edward Vickers	E. Vickers	ditto	1 2 5	ditto.	
268	Forest land	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	75 2 0	ditto.	
269	Forest land	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	228 2 0	ditto.	
270	Cottage and part of brickfield	George W. Abbott	J. Chilton	ditto	2 0 0	ditto.	
271	Grass land	Mr. Richardson	Mr. Richardson	ditto	0 2 0	ditto.	
272	Grass land	George W. Abbott	G. W. Abbott	ditto	3 0 0	ditto.	
273	Forest land	Executors of George Gould	Executors of G. Gould	ditto	8 0 20	ditto.	
274	Forest land	George W. Abbott	G. W. Abbott	ditto	12 2 15	ditto.	
274 A	Garden ground	John Chilton	John Chilton	ditto	0 0 26	ditto.	
274 B	Grass land	Rev. Robert Hunter	Rev. Robert Hunter	ditto	0 0 26	ditto.	
274 C	Grass land	W. Adams	W. Adams	ditto	0 0 13	ditto.	
275	Forest land	Jane Miller Waller	J. M. Waller	ditto	1 3 12	ditto.	
276	Forest land	Jane M. Waller	J. M. Waller	ditto	3 2 24	ditto.	
277	Arable and garden ground	Robin Allen	R. Allen	ditto	8 2 36	ditto.	
278	Triangular plantation	Robin Allen	R. Allen	ditto	0 0 5	ditto.	
279	Part of front garden of cottage	Henry Lincoln	H. Lincoln	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
280	Grass land	Elizabeth Gould	E. Gould	ditto	2 3 10	ditto.	
281	Strip of grass land	Edward Vickers	E. Vickers	ditto	0 0 30	ditto.	
282	Strip of grass land	Rev. J. W. Maitland	Rev. J. W. Maitland	ditto	0 0 28	ditto.	
283	Strip of grass land added to field at rear.	Rev. J. W. Maitland	Martin Harris	ditto	0 1 16	ditto.	
284	Garden ground attached to house	Mrs. Martha Brawn	M. Brawn	ditto	0 0 4	ditto.	
285	Strip of grass land, now added to field at rear.	Rev. J. W. Maitland	Martin Harris	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
286	Garden ground	Julius Charles Rohrweger	Mr. Cain	ditto	0 0 8	ditto.	
287	Grass land, now added to field at rear	Julius Charles Rohrweger	George Gould	ditto	0 0 19	ditto.	
288	Two cottages and gardens	Charles Stevens	Isaac Clark and James Brown	ditto	0 0 15	ditto.	
289	Strip of grass land, now added to field at rear.	Julius Charles Rohrweger	George Gould	ditto	0 1 21	ditto.	
290	Garden ground in front of cottage	George Gould	Jane Clark	ditto	0 0 8	ditto.	
291	Strip of grass land	W. Davison	Mr. Lincoln	ditto	0 1 22	ditto.	
292	Forecourt of cottage and garden attached.	Representatives of E. M. Cummings.	T. Busham	ditto	0 0 28	ditto.	
293	Plot of garden ground attached to house.	Representatives of E. M. Cummings.	W. Bedford	ditto	0 3 26	ditto.	
294	Plot of garden ground	Mr. Beresford	Mr. Ellis	ditto	0 1 8	ditto.	
295	Plot of garden ground	Mr. Cork	W. Willingale	ditto	0 0 36	ditto.	
296	Plot of garden ground	Mr. Needham	Mr. Oakley	ditto	0 1 6	ditto.	
297	Plot of garden ground	James E. Bedingham	J. E. Bedingham	ditto	0 0 21	ditto.	
298	Plot of garden ground	Dr. Nelham	Mr. Ackford	ditto	0 0 38	ditto.	

299	Cottage and garden	James Slater	John Slater	ditto	0	1	3	ditto.
300	Plot of garden ground	George Grout	George Grout	ditto	0	1	3	ditto.
301	Rough land	Mortgagees of T. Goodwin	Mortgagees of T. Goodwin	ditto	0	1	3	ditto.
302	Plot of garden ground	Mr. Needham	Mr. Needham	ditto	0	0	36	ditto.
303	Plot of garden gronnd	Mr. Searl	Mr. Searl	ditto	0	0	36	ditto.
304	Plot of garden ground	Mr. Glasscock	Mr. Glasscock	ditto	0	1	2	ditto.
305	Two cottages and gardens	W. Willingale	W. Willingale	ditto	0	1	0	ditto.
306	Two cottages and gardens	Mr. Glasscock	Mr. Glasscock	ditto	0	1	0	ditto
307	Rough land	Mr. Green and Mr. Richardson.	Mr. Richardson	ditto	0	1	32	ditto.
308	Cottage and garden	Mr. Hugman	Mr. Godwin	ditto	0	1	16	ditto.
309	Eight cottages and gardens	John Mills	Weekly tenants	ditto	0	1	36	ditto.
310	Ten cottages in an unfinished state	Mr. Wilks	Mr. Wilks	ditto	0	1	20	ditto.
310A	Grass land	Mr. Wilks	-	ditto	0	2	37	ditto.
311	Robin Hood and cottage	H. Haden (John Chilton, lessee).	John Chilton	ditto	0	1	29	ditto.
312	Cottage and garden	George Washington Abbott (John Chilton, lessee).	John Chilton	ditto	0	0	11	ditto.
313	Forest land	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	21	2	37	ditto.
314	Forest land	William H. Blaauw (Executor of Bramston).	W. H. Blaauw	ditto	7	0	24	ditto.
315	Forest land	Ann Hervey	Ann Hervey	ditto	2	0	16	ditto.
316	Forest land	J. H. Heckman	J. H. Heckman	ditto	0	2	0	ditto.
317	Forest land	Henry Lincoln	Henry Lincoln	ditto	0	1	22	ditto.
318	Arable land	Julius Charles Rohrweger	Elizabeth French	ditto	7	0	5	ditto.
319	Arable land	Edward Vickers	Elizabeth French	ditto	11	2	9	ditto.
320	Part arable and part forest land	Edward Vickers	John Chilton	ditto	12	2	17	ditto.
321	Rough land	Frederick Jessop	Frederick Jessop	ditto	0	2	4	ditto.
322	Cottage and garden	Henry Lincoln	H. Lincoln	ditto	0	0	20	ditto
323	Grass land	Henry Lincoln	H. Lincoln	ditto	2	3	8	ditto.
324	Forest land	Peter Gellatly	Peter Gellatly	ditto	1	0	16	ditto.
324A	Forest land	Trustees of Mr. and Mrs. Windle.	Trustees of Mr. and Mrs. Windle.	ditto	0	1	30	ditto.
325	Arable land	Edward Vickers	Edward Vickers	ditto	0	3	11	ditto.
326	Forest land	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	10	2	26	ditto.
327	Forest land	Representatives of Noah Heath.	Representatives of Noah Heath.	ditto	0	3	0	ditto.
328	Forest land	Thomas Howard	Thomas Howard	ditto	1	0	8	ditto.
329	Forest land	Charles Stevens	Charles Stevens	ditto	1	0	0	ditto.
330	Forest land	Mr. Webster	Mr. Webster	ditto	5	1	24	ditto.
331	Arable land	Peter Gellatly	Peter Gellatly	ditto	5	0	9	ditto.
332	Forest land	Josiah Benjamin Avila	Josiah Benjamin Avila	ditto	1	1	7	ditto.
333	Nursery gardens	William Paul	William Paul	ditto	22	0	10	ditto.
334	Plot of arable land	J. Mills	J. Mills	ditto	0	1	0	ditto.
335	Arable land	Susanah Green and James Jury.	S. Green and J. Jury	ditto	0	1	18	ditto.
336	Arable land	Executors of Rev. S. Brawn	Executors of Rev. S. Brawn	ditto	0	1	24	ditto.
337	Rough land	Miss Eliza Gould	Miss E. Gould	ditto	0	1	21	ditto.
338	Rough land	G. J. Taylor	G. J. Taylor	ditto	0	1	20	ditto.
339	Rough land	J. Davison	J. Davison	ditto	4	3	17	ditto.

REFERENCE to the Plan of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, &c.—NORTHERN PORTION—Nos. 1 to 667—*continued.*

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity. A.	R.	P.	Released from, or Subject to, Crown's Forestal Rights.	REMARKS.
	LOUGHTON MANOR—*continued.*								
340	Grass land	Land Development Company	Land Development Company	Inclosed	1	3	32	Released.	
341	Grass land in front of houses	G. J. Taylor	Mr. Webb	ditto	0	1	4	ditto.	
342	Grass land	John Chilton	John Chilton	ditto	0	3	6	ditto.	
343	Part of garden	Peter Gellatly	Mr. King	ditto	1	0	20	ditto.	
344	Plot of grass land	Mrs. Davison	Mr. Lockland	ditto	0	0	18	ditto.	
345	Triangular plantation between roads	Overseers of the poor	Overseers of the poor	ditto	0	0	10	ditto.	
346	Front garden of house	Thomas Howard	Thomas Howard	ditto	0	1	7	ditto.	
347	Grass land	Thomas Howard	Thomas Howard	ditto	0	0	9	ditto.	
348	Part of front garden of two cottages	Mrs. Davison	Weekly tenants	ditto	0	0	17	ditto.	
349	Garden ground	Henry Lincoln	Lebeus Trimby	ditto	0	0	38	ditto.	
350	Grass land	H. A. Philby	H. A. Philby	ditto	0	2	24	ditto.	
351	Grass land	Thomas Howard	Thomas Howard	ditto	0	1	4	ditto.	
352	Lodge, grass land, and roadway	Edward Hyde	E. Hyde	ditto	0	0	18	ditto.	
353	Two houses and gardens.	Robert William McDonald	R. W. McDonald, and weekly tenant.	ditto	0	0	10	ditto.	
354	Garden ground	Robert William McDonald	R. W. McDonald	ditto	0	0	7	ditto.	
355	Plot of grass land	Charles J. St. Alfonse	C. J. St. Alfonse	ditto	0	0	36	ditto.	
356	New roadway	Land Development Company	Land Development Company	ditto	0	0	9	ditto.	
357	Garden ground in front of house	Dr. Lewis	Dr. Lewis	ditto	0	1	15	ditto.	
357A	Grass land	Land Development Company	Land Development Company	ditto	0	0	5	ditto.	
357B	Roadway	Land Development Company	Land Development Company	ditto	0	0	2	ditto.	
357C	Grass land	Susannah Peeke	Susannah Peeke	ditto	0	0	6	ditto.	
358	House and garden	Frederick Jessop (James Cochrane, lessee).	Mr. Patter	ditto	1	0	0	ditto.	
359	Garden and pleasure ground attached to the Pollards.	Edward Vickers	Edward Vickers	ditto	14	3	11	ditto.	
360	Grass land and plantations	Peter Gellatly	P. Gellatly	ditto	8	1	0	ditto.	
361	Grass land and plantations	Peter Gellatly	P. Gellatly	ditto	15	0	0	ditto.	
362	Grass land	Henry Lincoln	H. Lincoln	ditto	10	2	0	ditto.	
363	Arable land	Corporation of the City of London (J. Blott, lessee).	J. Blott	ditto	9	0	0	ditto.	
364	Grass land	Corporation of the City of London (J. Blott, lessee).	J. Blott	ditto	8	2	0	ditto.	
365	Grass land	Corporation of the City of London (J. Blott, lessee).	J. Blott	ditto	2	1	0	ditto.	
366	Carriage approach	Corporation of the City of London (J. Blott, lessee).	J. Blott	ditto	0	2	30	ditto.	
367	Grass land and entrance lodge	Corporation of the City of London (J. Blott, lessee).	J. Blott	ditto	7	3	30	ditto.	
368	Arable land	Corporation of the City of London (J. Blott, lessee).	J. Blott	ditto	10	1	18	ditto.	
369	Arable land	Peter Gellatly	Peter Gellatly	ditto	36	0	2	ditto.	
370	Residence, stables, gardens, entrance lodge, and plantation.	William Henry Sewell	W. H. Sewell	ditto	5	0	0	ditto.	

371	Grass land attached to residence	William Henry Sewell	W. H. Sewell	ditto	13 2 11	ditto.
372	Grass land	W. H. Blaauw (executor of Bramston).	J. Denison	ditto	3 3 14	ditto.
373	Grass land	Mr. Mills's trustees	John Gingell	ditto	2 1 34	ditto.
374	Cottage and garden	Nathaniel Powell	Nathaniel Powell	ditto	0 0 30	ditto.
375	Rough land	Nathaniel Powell	Nathaniel Powell	ditto	17 3 0	ditto.
376	Residence lodges, pleasure grounds, and ornamental water.	T. Westhorp	T. Westhorp	ditto	8 1 24	ditto.
377	Grass land	T. Westhorp	T. Westhorp	ditto	7 0 0	ditto.
378	Forest land	Corporation of the City of London.	W. H. Sewell	ditto	76 0 36	ditto.
379	Grass land	T. Westhorp	T. Westhorp	ditto	2 3 30	ditto.
380	Keeper's lodge and garden	Corporation of the City of London.	Mr. Luffman	ditto	0 3 12	ditto.
412c	Infant school	Rev. J. W. Maitland		ditto	0 0 1	ditto.
			TOTAL Acres Inclosed		1,321 1 11	
381	Waste by road	Lord of Manor		Open	0 0 3	ditto.
382	Waste by road	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 0 4	ditto.
383	Waste by road	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 0 13	ditto.
383 A	Waste by road	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 0 7	ditto.
384	Waste by road	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 1 0	ditto.
385	Waste by road	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 0 7	ditto.
386	Waste by road	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 0 17	ditto.
387	Waste by road	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 1 0	ditto.
388	Waste by road	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 2 0	ditto.
389	Waste by road	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 0 10	ditto.
390	Waste by road	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 0 20	ditto.
391	Waste by road	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 0 10	ditto.
392	Waste by road	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 1 10	ditto.
393	Waste by road	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 0 25	ditto.
394	Waste by road	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 3 15	ditto.
395	Waste by road	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 0 13	ditto.
396	Slip of waste	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 1 0	ditto.
397	Waste by road	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	0 0 10	ditto.
398	Waste by road	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	0 0 10	ditto.
399	Are Water Plain	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	4 1 10	ditto.
400	Slip by road	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	0 0 16	ditto.
401	Slip by road	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	0 0 5	ditto.
402	Waste land	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	0 3 6	ditto.
403	Forest road	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	7 1 26	ditto.

REFERENCE to the Plan of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, &c.—NORTHERN PORTION—Nos. 1 to 667—*continued.*

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity. A. R. P.	Released from, or Subject to, Crown's Forestal Rights.	REMARKS.
	LOUGHTON MANOR—*continued.*						
404	Slip of waste	Corporation of the City of London.		Open	0 1 4	Released	
404 A	Waste by road	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	0 1 14	ditto.	
405	Waste	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
406	Slip of waste	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	0 0 18	ditto.	
407	Triangular piece of waste in road	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
408	Slip of waste	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 1 6	ditto.	
409	Slip of waste	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 2 0	ditto.	
410	Slip of waste	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 0 4	ditto.	
411	Slip of waste	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 1 9	ditto.	
412	Waste land	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	4 1 3	ditto.	
412A	Waste by road	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	0 0 6	ditto.	
412B	Waste by road	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	0 0 30	ditto.	
412C	(*Vide* page 69.)						
413	Waste land by Halse Path	Lord of Manor		ditto	1 2 15	ditto.	
413A	Waste by Halse Path	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 0 20	ditto.	
414	Waste land	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	5 2 25	ditto.	
415	Staples road and waste by Halse Path.	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	2 0 0	ditto.	
416	Forest road	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	3 3 0	ditto.	
417	Forest road	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	3 1 0	ditto.	
418	Warren road	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	6 2 0	ditto.	
419	Forest road	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	3 2 0	ditto.	
420	Waste	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 1 28	ditto.	
421	Waste	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 0 16	ditto.	
422	Waste by Roebuck	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 3 18	ditto.	
423	Waste by Waltham Parish boundary	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	0 2 18	ditto.	
			TOTAL Acres Open		50 3 11		

MANOR OF SEWARDSTONE, otherwise SEWERDSTONE (Lord of the Manor, CHARLES WILLIAM HAMILTON SOTHEBY, Esq.).

424	Grass land and shrubbery in front of house.	Charles Sotheby	Charles Sotheby	Inclosed	1 1 24	Released.
426	Two cottages and nursery gardens	George Paul	George Paul	ditto	14 0 25	ditto.
427	Grass land	Corporation of the City of London.	George Hunt	ditto	9 3 19	ditto.
428	Grass land adjoining churchyard	Rev. Josiah Norton	Rev. Josiah Norton	ditto	0 0 15	ditto.
429	Grass land	T. C. Baring	Mr. Tudor	ditto	1 0 13	ditto.
430	Garden ground in front of house	Mrs. Eliza Beevers and Henry Beevers.	Mrs. Eliza Beevers	ditto	0 3 20	ditto.
431	Strip of grass land	W. C. Barnes	Henry Lane	ditto	0 1 0	ditto.
432	Strip of waste, planted with trees	Prince L. Bonaparte	Prince Bonaparte	ditto	0 3 18	ditto.
433	Grass land	Peter Mills	Peter Mills	ditto	1 2 39	ditto.
434	Church (No. 435A, to be inclosed for churchyard).	Thos. C. Baring	-	ditto	0 0 13	ditto.
			TOTAL Acres Inclosed		30 1 26	
435	Part of High Beech Hill	Corporation of the City of London.	-	Open	18 0 13	ditto.
435A	Land adjoining church	Thos. C. Baring	-	ditto	0 3 27	ditto.
436	Wood and pasture	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	28 0 0	ditto.
437	Part of High Beech Hill	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0 2 10	ditto.
438	Grass land	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0 1 0	ditto.
439	Grass land	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0 3 20	ditto.
440	Grass land	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	1 2 25	ditto.
441	Slip by road	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0 2 30	ditto.
442	Slip by road	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.
443	Slip of waste	Lord of Manor	-	ditto	0 1 0	ditto.
444	Slip by road	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0 0 30	ditto.
445	Triangular piece of waste	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0 0 5	ditto.
446	Sewardstone green and lanes	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	9 3 10	ditto.
447	Slip by road	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.
448	Slip of waste	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.

REFERENCE to the Plan of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, &c.—Northern Portion—Nos. 1 to 667—*continued.*

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity. A. R. P.	Released from, or Subject to, Crown's Forestal Rights.	REMARKS.
	SEWARDSTONE MANOR—*continued.*						
449	Strip of waste	Corporation of the City of London.		Open	1 1 0	Released.	
450	Waste by road	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	0 1 0	ditto.	
451	Waste at Leppit's Hill	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	0 2 20	ditto.	
452	Waste in Leppit's Lane	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	0 0 20	ditto.	
453	Strip by road	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	0 0 30	ditto.	
454	Strip of waste	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	0 0 30	ditto.	
455	Waste by road	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	0 0 8	ditto.	
456	Strip by road	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
457	Waste by cottage	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	0 0 30	ditto.	
458	Waste by road	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
459	Waste by road	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	0 0 5	ditto.	
460	Slip by road	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
461	Slip by road	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
462	Waste by road	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	0 1 0	ditto.	
463	Waste by road	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	0 0 5	ditto.	
463A	Waste by road	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	0 1 10	Subject.	
463B	Waste by road	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	0 1 0	ditto.	
463C	Waste by road	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	0 0 30	ditto.	
464	Waste by road	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	6 0 12	Released.	
464A	Wooded Lane	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	7 0 20	ditto.	
465	Fairmead Bottom, forest land, and part of Bury Wood.	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	434 3 18	ditto.	
466	Grass land	Corporation of the City of London.		ditto	14 3 0	ditto.	

467	Wood and grass	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	35 0 0	ditto.	
468	Wood land	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	100 1 0	ditto.	
469	Slip in Bury Lane	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	2 0 0	ditto.	
			Total Acres Open		665 2 38		

MANOR OF CHINGFORD ST. PAUL (Lady of the Manor, Mrs. Jane Hodgson, Widow).

470	Arable land	Corporation of the City of London (James Humphreys, lessee).	James Humphreys	Inclosed	38 3 8	Subject.
471	Hawk Wood Farm, house, buildings, and farmsteading.	Jane Hodgson (James Humphreys, lessee).	James Humphreys	ditto	1 1 21	ditto.
472	Grass land	Jane Hodgson (James Humphreys, lessee).	James Humphreys	ditto	0 2 19	ditto.
472A	Grass land	Corporation of the City of London (James Humphreys, lessee).	James Humphreys	ditto	1 1 10	ditto.
473	Arable land	Corporation of the City of London (James Humphreys, lessee).	James Humphreys	ditto	124 2 38	ditto.
474	Grass land adjoining house	Jane Hodgson	Jane Hodgson	ditto	13 2 14	ditto.
474A	Grass land	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	4 1 26	ditto.
475	Hawk Wood House and garden	Jane Hodgson	Jane Hodgson	ditto	2 1 30	ditto.
476	Part of Hawk Wood	Jane Hodgson	Jane Hodgson	ditto	0 1 0	ditto.
476A	Part of Hawk Wood	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	24 0 0	ditto.
477	Grass land	Jane Hodgson	Jane Hodgson	ditto	7 0 36	ditto.
477A	Grass land	Corporation of the City of London (James Humphreys, lessee).	James Humphreys	ditto	18 1 23	ditto.
477B	Grass land	Corporation of the City of London.	-	ditto	0 0 14	ditto.
478	Grass land	Corporation of the City of London (James Humphreys, lessee.	James Humphreys	ditto	12 0 0	ditto.
479	Grass land and building	Jane Hodgson (James Humphreys, lessee).	James Humphreys	ditto	0 0 15	ditto.
479A	Grass land	Corporation of the City of London (James Humphreys, lessee).	James Humphreys	ditto	2 3 1	ditto.
			Total Acres Inclosed		252 0 15	

REFERENCE to the Plan of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, &c.—Northern Portion—Nos. 1 to 667—*continued.*

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity. A. R. P.	Released from, or Subject to, Crown's Forestal Rights.	REMARKS.
	CHINGFORD ST. PAUL MANOR—*continued.*						
480	Bury Wood, Bury Path, and waste -	Corporation of the City of London.	- - - -	Open -	41 2 15	Subject.	
481	Strip of waste - - - - -	Corporation of the City of London.	- - - -	ditto -	1 0 0	ditto.	
482	Strip in Maddock's Lane - - -	Corporation of the City of London.	- - - -	ditto -	1 0 0	ditto.	
483	Strip in Maddock's Lane - - -	Corporation of the City of London.	- - - -	ditto -	0 2 10	ditto.	
484	Chingford Green - - - -	Corporation of the City of London.	- - - -	ditto -	1 2 36	ditto.	
485	Waste by road - - - -	Corporation of the City of London.	- - - -	ditto -	0 3 20	ditto.	
486	Waste by road - - - -	Corporation of the City of London.	- - - -	ditto -	0 2 30	ditto.	
487	Waste by road - - - -	Corporation of the City of London.	- - - -	ditto -	0 3 30	ditto.	
488	Slip in Marsh Lane - - - -	Corporation of the City of London.	- - - -	ditto -	0 1 0	ditto.	
489	Waste in Marsh Lane - - -	Corporation of the City of London.	- - - -	ditto -	0 1 30	ditto.	
490	Waste by road - - - -	Corporation of the City of London.	- - - -	ditto -	0 1 0	ditto.	
			Total Acres Open - - -		49 1 11		

MANOR OF CHINGFORD EARLS, otherwise CHINGFORD COMITIS (Lord of the Manor, Robert Boothby Heathcote, Esq.).

491	Inclosure adjoining Queen Elizabeth's Lodge.	R. B. Heathcote - -	S. Brassell - - -	Inclosed -	4 0 8	Released.	141 a. 2 r. 9 p., being the lands comprised in Nos. 491, 492, 496, 497, 519, 520, 521, and 523, are subject to an agreement for the purchase thereof by the Corporation of the City of London, dated the 27th day of July 1876.
492	Grass land, added to old inclosure -	R. B. Heathcote - -	S. Brassell - - -	ditto -	0 1 0	ditto.	
493	Grass land - - - - - -	John Bare - - -	C. Martin - - - -	ditto -	0 3 27	ditto.	
494	Grass land, yard, and building, near Chingford Hatch.	R. B. Heathcote - -	C. Martin - - - -	ditto -	0 1 20	ditto.	
495	Two cottages and gardens - -	R. B. Heathcote - -	James Smith, George Godby	ditto -	0 0 28	ditto.	
496	Arable land - - - - - -	R. B. Heathcote - -	S. Brassell - - -	ditto -	30 2 0	ditto.	
497	Arable land and barn - - -	R. B. Heathcote - -	S. Brassell - - -	ditto -	13 3 15	ditto.	
498	Part of the garden of Forest Villa -	John Small - - -	Mr. Gearey - - -	ditto -	0 0 7	ditto.	

499	Plantation and entrance lodge	R. B. Heathcote (executors of J. Nash, lessees).	Executors of J. Nash	ditto	0 0 30	ditto.		
500	House and garden	William Edward Heathcote	Mr. Watton	ditto	1 0 7	ditto.		
501	Grass field	William Edward Heathcote	Mr. Watton	ditto	1 2 15	ditto.		
502	House, garden, and grass land	William Edward Heathcote	John Dyer	ditto	2 0 24	ditto.		
503	House, garden, and grass land	William Edward Heathcote	John Small	ditto	2 0 32	ditto.		
504	House and garden	William Edward Heathcote	James Kelman	ditto	2 2 19	ditto.		
505	House and garden	William Edward Heathcote	Mr. Venner	ditto	0 3 38	ditto.		
506	Grass land	William Edward Heathcote	Mr. Venner	ditto	2 3 14	ditto.		
507	Pond	William Edward Heathcote	Mr. Venner	ditto	0 2 12	ditto.		
508	Nursery garden	William Edward Heathcote	James Kelman	ditto	1 0 0	ditto.		
509	Cottage and garden	William Edward Heathcote	Mrs. Heming	ditto	0 0 36	ditto.		
510	Cottage and garden	William Edward Heathcote	Mr. Elsie	ditto	0 0 36	ditto.		
511	Cottage and garden	William Edward Heathcote	Mr. Leathersitch	ditto	0 0 36	ditto.		
512	Cottage and garden	William Edward Heathcote	Mr. Watson	ditto	0 0 37	ditto.		
513	Grass land attached to White Hall, with pond and entrance lodge thereon.	Miss Gumm (Mr. Cologne, lessee).	Mr. Cologne	ditto	4 1 0	ditto.		
514	Cottage and garden	John Small	James Brassell	ditto	0 1 14	ditto.		
515	Cottage and garden	R. B. Heathcote	Mrs. Stokes	ditto	0 0 26	ditto.		
516	Cottage and garden	R. B. Heathcote	Mr. Adams	ditto	0 0 23	ditto.		
517	Cottage and garden	R. B. Heathcote	Mr. Pascoe	ditto	0 0 16	ditto.		
518	Cottage and garden	R. B. Heathcote	Mr. Wade	ditto	0 0 15	ditto.		
			Total Acres Inclosed		71 1 15			
519	Wood and grass, and warren pond	Lord of Manor		Open	66 2 0	ditto.		
520	Grass land	Lord of Manor		ditto	17 1 0	ditto.		
521	Grass land	Lord of Manor		ditto	8 3 6	ditto.		
522	Grass land	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 1 18	ditto.		
523	Grass land	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 1 20	ditto.		
524	Slip by road	Lord of Manor		ditto	1 0 0	ditto.		
525	Waste by road	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 0 30	ditto.		
526	Simmonds Lane	Lord of Manor		ditto	1 0 0	ditto.		
527	Wastes by road	Lord of Manor		ditto	1 0 32	ditto.		
528	(*Vide* page 76).							
529	Waste by road (the Avenue)	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 2 14	ditto.		
530 and 531.	(*Vide* page 76).							
533	Waste by road	Lord of Manor		ditto	1 0 10	ditto.		
534	Waste by road	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 2 30	ditto.		
535 to 537.	(*Vide* page 76).							
538	Waste by road	Lord of Manor		ditto	1 1 0	ditto.		
539	(*Vide* page 76).							
540 and 540 A.	(*Vide* page 76).							
540 B.	(*Vide* page 76).							
541 to 557.	(*Vide* pages 76 and 77).							
			Total Acres Open		100 1 0			

REFERENCE to the Plan of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, &c.—Northern Portion—Nos. 1 to 667—*continued.*

MANOR OF CHINGFORD SAINT PAUL (Lady of the Manor, Mrs. Jane Hodgson, Widow); or MANOR OF CHINGFORD EARLS, otherwise CHINGFORD COMITIS (Lord of the Manor, Robert Boothby Heathcote, Esq.).

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity. A. R. P.	Released from, or subject to, Crown's Forestal Rights.	REMARKS.
540	Grass land, part of Ink's Green -	Corporation of the City of London, or Representatives of Sir R. S. Ainslie.	- - - -	Inclosed -	0 0 18	Subject.	
540A	Grass land, part of Ink's Green -	Corporation of the City of London, or Representatives of Sir R. S. Ainslie.	- - - -	Ditto -	0 0 30	ditto.	
			Total Inclosed - - -		0 1 8		
528	Waste by road - - - -	Corporation of the City of London, or Lord of Manor of Chingford Earls.	- - - -	Open -	0 3 12	ditto.	
530	Waste by road - - - -	Corporation of the City of London, or Lord of Manor of Chingford Earls.	- - - -	ditto -	0 1 28	ditto.	
531	Green lane - - - -	Corporation of the City of London, or Lord of Manor of Chingford Earls.	- - - -	ditto -	1 1 10	ditto.	
535	Green lane - - - -	Corporation of the City of London, or Lord of Manor of Chingford Earls.	- - - -	ditto -	4 3 25	ditto.	
536	Waste by road - - -	Corporation of the City of London, or Lord of Manor of Chingford Earls.	- - - -	ditto -	0 0 5	ditto.	
537	Green lane - - - -	Corporation of the City of London, or Lord of Manor of Chingford Earls.	- - - -	ditto -	1 1 0	ditto.	
539	Waste by road - - - -	Corporation of the City of London, or Lord of Manor of Chingford Earls.	- - - -	ditto -	0 1 25	ditto.	
540B	Part of Ink's Green - - -	Corporation of the City of London, or Lord of Manor of Chingford Earls.	- - - -	ditto -	0 1 7	ditto.	
541	Waste by road - - - -	Corporation of the City of London, or Lord of Manor of Chingford Earls.	- - - -	ditto -	0 0 15	ditto.	

542	Waste by road	East London Waterworks Company, or Lord of Manor of Chingford Earls.	-	ditto	0 0 20	ditto.
543	Slip by road	Corporation of the City of London, or Lord of Manor of Chingford Earls.	-	ditto	0 0 20	ditto.
544	Slip by road	Corporation of the City of London, or Lord of Manor of Chingford Earls.	-	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.
545	Waste by road	Corporation of the City of London, or Lord of Manor of Chingford Earls.	-	ditto	0 2 0	ditto.
546	(*Vide* below).					
547	Waste by road	Corporation of the City of London, or Lord of Manor of Chingford Earls.	-	ditto	0 2 0	ditto.
548	(*Vide* below).					
549	Green lane	Corporation of the City of London, or Lord of Manor of Chingford Earls.	-	ditto	0 2 30	ditto.
550	Waste by road	Corporation of the City of London, or Lord of Manor of Chingford Earls.	-	ditto	0 0 15	ditto.
551	(*Vide* page 78).					
552	Waste by road	Corporation of the City of London, or Lord of Manor of Chingford Earls.	-	ditto	0 2 25	ditto.
553 to 555	(*Vide* page 78).					
556	Waste by road	Corporation of the City of London, or Lord of Manor of Chingford Earls.	-	ditto	0 3 25	ditto.
557	Waste by road	Corporation of the City of London, or Lord of Manor of Chingford Earls.	-	ditto	0 3 5	ditto.
			Total Acres Open		13 3 37	

MANOR OF CHINGFORD SAINT PAUL (Lady of the Manor, Mrs. Jane Hodgson, Widow); or MANOR OF CHINGFORD EARLS, otherwise CHINGFORD COMITIS (Lord of the Manor, Robert Boothby Heathcote, Esq.); or MANOR OF GOWERS AND BUCKERELLS (Lord of the Manor, James Denew Waters, Esq.).

546	Waste by road	Corporation of the City of London, or Lord of Manor of Chingford Earls, or Lord of Manor of Gowers and Buckerells.	-	Open	0 3 15	Subject.
548	Piece of waste	Corporation of the City of London, or Lord of Manor of Chingford Earls, or Lord of Manor of Gowers and Buckerells.	-	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.

REFERENCE to the Plan of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, &c.—Northern Portion—Nos. 1 to 667—*continued.*

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity.	Released from, or Subject to, Crown's Forestal Rights.	REMARKS.
	MANOR OF CHINGFORD ST. PAUL—*continued.*				A. R. P.		
551	Waste by road	Corporation of the City of London, or Lord of Manor of Chingford Earls, or Lord of Manor of Gowers and Buckerells		Open	0 0 20	Subject.	
553	Slip by road	Corporation of the City of London, or Lord of Manor of Chingford Earls, or Lord of Manor of Gowers and Buckerells.		ditto	0 0 20	ditto.	
554	Slip by road	Corporation of the City of London, or Lord of Manor of Chingford Earls, or Lord of Manor of Gowers and Buckerells.		ditto	0 2 0	ditto.	
555	Slip by road	Corporation of the City of London, or Lord of Manor of Chingford Earls, or Lord of Manor of Gowers and Buckerells.		ditto	0 2 10	ditto.	
			Total Acres Open		2 0 35		
	MANOR OF CHIGWELL AND WEST HATCH (Lord of the Manor, James Mills, Esq.).						
558	Grass land	W. C. Barnes	W. C. Barnes	Inclosed	1 3 36	Released.	
559	Warren Wood public-house and garden.	Kenneth Mackensey	K. Mackensey	ditto	1 1 4	ditto.	
560	Grass land	Kenneth Mackensey	K. Mackensey	ditto	3 1 38	ditto.	
561	Grass land	Kenneth Mackensey	K. Mackensey	ditto	3 0 20	ditto.	
562	Grass land	John Chilton	J. Chilton	ditto	3 0 14	ditto.	
563	Grass land	W. C. Barnes	W. C. Barnes	ditto	4 0 34	ditto.	
564	Cottage and garden, yard, &c.	Mrs. Smith's Executors		ditto	0 1 31	ditto.	
565	Grass land	W. C. Barnes	W. C. Barnes	ditto	3 1 7	ditto.	
566	House and garden	John Simpson	William Footit	ditto	3 0 30	ditto.	
567	House and garden	William Watt Stuart	William Watt Stuart	ditto	0 1 0	ditto.	
568	Arable land	William Watt Stuart	William Watt Stuart	ditto	1 1 29	ditto.	
569	Cottage, garden, and arable	Mr. Benson	Mr. Benson	ditto	1 2 14	ditto.	
570	Cottage and nursery garden	Thomas Keath	Joshua Luker	ditto	2 0 26	ditto.	
571	Part of two cottages and garden	Mr. Scott	Weekly tenants	ditto	0 1 0	Subject.	
572	Rough land	George Blackman	Mr. Smith	ditto	0 1 33	ditto.	

573	Duke of Edinburgh public-house and garden.	Sir Charles Christie	James Seymour	ditto	0 0 22	Released.
574	Cottage and garden	James Birch	James Birch	ditto	0 0 22	ditto.
575	House, shop, and garden, and adjoining house.	Isaac Death	Isaac Death	ditto	0 0 18	ditto.
576	Seven houses and gardens	Mr. Wilkinson	Weekly tenants	ditto	0 0 27	ditto.
577	Grass and rough land, with pond thereon.	Osborne Hills (Reuben Worder, lessee).	R. Worder	ditto	2 2 5	ditto.
577A	Rough land	Osborne Hills	O. Hills	ditto	0 2 18	ditto.
577B	Rough land	Osborne Hills	O. Hills	ditto	0 1 20	ditto.
578	House and garden	George Blackman	Alexander Fraser	ditto	2 3 21	Part subject and part released.
579	Grass land	George Blackman	Alexander Fraser	ditto	2 1 0	Subject.
580	House and garden	Thomas Shorter	Thomas Shorter	ditto	0 2 26	Part subject and part released.
581	Grass land	Kenneth Mackensey	K. Mackensey	ditto	1 0 28	ditto ditto.
581A	Grass land	Kenneth Mackensey	K. Mackensey	ditto	0 2 34	ditto ditto.
581B	Garden ground	Thomas Shorter	T. Shorter	ditto	0 1 18	ditto ditto.
582	House and garden ground	George Blackman		ditto	1 2 0	Subject.
583	Garden in front of the Baldfaced Stag.	W. C. Barnes (Charles Eagle, lessee).	Charles Eagle	ditto	0 3 34	Released.
584	Garden in front of house	James Burton Watts (Mr. Cooper, lessee).	Mr. Cooper	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.
585	Rough land attached to grounds of Knighton Wood House.	E. North Buxton	E. North Buxton	ditto	0 2 30	ditto.
586	Grass land	W. C. Barnes	W. C. Barnes	ditto	8 0 26	ditto.
587	Wood	W. C. Barnes	W. C. Barnes	ditto	1 0 10	ditto.
588	Grass land	W. C. Barnes	W. C. Barnes	ditto	8 1 27	ditto.
589	Grass land	W. C. Barnes	W. C. Barnes	ditto	5 3 5	ditto.
590	Grass land	W. C. Barnes	W. C. Barnes	ditto	6 2 26	ditto.
591	House, gardens, buildings, and orchard lands.	W. C. Barnes	W. C. Barnes	ditto	5 1 23	ditto.
592	Entrance, road, and rough	W. C. Barnes	W. C. Barnes	ditto	2 1 16	ditto.
593	Arable land	W. C. Barnes	W. C. Barnes	ditto	3 3 8	ditto.
594	Arable land	W. C. Barnes	W. C. Barnes	ditto	3 2 0	ditto.
595	Arable land	George Blackman	Elizabeth French	ditto	13 0 28	ditto.
596	Five cottages and gardens	Frederick Gordon	Weekly tenants	ditto	0 1 0	ditto.
597	Stable and yard	Frederick Gordon	Frederick Gordon	ditto	0 1 8	ditto.
598	Rough land, partly cultivated	Frederick Gordon	Frederick Gordon	ditto	3 3 22	ditto.
599	Grass land	Nathaniel Powell	Nathaniel Powell	ditto	3 3 18	ditto.
600	Rough land and pollards, &c.	Nathaniel Powell	Nathaniel Powell	ditto	6 0 10	ditto.
601	Brickfield and cottage	Frederick Gordon	Frederick Gordon	ditto	2 1 37	ditto.
602	House, outbuildings, and gardens	Frederick Gordon	Frederick Gordon	ditto	1 2 8	ditto.
603	Paddock	Frederick Gordon	Frederick Gordon	ditto	1 0 0	ditto.
604	Cottage and garden	Nathaniel Powell	Nathaniel Powell	ditto	1 0 27	ditto.
605	Rough land	Frederick Gordon	Frederick Gordon	ditto	2 1 6	ditto.
606	House and garden	W. Tudor	W. Tudor	ditto	0 3 33	ditto.
607	Arable land	W. Tudor	W. Tudor	ditto	1 0 39	ditto.
608	House and garden	Samuel Luider	Samuel Luider	ditto	2 1 10	ditto.
609	Rough land	Mrs. Smith's Executors	Mrs. Smith's Executors	ditto	4 1 11	ditto.
610	Grass land, forming parts of the grounds of parsonage.	Rev. W. H. Frend	Rev. W. H. Frend	ditto	1 2 8	ditto.

REFERENCE to the Plan of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, &c.—Northern Portion—Nos. 1 to 667—*continued.*

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity. A. R. P.	Released from, or Subject to, Crown's Forestal Rights.	REMARKS.
	CHIGWELL MANOR—*continued.*						
611	Grass land adjoining churchyard	Rev. W. H. Frend	Rev. W. H. Frend	Inclosed	2 1 8	Released.	
612	Rough land	W. C. Barnes	C. P. Fryer	ditto	0 3 37	ditto.	
613	House, stables, and garden	W. C. Barnes	C. P. Fryer	ditto	1 1 24	ditto.	
614	Plot of waste land in front of the Roebuck public-house.	Trustees of J. Clinton	J. C. Green	ditto	0 0 18	ditto.	
615	Plot of waste land near the Roebuck public-house.	Trustees of John Clinton	J. C. Green	ditto	0 1 16	ditto.	
616	Front garden of house	Nathaniel Powell	Nathaniel Powell	ditto	2 0 26	ditto.	
616A	Plantation	Nathaniel Powell	Nathaniel Powell	ditto	0 0 2	ditto.	
617	Grass land	Mrs. Prichett	Alfred Clapham	ditto	1 1 33	ditto.	
618	Front garden of house	Mrs. Prichett	Alfred Clapham	ditto	0 1 12	ditto.	
619	Grass land	Mrs. Prichett	Alfred Clapham	ditto	0 2 23	ditto.	
620	House and shop	Mr. Mait	W. Taylor	ditto	0 0 8	ditto.	
621	Two cottages and gardens	Mr. Turner	Weekly tenant	ditto	0 0 14	ditto.	
621A	Two cottages and yards	Mr. Death	Weekly tenants	ditto	0 0 7	ditto.	
621B	Grass land	E. J. Holwell	- - - -	ditto	0 0 21	ditto.	
621C	Garden ground	Mr. Clapham	Mr. Clapham	ditto	0 0 6	ditto.	
622	No. 1, St. John's-terrace, and garden.	Mr. Hunt	E. Elliott	ditto	0 0 21	ditto.	
623	No. 2, St. John's-terrace, and garden.	Mr. Hunt	Mr. Skene	ditto	0 0 21	ditto.	
624	No. 3, St. John's-terrace, and garden.	Mr. Hunt	Mr. Godwin	ditto	0 0 21	ditto.	
625	No. 4, St. John's-terrace, and garden.	Mr. Hunt	Mr. Baker	ditto	0 0 21	ditto.	
626	No. 5, St. John's-terrace and garden.	Mr. Hunt	Mr. Mummery	ditto	0 0 21	ditto.	
627	No. 6, St. John's-terrace, and garden.	Mr. Hunt	Mr. Duval	ditto	0 0 21	ditto.	
628	No. 7, St. John's-terrace, and garden.	Mr. Hunt	Mr. Hunt	ditto	0 0 21	ditto.	
629	House and garden	Nathaniel Powell	Mr. Turner	ditto	0 0 13	ditto.	
629A	Grass land	W. Tooley	- - - -	ditto	0 0 16	ditto.	
629B	Cottage in two tenements	Mr. Abrahams	Mr. White and Mrs. Weetwood.	ditto	0 0 5	ditto.	
630	Houses and gardens	John Chambers	J. Chambers	ditto	0 1 19	ditto	
631	House and garden	Philip Edinger	J. R. Cover	ditto	0 1 19	ditto.	
632	Grass land fronting the Loughton Road.	British Land Company (Limited)	British Land Company (Limited).	ditto	1 0 5	ditto.	
634	Two houses and gardens	Mr. James	Arthur Chilton and Mr. Shrewsbury.	ditto	0 0 30	ditto.	
636	Grass land fronting the Loughton-road.	British Land Company (Limited) and W. Skeene, M.D.	- - - -	ditto	1 3 10	ditto.	
637	Garden attached to house	W. Davey	W. Davey	ditto	0 1 22	ditto.	

638	Plantation by road	Parish authorities	Parish authorities	ditto	0 0 16	ditto.
639	Plantation by road	Parish authorities	Parish authorities	ditto	0 0 24	ditto.
640	Front garden of house	John Lucas Allen	J. L. Allen	ditto	0 1 21	ditto.
641	Lodge Bushes	James Mills	John Chilton	ditto	92 1 10	ditto.
642	Garden ground attached to house, with buildings thereon.	James Smith	James Smith	ditto	0 2 0	ditto.
643	Garden ground at rear of house	C. R. Hatton	C. R. Hatton	ditto	0 1 19	ditto.
644	Garden ground	Henry Teverson	H. Teverson	ditto	0 0 26	ditto.
645	Rough land	Mr. Fowler	Mr. Fowler	ditto	0 1 7	ditto.
646	Garden ground at rear of house	Mr. Tons	Mr. Merriman	ditto	0 1 5	ditto.
647	Rough land at rear of four houses	Mr. Beetlestone	Mr. Beetlestone	ditto	0 1 20	ditto.
648	Garden ground at rear of house	Mr. Nicholls	Mr. Nicholls	ditto	0 1 0	ditto.
649	Garden ground at rear of house	Mr. Saunders	Mr. Saunders	ditto	0 1 38	ditto.
650	Rough forest land added to garden.	Mr. Snow	Mr. Snow	ditto	1 0 18	ditto.
651	Rough land	Mr. Bailey	Mr. Bailey	ditto	0 0 27	ditto.
651A	Rough land	Mr. Bailey	Mr. Bailey	ditto	0 0 7	ditto.
652	Rough land	Mr. Fitch	Mr. Fitch	ditto	0 0 34	ditto.
653	Rough land at rear of house	Mr. Fitch	Mr. Fitch	ditto	0 1 35	ditto.
654	Part of front garden of house	Mr. Kearley	Mr. Nicholson	ditto	0 1 14	ditto.
655	Part of front garden	Rd. Tons	C. W. Hargrave	ditto	0 0 26	ditto.
656	Front garden of cottage	Rd. Tons (Mr. Leggett, lessee)	Mr. Leggett	ditto	0 0 9	ditto.
657	Front garden of cottage	Mr. Tons	Mr. Webb	ditto	0 0 8	ditto.
658	Garden ground	J. B. Watts (M. A. Love, lessee)	M. A. Love	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.
659	Shop and garden	J. B. Watts (M. A. Love, lessee)	M. A. Love	ditto	0 0 7	ditto.
660	Garden ground attached to cottages.	Mr. Harris	Weekly tenants	ditto	0 0 12	ditto.
661	Part of arable field	J. B. Watts (Mr. Cooper, lessee)	Mr. Cooper	ditto	0 0 25	ditto.
661A	Garden ground	J. B. Watts (Mr. Cooper, lessee)	Mr. Cooper	ditto	0 0 7	ditto.
662	Grass land	George Blackman	W. Smith	ditto	5 3 0	Part subject and part released.
662A	Roadway	Frederick Gordon	F. Gordon	ditto	0 1 5	Released.
			TOTAL Acres Inclosed		257 0 26	
663	Waste by Roebuck Inn	Lord of Manor		Open	2 2 32	ditto.
663A	Waste by Roebuck Inn	Nathaniel Powell	N. Powell	ditto	0 2 6	ditto.
664	Waste land	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 0 20	ditto.
665	Entrance road	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 2 0	ditto.
666	Green road	Lord of Manor		ditto	1 0 0	ditto.
667	Green lanes	Lord of Manor		ditto	3 0 0	ditto.
			TOTAL Acres Open		7 3 18	

REFERENCE to the PLAN of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, &c.—NORTHERN PORTION—Nos. 1 to 667—*continued.*

SUMMARY of the WASTE LANDS in the NORTHERN PORTION of EPPING FOREST.

NAME OF MANOR.	Quantity Inclosed.			Quantity Open.			Quantity Released from Crown's Rights.			Quantity Subject to Crown's Rights.			Total Quantity.		
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Epping Bury	8	2	14	465	0	22	-	-	-	473	2	36	473	2	36
Chambers	-	-	-	26	0	10	-	-	-	26	0	10	26	0	10
Theydon Bois	313	3	23	18	2	37	330	2	20	2	0	0	332	2	20
Waltham Holy Cross	19	1	37	768	0	25	0	3	31	786	2	31	787	2	22
Loughton, otherwise Lucton	1,321	1	11	50	3	11	1,372	0	22	-	-	-	1,372	0	22
Sewardstone, otherwise Sewerdstone	30	1	26	665	2	38	695	1	24	0	3	0	696	0	24
Chingford St. Paul	252	0	15	49	1	11	-	-	-	301	1	26	301	1	26
Chingford Earls, otherwise Chingford Comitis	71	1	15	100	1	0	171	2	15	-	-	-	171	2	15
Chingford St. Paul, or Chingford Earls	0	1	8	13	3	37	-	-	-	14	1	5	14	1	5
Chingford St. Paul, or Chingford Earls, or Gowers and Buckerells	-	-	-	2	0	35	-	-	-	2	0	35	2	0	35
Chigwell and West Hatch	257	0	26	7	3	18	250	2	32	14	1	12	265	0	4
TOTAL Acres	2,274	2	15	2,168	1	4	2,821	1	24	1,621	1	35	4,442	3	19

SCHEDULE A. referred to in the SCHEME of the EPPING FOREST COMMISSIONERS, dated the 23rd day of February 1877.

REFERENCE to the PLAN of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, within the meaning of the Epping Forest Act, 1871, as ascertained by the Epping Forest Commissioners.

SOUTHERN PORTION.—Nos. 688 to 1,558.

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MANOR.	Page.	MANOR.	Page.	MANOR.	Page.
Woodford	83	Cann Hall, otherwise Cannon Hall	106	The Rectory	112
Walthamstow Sarum, otherwise Salisbury Hall	90	Layton, otherwise Low Leighton, otherwise Leighton Grange	107	Walthamstow Toney or High Hall, or The Rectory	112
Highham Hills, otherwise Higham Bempstead	91	Ruckholts	108	Walthamstow Toney or High Hall, or Low Hall, otherwise Walthamstow Frances	112
Walthamstow Toney, or High Hall	93	Aldersbrook	111	SUMMARY	113
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MANOR OF WOODFORD (Lords of the Manor, TRUSTEES of the late EARL OF MORNINGTON).

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity. A. R. P.	Released from, or Subject to, Crown's Forestal Rights.	REMARKS.
668	House and garden ground	Richard Hallett	Mrs. King	Inclosed	0 0 17	Released.	
669	House and garden ground	Richard Hallett	Mr. Dorking	ditto	0 0 17	ditto.	
670	House and garden ground	Richard Hallett	Mr. Marshall	ditto	0 0 16	ditto.	
671	House and part of garden	Richard Hallett	Mr. Nicholls	ditto	0 0 16	ditto.	
672	House and part of garden	Mrs. Ashley	Mr. Masters	ditto	0 0 16	ditto.	
673	House and part of garden	Mrs. Ashley	Mrs. Ashley	ditto	0 0 16	ditto.	
674	House and part of garden	Richard Hallett	Mr. Conquest	ditto	0 0 16	ditto.	
675	House and part of garden	Richard Hallett	Unoccupied	ditto	0 0 16	ditto.	
676	House and part of garden	Richard Hallett	Mr. Roberson	ditto	0 0 16	ditto.	
677	House and part of garden	Richard Hallett	Mr. Goold	ditto	0 0 15	ditto.	
677A	Garden ground	Richard Hallett		ditto	0 0 23	ditto.	
678 and 679	(*Vide* p. 89.)						
680	Part of an arable field	James B. Watts (Mr. Cooper, Lessee).	Mr. Cooper	ditto	0 0 27	ditto.	
681	Cottage and garden	Mr. Housdon	Mr. Willemot	ditto	0 1 36	ditto.	
682	Two cottages and gardens	James Sowter	James Sowter and Mr. Fordham.	ditto	0 1 16	Part released & part subject.	
683	House and garden	Mr. Flack (Dr. Prince, Lessee)	Dr. Prince	ditto	0 2 38	ditto ditto.	
684	Grass land	Mrs. Bose	Mrs. Bose	ditto	4 0 0	Released	
685	Grass land	D. Schwinge	James Perkins	ditto	2 2 26	ditto.	

REFERENCE to the Plan of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, &c.—SOUTHERN PORTION—Nos. 668 to 1,558—*continued.*

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity. A. R. P.	Released from, or Subject to, Crown's Forestal Rights.	REMARKS.
	WOODFORD MANOR—*continued.*						
686	House and garden and stable -	D. Schwinge - - -	James Perkins - - -	Inclosed -	0 3 30	Released.	
687	House and garden and stable -	D. Schwinge - - -	Mr. Durant - - -	ditto -	0 1 24	ditto.	
688	Woodford Villa, grounds, and grass land.	Mrs. Bose - - - -	Mrs. Bose - - - -	ditto -	4 1 20	ditto.	
689	Whitehall Villa, grounds, and grass land.	Wm. Fox - - - -	Wm. Fox - - - -	ditto -	4 0 0	ditto.	
690	House and grounds - - -	John Dowell (J. R. Goode, Lessee).	J. R. Goode - - -	ditto -	1 2 28	ditto.	
691	House known as Brancepeth and grounds.	Mrs. J. Dowell - - -	Mrs. Dowell - - -	ditto -	2 0 0	ditto	
691A	Garden ground - - - -	Mrs. J. Dowell - - -	Mrs. Dowell - - -	ditto -	0 2 20	ditto.	
692	Woodside cottage and garden -	Mr. Finkin - - - -	Unoccupied - - -	ditto -	0 3 20	ditto.	
693	Grass land - - - - -	Mr. Finkin - - - -	Unoccupied - - -	ditto -	5 1 37	ditto.	
694	Wood and arable - - - -	Mrs. Bose - - - -	Mrs. Bose - - - -	ditto -	7 0 15	ditto.	
695	House and grounds - - -	Joseph Dowell - - -	Mr. Carter - - -	ditto -	1 2 24	ditto.	
696	Grass land - - - - -	Joseph Dowell - - -	Mr. Carter - - -	ditto -	2 1 20	ditto.	
697	House and garden - - -	Joseph Dowell - - -	Mr. Wheeler - - -	ditto -	1 0 24	ditto.	
698	Whitehall Cottage and grounds -	Mr. Bragg - - - -	Mr. Bragg - - -	ditto -	1 0 6	ditto.	
699	House and garden - - -	Joseph Dowell - - -	Mr. Steinholf - - -	ditto -	1 1 36	ditto.	
700	House and garden - - -	J. Dowell (Mr. Bentley, Lessee).	Mr. Bentley - - -	ditto -	0 3 12	ditto.	
701	Grass land - - - - -	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Thomas Read, lessee).	Thomas Read - - -	ditto -	2 0 37	ditto.	
702	Grass land - - - - -	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Thomas Read, Lessee).	Thomas Read - - -	ditto -	1 1 10	ditto.	
703	Arable land - - - - -	John Bare's Executors - -	Charles Martin - - -	ditto -	4 3 7	ditto.	
704	Arable land - - - - -	John Small - - - -	Charles Martin - - -	ditto -	2 3 6	ditto.	
705	Arable land - - - - -	John Small - - - -	Charles Martin - - -	ditto -	2 0 0	ditto.	
706	Grass land - - - - -	Executors of John Bare -	Charles Martin - - -	ditto -	3 1 36	ditto.	
707	Arable land - - - - -	Executors of Mrs. White -	Executors of Mrs. White -	ditto -	2 2 30	ditto.	
708	Rough land - - - - -	Mr. Howard - - - -	Mr. Howard - - -	ditto -	2 0 0	ditto.	
709	Grass land - - - - -	Mr. Goode - - - -	Mr. Saunders - - -	ditto -	3 3 3	ditto.	
710	Grass land - - - - -	Mr. Allcock - - - -	Mr. Allcock - - -	ditto -	2 3 34	Subject.	
711	Grass land - - - - -	Mr. Branscombe - - -	Mr. Jones - - - -	ditto -	1 3 29	ditto.	
712	Grass land - - - - -	Joseph Searl - - - -	Joseph Searl - - -	ditto -	2 0 4	Released.	
713	Cottage and garden - - -	Mr. Hearn - - - -	Mr. King - - - -	ditto -	0 0 8	ditto.	
714	Cottage and garden - - -	Mr. Hearn - - - -	Mr. Cockett - - -	ditto -	0 0 8	ditto.	
715	Grass land - - - - -	Mr, Hearn - - - -	Mr. Hearn - - -	ditto -	0 0 16	ditto.	
716	Cottage and garden - - -	James Jones - - - -	Mr. Price - - - -	ditto -	0 0 10	ditto.	
717	Cottage and garden - - -	James Jones - - - -	Mr. Hearoth - - -	ditto -	0 0 10	ditto.	
718	Cottage and garden - - -	James Jones - - - -	Mr. Hine - - - -	ditto -	0 0 10	ditto.	
719	Cottage and garden - - -	James Jones - - - -	Miss Jones - - -	ditto -	0 0 10	ditto.	
720	Cottage and garden ground at rear and roadway.	James Jones - - - -	James Jones - - -	ditto -	0 2 8	ditto.	

721	Garden ground	W. Shephard	W. Shephard	ditto	0	0	25	ditto.	
722	Part garden and part grass land	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Thomas Read, Lessee).	Thomas Read	ditto	1	1	6	Subject.	
723	Garden ground in front of Hanover House.	Diedrich Schwinge	D. Schwinge	ditto	1	0	33	Released.	
724	Wood land	Benjamin Skelton	B. Skelton	ditto	1	2	27	ditto.	
725	Grass land	Wm. Carter	W. Carter	ditto	3	0	3	ditto.	
726	Grass land	Benjamin Skelton	B. Skelton	ditto	0	3	25	ditto.	
727	Yard and building adjoining police station.	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Metropolitan Police, Lessees).	Metropolitan Police	ditto	0	0	6½	ditto.	
728	Garden ground attached to house	Mr. Lechford (Lessee)	Mr. Lechford	ditto	0	0	13	Subject.	
729	Part of front garden	Rev. Wm. Burnett	Mr. Bigg	ditto	0	0	4	Released.	
730	Front garden of house	Mr. Harris	Mr. Jones	ditto	0	0	2	Subject.	
731	Front garden of house	Mr. Harris	Miss Rutland	ditto	0	0	3	ditto.	
732	Front garden of house	Mr. Harris	Unoccupied	ditto	0	0	2	ditto.	
733	Front garden of house	Mr. Harris	Unoccupied	ditto	0	0	2	ditto.	
734	House and shop	J. H. Boobbyer	Mr. Harris	ditto	0	0	2½	ditto.	
735	House and shop	J. H. Boobbyer	Mr. Ware	ditto	0	0	2	ditto.	
736	Part of house and shop	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Mr. Winter, Lessee). (W. Legg, Sub-Lessee).	W. Legg	ditto	0	0	1	ditto.	
737	Part of front garden of house	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Mr. Winter, Lessee).	Woodford Local Board	ditto	0	0	2	ditto.	
738	Part of front garden of house	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Mr. Winter, Lessee).	Mr. Steel	ditto	0	0	2	ditto.	
739	Part of front garden of house	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Mr. Winter, Lessee).	Mr. Pratt	ditto	0	0	2	ditto.	
740	Part of front garden of house	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Mr. Winter, Lessee).	Mr. Williams	ditto	0	0	2	ditto.	
741	Part of front garden of house	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Mr. Winter, Lessee).	Mr. Hill	ditto	0	0	2	ditto.	
742	Part of front garden of house	Lord Mornington's Trustees Mr. Winter, Lessee).	Mr. Caswell	ditto	0	0	2	ditto.	
743	Part of front garden of house	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Mr. Winter, Lessee).	Mr. Edmonton	ditto	0	0	2	ditto.	
744	Part of front garden of house	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Mr. Winter, Lessee).	Mr. Love	ditto	0	0	2	ditto.	
745	Part of front garden of house	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Mr. Winter, Lessee).	Mr. Williamson	ditto	0	0	2	ditto.	
746	Part of front garden of house	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Mr. Winter, Lessee.)	Mr. Passmore	ditto	0	0	2	ditto.	
747	Part of front garden and house and slip by side of same.	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Mr. Winter, Lessee).	Mr. Winter	ditto	0	0	9½	ditto.	
748	Grass land in front of house	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Mr. Puckeridge, Lessee).	Mr. Puckeridge	ditto	0	0	29	ditto.	
749	Grass land	Edward Warner's Trustees	E. Warner	ditto	0	0	8	ditto	(*See* Note, page 86.)
750	Grass land	Edward Warner's Trustees	Mr. Shermon	ditto	0	0	30	ditto	The other part of this inclosure is No. 921 in Higham Hills Manor.
751	Grass land	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Executors of Charles Gumm, Lessees).	Mr. Selley	ditto	1	0	6	ditto.	

REFERENCE to the Plan of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, &c.—SOUTHERN PORTION, Nos. 668 to 1,558—*continued.*

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity. A. R. P.	Released from, or Subject to, Crown's Forestal Rights.	REMARKS.
	WOODFORD MANOR—*continued.*						
752	Grass land	Edward Warner's Trustees	Mr. Palmer	Inclosed	0 0 10	Subject	The other part of this inclosure is No. 931 in Higham Hills Manor.
753	Yard and buildings	F. Read, (Lessee)	F. Read	ditto	0 0 5	ditto.	Nos. 749 and 752 are subject to an agreement for the purchase thereof by the Corporation of the City of London, dated the 23rd day of March 1876.
754	Cottage and rough land	Mr. Stubbings	Mr. Stubbings	ditto	0 0 12	ditto.	
754A	Road	British Land Company (Limited).	-	ditto	0 0 8	ditto.	
755	Rough land	T. Read and H. F. Bell	-	ditto	0 0 30	ditto.	
756	Cottage and garden	D. Donovan	D. Donovan	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
756A	Road	British Land Company (Limited).	-	ditto	0 0 8	ditto.	
757	Rough land	British Land Company (Limited).	British Land Company (Limited).	ditto	0 0 14	ditto.	
758	Part of garden of cottage	Mr. Brett	Mr. Brett	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
759	Rough land	Mrs. Day	Mrs. Day	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
760	Rough land	British Land Company (Limited).	British Land Company (Limited).	ditto	0 2 0	ditto.	
761	Cottage and garden	Thomas Brett	Thomas Brett	ditto	0 0 8	ditto.	
762	Cottage and garden	Mr. Houghton	Mr. Houghton	ditto	0 0 6	ditto.	
763	Rough land	Messrs. Egg, Norman, and others.	-	ditto	0 0 12	ditto.	
764	Rough land	Messrs. Egg, Norman, and others.	-	ditto	0 0 30	ditto.	
765	Part of cottage and garden	Mrs. Blagney	Mrs. Blagney	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
766	Rough land	British Land Company (Limited).	British Land Company (Limited.)	ditto	0 1 0	ditto.	
766A	Road	British Land Company (Limited.)	-	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
767	Two cottages and parts of gardens	Robert Chinnery	Weekly tenants	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
768	Grass land	Robert Chinnery	Robert Chinnery	ditto	0 0 18	ditto	The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,033 in Wanstead Manor.
769	Garden ground in front of house	Mr. Reynolds	Mr. Reynolds	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
770	Garden ground in front of house	Smith Harrison	Smith Harrison	ditto	0 0 35	ditto.	
771	Garden ground in front of house	Mr. Berger	Mr. Berger	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
772	Grass land	Thomas Back	Thomas Back	ditto	0 0 20	Released.	
773	Grass land	Mr. Fowler	Mr. Fowler	ditto	0 0 5	ditto.	
774	Front garden of house	Mr. Stable	Mr. Stable	ditto	0 0 14	ditto.	
775	Grass land	Mr. Kaye	Mr. Kaye	ditto	0 0 27	Subject.	
776	(*Vide* page 89.)						
777	Grass land	Mr. Coakes	Mr. French	ditto	5 2 6	Released.	
778	Grass land	Richard Diedrich Schwinge	Mr. Noble	ditto	3 3 35	ditto.	

779	Grass land	Mrs. Bose	Mrs. Bose	ditto	5	0	2	ditto.
780	Grass land	Mrs. Bose	Mrs. Bose	ditto	3	2	15	ditto.
781	Grass land	Diedrich Schwinge	D. Schwinge	ditto	2	2	11	ditto.
781 A	Grass land	Diedrich Schwinge	D. Schwinge	ditto	0	0	30	ditto.
782	Cottage and garden	Mr. Ellis	Mr. Ellis	ditto	0	1	25	ditto.
783	Grass land	Birkbeck Freehold Land Society.	Birkbeck Freehold Land Society.	ditto	0	1	14	ditto.
784	Shed and land	Birkbeck Freehold Land Society.	-	ditto	0	0	10	ditto.
785	Grass land	Birkbeck Freehold Land Society.	Birkbeck Freehold Land Society.	ditto	0	0	26	ditto.
786	Shed and land	Birkbeck Freehold Land Society.	-	ditto	0	0	12	ditto.
787	Shed and land	Birkbeck Freehold Land Society.	-	ditto	0	0	10	ditto.
788	Grass land	Birkbeck Freehold Land Society.	Birkbeck Freehold Land Society.	ditto	1	0	20	ditto.
789	Roadway	Birkbeck Freehold Land Society.	-	ditto	0	2	0	ditto.
790	Grass land	Birkbeck Freehold Land Society.	Birkbeck Freehold Land Society.	ditto	2	1	24	ditto.
791	House and garden	Joseph Dowell	Mr. Cleave	ditto	0	2	14	ditto.
792	House and garden	Joseph Dowell	Mr. Morris	ditto	1	1	8	ditto.
793	Rough land	Joseph Dowell	Joseph Dowell	ditto	3	0	10	ditto.
794 795	House, garden, and grass land	Joseph Dowell (Mr. Gardner, Lessee).	Mr. Gardner	ditto	3	2	28	ditto.
796	Nursery garden	Mrs. Bose	Mr. Kirkman	ditto	4	2	14	ditto.
797	Cottage and garden	Joseph Dowell	Mr. Peacock	ditto	0	0	14	ditto.
798	House and garden	Mrs. Bose	Mr. Devitt	ditto	0	3	8	ditto.
799	House and garden	Mrs. Bose	Mr. Kirkman	ditto	0	3	0	ditto.
800	House and garden	Mrs. Bose	J. Smithers	ditto	0	3	0	ditto.
801	Rough land and roadway	Mrs. Bose	Mrs. Bose	ditto	2	1	5	ditto.
802	House and garden	Mr. Flack	Mr. Langdon	ditto	0	3	20	Part subject and part released.
803	House and garden	Mr. Housedon	J. L. Williams	ditto	0	1	10	ditto ditto.
804	Darwin Lodge and grounds	Mr. Fraser	Miss Miall	ditto	1	0	0	Released.
805	House and garden	Henry Hill	Mrs. Breeze	ditto	0	0	19	ditto.
806	House and garden	Henry Hill	Mrs. Smith	ditto	0	0	19	ditto.
807	House and garden	Henry Hill	Mr. Hill	ditto	0	0	19	ditto.
808	House and garden	Henry Hill	Mr. Gray	ditto	0	0	20	ditto.
809	Rough land	Mr. Searl	Mr. Searl	ditto	4	0	39	ditto.
810	House and garden	Joseph Dowell	Mr. Barton	ditto	0	1	22	ditto.
811	House and garden	Joseph Dowell	Percy Gardiner	ditto	0	1	25	ditto.
812	House and garden	Joseph Dowell	Unoccupied	ditto	0	1	10	ditto.
813	House and garden	Joseph Dowell	J. C. Priggin	ditto	0	1	10	ditto.
814	Rough land	Joseph Dowell	Joseph Dowell	ditto	1	0	20	ditto.
815	Three cottages and gardens	Joseph Dowell	Weekly tenants	ditto	0	0	24	ditto.
816	Grass land and stables, &c.	Joseph Dowell	Joseph Dowell	ditto	3	1	18	ditto.
817	Rough land	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Thomas Read, Lessee).	Thomas Read	ditto	6	2	4	ditto.
818	Rough land	E. N. Buxton	E. N. Buxton	ditto	3	0	0	ditto.

REFERENCE to the Plan of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, &c.—Southern Portion, Nos. 668 to 1,558—*continued.*

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity. A.	R.	P.	Released from, or Subject to, Crown's Forestal Rights.	REMARKS.
	WOODFORD MANOR—*continued.*								
819	Cottage, formerly toll-house and garden.	E. N. Buxton	Weekly tenant	Inclosed	0	0	14	Released.	
820	Part of pleasure grounds of Knighton Wood House, and site of old road-way.	E. N. Buxton	E. N. Buxton	ditto	2	0	21	ditto.	
821	Rough land	Mr. Searle	Mr. Searle	ditto	11	2	31	ditto.	
822	Grass land	Executors of J. Bare	Charles Martin	ditto	0	3	16	ditto.	
823	Grass land	Lord Mornington's Trustees	James Bare	ditto	1	2	16	ditto.	
824	Grass land	Lord Mornington's Trustees	John Small	ditto	0	1	20	ditto.	
826	Grass land	Henry Sanderson	Henry Sanderson	ditto	1	0	10	ditto.	
827	Grass land	Executors of J. Bare	Charles Martin	ditto	3	0	10	ditto.	
828	Grass and arable	Benjamin Skelton	Charles Martin	ditto	1	0	8	ditto.	
829	Grass land	D. Schwinge	D. Schwinge	ditto	0	2	17	ditto.	
830	Grass land	W. Shephard	W. Shephard	ditto	1	0	2	ditto.	
831	Garden ground	William Perrin	William Perrin	ditto	0	1	2	ditto.	
832	Grass land, inclosed by posts and chains, in front of two houses.	Benjamin Skelton	B. Skelton	ditto	0	0	7	ditto.	
833	Garden ground	Benjamin Skelton	Mr. Bird	ditto	0	0	21	ditto.	
834	Garden ground in front of houses	Lord Mornington's Trustees	Mr. Martin	ditto	0	0	4	ditto.	
835	Front garden of house	Mr. Symons	Mr. Symons	ditto	0	0	5	ditto.	
836	Grass land	Mr. Myers	Mr. Webb	ditto	0	0	5	ditto.	
837	Front garden	Mr. Myers	Mr. Webb	ditto	0	0	12	ditto.	
838	Front garden of house	Mr. Myers	Mr. Myers	ditto	0	0	5	ditto.	
839	Front garden of house	Mr. Harknell	Mr. Lash	ditto	0	0	4	ditto.	
840	Grass land	British Land Company (Limited).		ditto	0	0	5	ditto.	
841	Front garden of house	Mr. Harknell	Mr. Harknell	ditto	0	0	4	ditto.	
842	Front garden of house	Mr. Harknell	Mr. Barnes	ditto	0	0	5	ditto.	
843	Front garden of house	Mr. Bean	Mr. Best	ditto	0	0	4	ditto.	
844	Grass land	British Land Company (Limited).		ditto	0	0	3	ditto.	
845	Front garden of house	Isaac Hadley	W. Fear	ditto	0	0	6	ditto.	
846	Front garden of house	Isaac Hadley	Isaac Hadley	ditto	0	0	5	ditto.	
847	Grass land	Henry Pitt	Henry Pitt	ditto	0	0	3	ditto.	
848	Grass land	Mr. Harknell	Mr. Harknell	ditto	0	0	6	ditto.	
849	Front garden of house	Mr. Stollard	Mr. Baker	ditto	0	0	12	ditto.	
849A	Part of field			ditto	0	0	2	ditto.	
			Total Acres Inclosed		182	1	25½		

678	Part of Woodford Wells Green	Lords of Manor	Open	0 3 25	ditto.
679	Part of Woodford Wells Green	Lords of Manor	ditto	1 0 30	ditto
776	Grass land	Mr. Cooper; or Mr. Cooper, the Trustees of the Woodford Congregational Church, and H. C. Chilton.	ditto	0 0 9	Subject.
850	Waste at side of Whitehall Road	Lords of Manor	ditto	1 1 30	Released.
850A	Green roadway		ditto	0 2 16	ditto.
850B	Green roadway		ditto	1 3 20	ditto.
850C	Green roadway		ditto	0 3 4	ditto.
850D	Green roadway		ditto	1 0 30	ditto.
850E	Roadway		ditto	3 1 0	ditto.
850F	Roadway		ditto	0 3 0	ditto.
850G	Roadway		ditto	2 0 0	ditto.
850H	Road		ditto	1 1 16	ditto.
851	Part of Woodford Wells Green, and waste by Whitehall Road.	Lords of Manor	ditto	2 0 35	ditto.
852	Grass land	Lords of Manor	ditto	0 1 17	ditto.
853	Grass land	Lords of Manor	ditto	0 0 20	ditto.
854	Strip by road	Lords of Manor	ditto	0 2 11	Subject.
854A	Strip by road	Lords of Manor	ditto	0 0 12	ditto.
855	Waste by road	Lords of Manor	ditto	0 2 5	ditto.
856	Part of Woodford Green	Lords of Manor	ditto	0 0 16	ditto.
857	Part of Woodford Green	Lords of Manor	ditto	0 0 30	ditto.
858	Part of Woodford Green	Lords of Manor	ditto	0 3 12	ditto.
859	Part of Woodford Green	Lords of Manor	ditto	4 3 0	ditto.
860	Part of Woodford Green	Lords of Manor	ditto	0 0 22	ditto.
861	Waste by road	Lords of Manor	ditto	0 0 12	ditto.
862	Part of Woodford Green	Lords of Manor	ditto	0 1 30	ditto.
863	Part of Woodford Green and Pond.	Mr. Mellish	ditto	6 0 0	ditto.
863A	Waste by Warner's Pond	Lords of Manor	ditto	0 1 0	ditto.
864	Part of Woodford Green	Mr. Mellish	ditto	0 2 0	ditto.
865	Part of Woodford Green	Mr. Mellish	ditto	1 0 20	ditto.
866	Part of Woodford Green	Lords of Manor	ditto	1 0 0	ditto.
867	Slip of waste	Lords of Manor	ditto	0 1 10	ditto.
868	Grass land	Lords of Manor	ditto	2 1 30	ditto.
869	Strip by road	Lords of Manor	ditto	0 0 20	ditto.
870	Strip of waste	Lords of Manor	ditto	0 2 10	ditto.
871	Part of Woodford Green	Lords of Manor	ditto	0 1 10	ditto.
872	Part of Woodford Green	Lords of Manor	ditto	0 3 25	ditto.
873	Waste by road	Lords of Manor	ditto	1 1 10	ditto.
874	Strip of waste	Lords of Manor	ditto	0 0 5	ditto.
875	Strip of waste	Lords of Manor	ditto	0 0 12	ditto.
876	Woodford Green	Lords of Manor	ditto	20 0 38½	ditto.
877	Part of Woodford Green	Lords of Manor	ditto	0 1 30	ditto.
878	Part of Woodford Green	Lords of Manor	ditto	2 1 20	ditto.
879	Strip by road	Lords of Manor	ditto	0 0 33	ditto.
879A	Waste by road	Lords of Manor	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.
879B	Waste by road	Lords of Manor	ditto	0 0 8	ditto.

REFERENCE to the Plan of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, &c.--SOUTHERN PORTION--Nos. 668 to 1,558--*continued.*

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity. A. R. P.	Released from, or Subject to, Crown's Forestal Rights.	REMARKS.
	WOODFORD MANOR--*continued.*						
880	Waste by George Inn	Lords of Manor		Open	0 0 10	Subject.	
881	Strip in George Lane	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 0 20	ditto.	
881A	Strip in George Lane	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
882	Strip in George Lane	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 0 30	ditto.	
883	Waste by road	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 3 25	ditto.	
884	Waste by road	Lords of Manor		ditto	1 0 0	ditto.	
885	Waste by road	Lords of Manor		ditto	1 0 0	ditto.	
886	Strip of waste by road	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 3 0	ditto.	
887	Waste by road	Lords of Manor		ditto	1 1 0	ditto.	
			TOTAL Acres Open		69 1 28½		
	MANOR OF WALTHAMSTOW SARUM, otherwise SALISBURY HALL (Lords of the Manor, the TRUSTEES of the Will of THOMAS OLIVER).						
888	Strip of grass land	Executors of T. Oliver	Mr. Enever	Inclosed	0 0 27	Released.	
889	Grass land	Executors of T. Oliver	Mr. Enever	ditto	0 2 20	ditto.	
890	Grass land	Executors of T. Oliver	Mr. Enever	ditto	0 2 8	ditto.	
891	Grass land	Executors of T. Oliver	Mr. Enever	ditto	0 0 17	ditto.	
892	Part of a grass field	Mr. Valentine	Richard Beeson	ditto	0 0 14	ditto.	
897	Waste by road	East London Waterworks Company (or Lords of Manor).		ditto	0 1 10	ditto.	
			TOTAL Inclosed		1 3 16		
893	Waste by road	Lords of Manor		Open	0 0 5	ditto.	
894	Waste by road	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 0 2	ditto.	
895	Waste by road	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 0 20	ditto.	
896	Waste by road	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 0 30	ditto.	
897	(*Vide* above.)						
898	Waste by road	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 0 7	ditto.	
			TOTAL Open		0 1 24		

899	Part of a grass field	Mr. Valentine	Richard Beeson	Inclosed	0	0	32	Released	The following numbers are subject to an agreement for the purchase thereof by the Corporation of the City of London, dated the 23rd day of March 1876, namely, 901 to 905, 909, 910; part of 913, 914, 916, 922 to 927, 929 to 932, and 934 to 958A in this Manor, and 749 and 752 in the Manor of Woodford.
900	Three-cornered piece of waste at Hale End.	Mr. Burton	Mr. Burton	ditto	0	0	4	ditto.	
901	Arable land	Edward Warner's Trustees	C. Alderson	ditto	39	1	28	ditto.	
902	Grass land	Edward Warner's Trustees	R. W. Mills	ditto	4	3	35	ditto.	
903	Grass land	Edward Warner's Trustees	R. W. Mills	ditto	4	1	20	ditto.	
904	Grass land	Edward Warner's Trustees	H. Willatt	ditto	4	3	32	ditto.	
905	Grass land	Edward Warner's Trustees	H. Willatt	ditto	7	1	0	ditto.	
906	Drill shed and garden	Edward Warner's Trustees	Unoccupied	ditto	0	1	25	ditto.	
907	Playground in front of National Schools.	Woodford School Trustees	Woodford School Trustees	ditto	0	1	17	ditto.	
908	Cottage, yard, and part of pond	Edward Warner's Trustees (London General Omnibus Company, lessees).	Mr. Mills	ditto	0	0	30	ditto.	
909	Part of stackyard	Edward Warner's Trustees (London General Omnibus Company, lessees).	Mr. Mills	ditto	0	1	28	ditto.	
910	Strip of forest land, with pollards standing thereon.	Edward Warner's Trustees		ditto	4	0	24	ditto.	
911	Two cottages (used as one) and gardens, in Chingford Lane.	Edward Warner's Trustees	Mr. G. Saltwell	ditto	0	1	32	ditto.	
912	Cottage and garden	Edward Warner's Trustees	Charles Peacock	ditto	0	0	38	ditto.	
913	Grass land	Edward Warner's Trustees		ditto	0	2	12	ditto.	
914	Strip of woodland in driftway	Edward Warner's Trustees		ditto	2	0	6	ditto.	
915	Cottage and garden in driftway	Edward Warner's Trustees		ditto	0	0	16	ditto.	
916	Grass land, opposite Cuba Cottage	Edward Warner's Trustees	H. Willatt	ditto	2	1	12	ditto.	
917	Rough land	Edward Warner's Trustees		ditto	0	0	22	ditto.	
918	Lodge and garden	Edward Warner's Trustees		ditto	0	0	20	ditto.	
919	Rough land	Edward Warner's Trustees		ditto	0	2	29	ditto.	
920	Garden ground attached to house	Edward Warner's Trustees	Mr. Shermon	ditto	0	1	26	ditto.	
921	Grass land and pond	Edward Warner's Trustees	Mr. Shermon	ditto	0	0	19	ditto	The other part of this inclosure is No. 750 in Woodford Manor.
922	Forest land	Edward Warner's Trustees	Mr. Palmer	ditto	9	1	21	ditto.	
823	Grass land	Edward Warner's Trustees	H. Willatt	ditto	4	2	30	ditto.	
923 A	Forest land at rear of Forest Lodge	Edward Warner's Trustees (Miss Barnes, lessee).	Miss Barnes	ditto	2	1	11	ditto.	
924	Fir plantation at corner of path, from Hale End.	Edward Warner's Trustees		ditto	0	2	20	ditto.	
925	Grass land	Edward Warner's Trustees (Miss Barnes, lessee).	Miss Barnes	ditto	0	1	31	ditto.	
926	Garden ground	Edward Warner's Trustees	Mr. Stubbins	ditto	0	1	36	ditto.	
927	Grass land	Edward Warner's Trustees (Miss Barnes, lessee).	Miss Barnes	ditto	0	2	22	ditto.	
929	Brickfield	Edward Warner's Trustees	Mr. Palmer	ditto	3	1	25	ditto.	
930	Cottage garden	Edward Warner's Trustees	John Lees	ditto	0	0	35	ditto.	
931	Grass land	Edward Warner's Trustees	Mr. Palmer	ditto	1	0	34	ditto	The other part of this inclosure is No. 752 in Woodford Manor.
932	Rough forest land	Edward Warner's Trustees	Mr. T. Read	ditto	3	0	8	ditto.	
933	Lodge, pond, and garden	Dr. Middleton	Dr. Middleton	ditto	0	2	35	ditto	The other part of this inclosure is No. 959 in Walthamstow Toney Manor.

REFERENCE to the Plan of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, &c.—Southern Portion—No. 668 to 1,558—*continued.*

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity. A. R. P.	Released from, or Subject to, Crown's Forestal Rights.	REMARKS.
	HIGHAM HILLS, otherwise HIGHAM BEMPSTEAD MANOR—*continued.*						
934	Forest land	Edward Warner's Trustees	Mr. Sparks	Inclosed	9 0 29	Released.	
935	Cottage and garden	Edward Warner's Trustees	Mr. Sparks	ditto	0 2 6	ditto.	
936	Garden ground	Edward Warner's Trustees	Mr. Sparks	ditto	0 2 0	ditto.	
937	Grass land	Edward Warner's Trustees	Mr. Sparks	ditto	0 1 39	ditto.	
938	Nursery garden	John Alfred Hunt, and others	John Alfred Hunt, and others.	ditto	0 2 3	ditto.	
939	Garden ground	Edward Warner's Trustees	Mr. Stubbins	ditto	0 1 36	ditto.	
940	Grass land	Edward Warner's Trustees	Mr Sparks	dito	0 2 13	ditto.	
940 A	Drinking pond	Mr. Glanfield	M. Glanfield	ditto	0 0 5	ditto.	
			Total Acres Inclosed		113 1 26		
941	Grass land	Lords of Manor		Open	0 3 0	ditto.	
942	Grass land	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 1 25	ditto.	
942 A	Grass land in Chingford Lane	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 2 0	ditto.	
943	Strip in Chingford Lane	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 3 0	ditto.	
944	Strip by Chingford Lane	Lords of Manor		ditto	1 0 10	ditto.	
945	Waste by National School	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 0 20	ditto.	
945 A	Roadway by Manor Boundary			ditto	1 0 9	ditto.	
945 B	Green roadway			ditto	0 1 30	ditto.	
945 C	Green and roadway			ditto	0 2 0	ditto.	
946	Driftway	Lords of Manor		ditto	4 2 25	ditto.	
947	Waste by road	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 1 10	ditto.	
948	Waste by road	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 1 25	ditto.	
949	Waste by Woodford Boundary	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 0 34	ditto.	
950	Grass land	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 2 30	ditto.	
951	Waste by road	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 0 30	ditto.	
952	Waste by road	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 1 10	ditto.	
953	Waste by road	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 0 20	ditto.	
954	Waste by road	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 0 8	ditto.	
955	Waste by road	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 0 4	ditto.	
956	Waste by road	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 0 20	ditto.	
956 A	Waste by road	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 0 6	ditto.	
957	Waste by road	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 2 20	ditto.	
958	Waste by road	East London Waterworks Company (or Lords of Manor).		ditto	0 0 15	ditto.	
958 A	Waste by road	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 0 5	ditto.	
			Total Acres Open		13 1 36		

959	Part of garden	Dr. Middleton	Dr. Middleton	Inclosed	0 0 15	Subject	The other part of this inclosure is No. 933 in Higham Hills Manor.
960	Garden ground attached to house	Dr. Middleton	Dr. Middleton	ditto	0 1 30	ditto.	
961	Grass land	Mr. Mills	Mr. Jordan	ditto	0 0 4	ditto.	
962	The Manor Pound	Miss Maynard	-	ditto	0 0 1	ditto.	
963	Part of building attached to Rising Sun.	Mr. Brooks	George Clifton	ditto	0 0 1	ditto.	
964	-	-	-	-	-	-	Quantity added to No. 1,017.
965	Garden ground	Mr. Venables	Mr. Venables	ditto	0 0 5	ditto.	
966	Grass land	David Thomas Morgan	Mr. Johnston	ditto	0 0 30	ditto.	
967	Front garden of house	Ebenezer Clark	Mr. Downing	ditto	0 0 8	ditto.	
968	Nursery garden	Mr. Preston	Mr. Preston	ditto	0 0 35	ditto.	
969	Grass land and roadway	J. Helme and W. Garnham	-	ditto	0 0 30	ditto.	
970	Grass land	Mr. Helms	Mr. Helms	ditto	0 0 17	ditto.	
971	House and shop	Mr. Roper	C. W. Wright	ditto	0 0 5	ditto.	
972	House and shop	Mr. Roper	T. Price	ditto	0 0 4	ditto.	
973	House and shop	Mr. Roper	T. Winch	ditto	0 0 4	ditto.	
974	House and shop	Mr. Roper	E. Smith	ditto	0 0 4	ditto.	
975	House and shop	Mr. Skelton	R. Simpson	ditto	0 0 4	ditto.	
976	House and shop	Mr. Atkins	Mr. Martin	ditto	0 0 4	ditto.	
977	House and shop	Mr. Atkins	Mr. Martin	ditto	0 0 4	ditto.	
978	House and shop	Miss Atkins	Mr. Summer	ditto	0 0 3	ditto.	
979	House and shop	Mr. Waldron	Mr. Waldron	ditto	0 0 3	ditto.	
980	House and shop	Mr. Waldron (Mr. Wells, lessee)	Mr. Wells	ditto	0 0 3	ditto.	
981	House and shop	Mr. Lee	Mr. Hazlewood	ditto	0 0 4	ditto.	
981 A	Cottage	Mr. Lee	Weekly tenant	ditto	0 0 2	ditto.	
981 B	Two cottages, gardens, and pump	Mr. Lee	Weekly tenant	ditto	0 0 2	ditto.	
981 C	Cottage and shop at side	Mr. Lee	Mr. Bradshaw	ditto	0 0 2	ditto.	
981 D	Part of stable yard	Mr. Hadlin	Mr. Hadlin	ditto	0 0 2	ditto.	
982	Grass land with trees thereon	Mr. Lee	Mr. Lee	ditto	0 0 2	ditto.	
983	Grass land	Mrs. Ford Barclay	Mr. Carter	ditto	0 0 13	ditto.	
984	Garden ground	Mrs. Ford Barclay	Mr. Tewson	ditto	0 0 15	ditto	The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,439 in Layton Manor.
985	(*Vide* page 94.)						
986	Garden ground attached to house	Mr. Collier	Mr. Collier	ditto	0 0 20	ditto.	
987	Grass land	Executors of Mr. Cluff	Executors of Mr. Cluff	ditto	0 0 3	ditto.	
987 A	Front garden of house	Mr. Clapham	Mr. Clapham	ditto	0 0 4	ditto.	
987 B	Front garden of house with stable thereon.	Mr. Clapham	Mr. Thomas	ditto	0 0 5	ditto.	
988	Grass land by reservoir	East London Waterworks Company.	East London Waterworks Company.	ditto	1 1 20	ditto.	
988	Part of brickfield	East London Waterworks Company.	W. Aird	ditto	0 0 20	ditto.	
988 B	Part of garden of cottage	East London Waterworks Company.	Weekly tenant	ditto	0 0 20	ditto.	
989	Garden ground	George Borwick	George Borwick	ditto	0 0 8	ditto.	
994	Parsonage house and gardens	Rev. — Cornthwaite	Rev. — Cornthwaite	ditto	1 0 0	Released.	
995	Pond	Miss J. M. Barclay	Miss J. M. Barclay	ditto	0 2 5	Subject	

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity. A. R. P.	Released from, or Subject to, Crown's Forestal Rights.	REMARKS.
	WALTHAMSTOW TONEY or HIGH HALL MANOR—*continued*.						
996	Pond and croquet lawn	Mr. Venables	Mr. Venables	Inclosed	0 3 8	Subject	The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,442 in Layton Manor.
1,022 B	Waste by road	East London Waterworks Company.	East London Waterworks Company.	ditto	0 1 20	ditto.	
			Total Acres Inclosed		6 1 29		
985	Plot of waste	Mrs. Ford Barclay	Mrs. Tewson	Open	0 0 3	ditto.	
997	Waste by road	Lady of Manor		ditto	0 1 4	ditto.	
998	Waste by road	Lady of Manor		ditto	0 1 0	ditto.	
999	Waste by road	Lady of Manor		ditto	0 0 20	ditto.	
1,000	Waste by road	Lady of Manor		ditto	0 0 4	ditto.	
1,001	Waste by road	Lady of Manor		ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
1,002	Waste	Lady of Manor		ditto	0 0 5	ditto.	
1,003	Waste by road	Lady of Manor		ditto	0 0 36	ditto.	
1,004	Waste by road	Lady of Manor		ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
1,005	Waste by road	Lady of Manor		ditto	0 0 15	ditto.	
1,006	Waste by road	Lady of Manor		ditto	0 0 20	ditto.	
1,007	Waste by road	Lady of Manor		ditto	0 0 7	ditto.	
1,008	Waste by road	Lady of Manor		ditto	0 0 8	ditto.	
1,009	Waste by road	Lady of Manor		ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
1,010	Waste by road	Lady of Manor		ditto	0 0 5	ditto.	
1,010 A	Waste by road	Lady of Manor		ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
1,011	Part of Knott's Green	Lady of Manor		ditto	0 1 0	ditto.	
1,012	Waste by road	Lady of Manor		ditto	0 1 0	ditto.	
1,013	Waste by road	Lady of Manor		ditto	0 0 2	ditto.	
1,014	Waste by road	Lady of Manor		ditto	0 0 3	ditto.	
1,015	Waste by road	Lady of Manor		ditto	0 2 34	ditto.	
1,016	Forest land	Lady of Manor		ditto	100 0 32	ditto.	
1,017	Forest land	Lady of Manor		ditto	68 0 5	ditto.	
1,018	Forest land	Lady of Manor		ditto	30 0 10	ditto.	
1,019	Forest land	Lady of Manor		ditto	8 2 0	ditto.	
1,019 A	Waste by parsonage	Lady of Manor		ditto	0 2 0	ditto.	
1,020	Grass land	Lady of Manor		ditto	8 0 0	ditto.	
1,021	The slip	Lady of Manor		ditto	20 0 0	ditto.	
1,022	Part of the slip	Lady of Manor		ditto	2 0 0	ditto.	
1,022 A	Waste by road	Lady of Manor		ditto	0 0 20	ditto.	
1,022 B	(*Vide* above.)						
			Total Acres Open		240 0 33		

MANOR OF LOW HALL otherwise WALTHAMSTOW FRANCES (Lord of the Manor, SAMUEL RICHARD BOSANQUET, Esq.).

1,023	Grass land	Mr. Hawes	Mr. Hawes	Inclosed	0 0 2	Subject.	
1,023 A	Part of garden in front of cottages	Mr. Hawes	Weekly tenants	ditto	0 0 4	ditto.	
1,023 B	Part of front garden of house	Mr. Hawes	Mr. Henderson	ditto	0 0 2	ditto.	
1,024	A strip of waste land	Mr. Hawes	Mr Hawes	ditto	0 0 8	ditto,	
1,031	Waste by road	East London Waterworks Company.	East London Waterworks Company.	ditto	0 0 32	ditto.	
1,032	Waste by road	East London Waterworks Company.	East London Waterworks Company.	ditto	0 0 8	ditto.	
			Total Inclosed		0 1 16		
1,025	Waste by road	Lord of Manor		Open	0 0 5	ditto.	
1,026	Waste by road	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 0 5	ditto.	
1,027	Waste by road	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 0 2	ditto.	
1,028	Waste by road	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 0 30	ditto.	
1,029	Waste by road	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 0 15	ditto.	
1,030	Waste by road	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 0 20	ditto.	
1,031 and 1,032	(*Vide* above.)						
			Total Open		0 1 37		

MANOR OF WANSTEAD with STONE HALL (Lords of the Manor, TRUSTEES of the late EARL OF MORNINGTON).

1,033	Grass land	Robert Chinnery	Robert Chinnery	Inclosed	0 0 3	Subject	The other part of this inclosure is No. 768 in Woodford Manor.
1,034	Grass land	Washington Single	Washington Single	ditto	0 0 2	ditto.	
1,035	Garden attached to cottage at rear	Washington Single	George Smith	ditto	0 0 4	ditto.	
1,042	Part of pleasure grounds attached to house at rear.	Henry Fowler	Henry Fowler	ditto	0 1 34	ditto.	
1,044	Garden in front of house	G. Cowell	G. Cowell	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
1,045	Garden in front of house	David Parker	David Parker	ditto	0 0 10	dttto.	
1,046	Garden in front of house	Captain Dees	Captain Dees	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
1,047	Garden in front of house	Madame Bieber	Madame Bieber	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
1,048	Garden in front of house	John A. Lyon	Coles F. Bruner	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
1,049	Garden in front of house	Captain Smith	Captain Smith	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
1,050	Strip of building land	A. F. Sarjeant	In hand	ditto	0 1 8	ditto.	
1,051	Garden in front of house	W. Zimmerman	W. Zimmerman	ditto	0 0 20	ditto.	
1,052	Garden and part of pleasure ground in front of house.	W. Pearce	W. Pearce	ditto	0 2 10	ditto.	
1,053	House and part of garden	W. Hogg	W. Hogg	ditto	0 0 20	ditto.	
1,054	House and part of garden	J. A. Lyon (Samuel Chippendale, lessee).	Samuel Chippendale	ditto	0 0 20	ditto.	
1,055	Plot of garden ground	Mr. Bressey	Samuel Chippendale	ditto	0 0 25	ditto.	

REFERENCE to the Plan of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, &c.—Southern Portion—Nos. 668 to 1,558 – *continued.*

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity. A.	R.	P.	Released from, or Subject to, Crown's Forestal Rights.	REMARKS.
	WANSTEAD with STONE HALL MANOR – *continued.*								
1,056	Plot of building land	Ecclesiastical Commissioners	Rector of Wanstead	Inclosed	0	2	6	Subject.	
1,057	Plot of building land	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Henry Fowler, lessee).	Mr. Fowler	ditto	0	1	2	ditto.	
1,058	Grass land laid to adjoining field	Lord Mornington's Trustees (George Hutchison, lessee).	G. Hutchison	ditto	0	2	15	ditto.	
1,059	Strip of grass land laid to adjoining field.	Lord Mornington's Trustees (James Denham, lessee).	James Denham	ditto	1	3	22	ditto.	
1,074 A	Part of grass field	Lord Mornington's Trustees	Henry Bucknell	ditto	0	0	5	Released.	
1,075 A	Part of grass field	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Henry Treadway, lessee).	Henry Treadway	ditto	0	0	1	ditto.	
1,092	Part of garden attached to adjoining cottages.	Sutton Abbott	Unoccupied	ditto	0	1	18	ditto.	
1,093	Stable and yard	H. Evans	Unoccupied	ditto	0	0	13	ditto.	
1,094	Garden attached to adjoining cottages.	H. Evans	H. Evans and James Beadle	ditto	0	0	21	ditto.	
1,095	House, stable, and garden	John Macomie	C. O. Rodgers	ditto	0	2	6	ditto.	
1,096	House, stable, and garden	John Macomie	P. T. Brantingham	ditto	0	2	0	ditto.	
1,097	House, stable, and garden	John Macomie	E. Lewin	ditto	0	2	2	ditto.	
1,098	Part of garden attached to adjoining house.	John Macomie	E. Lewin	ditto	0	2	4	ditto.	
1,099	House, garden, and paddock	Jasper Smith	Frederick Hogg	ditto	0	2	23	ditto.	
1,100	Stable yard, arable and grass land	Frederick Stock	Frederick Stock	ditto	1	0	15	ditto.	
1,101	House and garden	Thomas Squires	Thomas Squires	ditto	1	0	4	ditto.	
1,102	House and garden	Edward Owen	Thomas Brown	ditto	0	2	0	Subject.	
1,103	House and garden	Edward Owen	Thomas Farish	ditto	0	2	0	ditto.	
1,104	Christ's Church and yard	Rev. G. S. Fitz-Gerald	- - - - -	ditto	1	0	33	ditto.	
1,105	Recreation ground	Wanstead Local Board of Health.	- - - - -	ditto	8	2	0	ditto.	
1,106	Sheds and yard	Samuel Acock	Thomas Skenerton	ditto	0	0	11	Released.	
1,107	Grass	Lord Mornington's Trustees	Charles Skipper	ditto	5	3	37	Subject.	
1,107 A	Roadway	Mr. Davis	Mr. Davis	ditto	0	1	10	ditto.	
1,108	Brick field	Lord Mornington's Trustees (W. Hill's executors, lessees).	W. Hill's executors	ditto	19	1	25	ditto.	
1,109	House, offices, and garden	Lord Mornington's Trustees (W. Hill's executors, lessees)	W. Hill's executors	ditto	0	0	15	ditto.	
1,110	House and homestead	C. H. Lake	C. H. Lake	ditto	2	0	0	ditto.	
1,111	Arable field	Lord Mornington's Trustees	C. H. Lake	ditto	6	2	15	ditto.	
1,112	Arable and grass land thrown to adjoining fields.	Lord Mornington's Trustees	C. H. Lake	ditto	22	1	16	Released.	
1,113	House, shed, and garden	Joseph Dunkley	J. Druitt	ditto	1	0	2	Subject.	

1,114	Gardens and pleasure grounds attached to adjoining house.	Lord Mornington's Trustees	Francis Dring	ditto	0	3	35	ditto.	
1,115	Grass land attached to the Infant Orphan Asylum.	Trustees of the Infant Orphan Asylum.	Trustees of the Infant Orphan Asylum.	ditto	0	0	35	ditto	No. 1,115 is subject to an agreement, dated the 9th day of November 1876, for the purchase thereof by the Corporation of the City of London.
1,115 A	Grass land, attached to the Infant Orphan Asylum.	Trustees of the Infant Orphan Asylum.	Trustees of the Infant Orphan Asylum.	ditto	0	0	5	ditto.	
1,116	Plantation	Trustees of the Infant Orphan Asylum.	Trustees of the Infant Orphan Asylum.	ditto	1	2	32	Released.	
1,117	Land adjoining the Infant Orphan Asylum.	Trustees of the Infant Orphan Asylum.	Trustees of the Infant Orphan Asylum.	ditto	1	0	35	ditto.	
1,118	Grass land	Lord Mornington's Trustees (James Denham, lessee).	J. Denham	ditto	1	1	38	ditto.	
1,119	Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum and grounds.	Trustees of the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum.	Trustees of the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum.	ditto	7	3	10	ditto.	
1,120	Plot of building land	Robert Marnock	In hand	ditto	0	2	20	ditto.	
1,121	House and garden	Robert Marnock, or General Finance, Mortgage, and Discount Company.		ditto	0	0	15	ditto.	
1,122	House and garden	Robert Marnock, or General Finance, Mortgage, and Discount Company.		ditto	0	0	15	ditto.	
1,123	House and garden	General Finance, Mortgage, and Discount Company.	Unoccupied	ditto	0	0	15	ditto.	
1,124	House and garden	General Finance, Mortgage, and Discount Company.	Unoccupied	ditto	0	0	15	ditto.	
1,125	House and garden	Mr. Dovey	John Brindley	ditto	0	0	15	ditto.	
1,126	House and garden	Mr. Dovey	George Austin	ditto	0	0	15	ditto.	
1,127	Plot of building land	Robert Marnock	In hand	ditto	1	0	0	ditto.	
1,129	House and garden	Daniel Heathorne	Daniel Heathorne	ditto	0	0	32	ditto.	
1,130	House and garden	Emperor Life Insurance Company.	John Joliffe	ditto	0	0	16	ditto.	
1,131	House and garden	Emperor Life Insurance Company.	W. Wooton	ditto	0	0	12	ditto.	
1,132	House and garden	Emperor Life Insurance Company.	Emma Collins	ditto	0	0	12	ditto.	
1,133	House and garden	Emperor Life Insurance Company.	Joseph Howe	ditto	0	0	11	ditto.	
1,134	House and garden	Alfred Cumming	Alfred Cumming	ditto	0	0	10	ditto.	
1,135	House and garden	Alfred Cumming	Mary Fish	ditto	0	0	9	ditto.	
1,136	House and garden	James Jago	Robert Whitehead	ditto	0	0	8	ditto.	
1,137	House and garden	James Jago	James Jago	ditto	0	0	8	ditto.	
1,138	House and garden	John A. Lyon	John Miller	ditto	0	0	10	ditto.	
1,139	House and garden	William Argent	W. Argent	ditto	0	0	10	ditto.	
1,140	House and garden	John A. Lyon	Mr. Watson	ditto	0	0	9	ditto.	
1,141	House and garden	John A. Lyon	C. Hobbins	ditto	0	0	8	ditto.	
1,142	House and garden	John A. Lyon	H. Millington	ditto	0	0	7	ditto.	
1,143	House and garden	John A. Lyon	Alfred Tranter	ditto	0	0	7	ditto.	
1,144	House and garden	W. Budd	James Salmons	ditto	0	0	8	ditto.	
1,145	House and garden	John A. Lyon	W. Confield	ditto	0	0	10	ditto.	
1,146	House and garden	Mr. Wilkins	James Smith	ditto	0	0	10	ditto.	
1,147	House and garden	Mr. Perry	F. W. Cox	ditto	0	0	10	ditto.	
1,148	House and garden	J. Routledge	J. Routledge	ditto	0	0	10	ditto.	

REFERENCE to the Plan of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, &c.—Southern Portion.—Nos. 668 to 1,558—*continued.*

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity. A. R. P.	Released from, or Subject to, Crown's Forestal Rights.	REMARKS.
	WANSTEAD with STONE HALL MANOR—*continued.*						
1,149	House and garden	Edward Watson	Edward Watson	Inclosed	0 0 10	Released.	
1,150	House and garden	Miss Hatton	A. H. Clinkard	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
1,151	House and garden	J. and J. N. Miller	Miss Miller	ditto	0 0 20	ditto.	
1,152	House and garden	F. W. Crispin	F. W. Crispin	ditto	0 0 22	ditto.	
1,153	House and garden	Mr. Richardson	Chas. Geo. Ibert	ditto	0 0 21	ditto.	
1,154	Plot of garden ground	Mr. Wilmot	Mr. Wilmot	ditto	0 1 10	ditto.	
1,155	Cuckfield Arms public-house	F. Elfick	J. Barber	ditto	0 0 24	ditto.	
1,156	Stables and yard	F. Elfick	T. Bradshaw	ditto	0 0 20	ditto.	
1,157	House, shop, and garden	T. M. Wilkinson	W. H. Smith	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
1,158	House, shop, and garden	T. M. Wilkinson	Mr. Taylor	ditto	0 0 7	ditto.	
1,159	House, shop, and garden	T. M. Wilkinson	T. Rayson	ditto	0 0 7	ditto.	
1,160	House, shop, and garden	T. M. Wilkinson	G. J. Francis	ditto	0 0 7	ditto.	
1,161	House, shop, and garden	T. M. Wilkinson	F. L. Wilmot	ditto	0 0 7	ditto.	
1,162	House, shop, and garden	T. M. Wilkinson	C. Bodger	ditto	0 0 7	ditto.	
1,163	House, shop, and garden	Ann Wilkinson	John Anstey	ditto	0 0 7	ditto.	
1,164	House, shop, and garden	T. Bird, jun.	T. Bird, jun.	ditto	0 0 7	ditto.	
1,165	Plot of building land	Messrs. Fuller & Land	In hand	ditto	0 1 13	ditto.	
1,166	House, garden, and stables	Dr. Argles	Drs. Argles and Hawkes	ditto	0 1 0	ditto.	
1,167	House and garden	John Styles	John Styles	ditto	0 0 24	ditto.	
1,168	House and garden	Frederick Carter	Frederick Carter	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
1,169	House and garden	Mr. Mellick	Mr. Passmore	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
1,170	House and garden	Miss Anne Tegg	Miss Tegg	ditto	0 0 11	ditto.	
1,171	House and garden	R. C. West	R. C. West	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
1,172	House and garden	Charles Styles	Charles Styles	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
1,173	House and garden	Thomas A. Styles	Thomas A. Styles	ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
1,174	House and garden	Mr. Lambert	W. Crouch	ditto	0 0 9	ditto.	
1,175	House and garden	W. Griffith	W. Griffith	ditto	0 0 8	ditto.	
1,176	House and garden	L. Hatton	L. Hatton	ditto	0 0 15	ditto.	
1,177	House and garden	W. Wilkinson	W. Wilkinson	ditto	0 0 30	ditto.	
1,178	Coach house and stable	W. Wilkinson	J. Anstey	ditto	0 0 7	ditto.	
1,179	House and garden	T. C. Hogard	J. Rule	ditto	0 0 14	ditto.	
1,180	House and garden	Miss Townsend	J. Pick	ditto	0 0 8	ditto.	
1,181	House and garden	Miss Townsend	Mr. Fairchild	ditto	0 0 8	ditto.	
1,182	House and garden	Mrs. Raymond	Charles Seymour	ditto	0 0 8	ditto.	
1,183	House and garden	Mrs. Raymond	Mrs. Lloyd	ditto	0 0 8	ditto.	
1,184	House and garden	Messrs. Stanland & Wiglesworth.	Mrs. Hills	ditto	0 0 8	ditto.	
1,185	House and garden	Messrs. Stanland & Wiglesworth.	Henry Heald	ditto	0 0 6	ditto.	
1,186	House and garden	Messrs. Stanland & Wiglesworth.	Mrs. Lucas	ditto	0 0 6	ditto.	
1,187	House and garden	Messrs. Stanland & Wiglesworth.	W. Dancaster	ditto	0 0 6	ditto.	

1,188	House and garden	Messrs. Stanland and Wiglesworth.	Mrs. Burt	ditto	0	0	6	ditto.
1,189	House and garden	Messrs. Stanland and Wiglesworth.	Henry Hurley	ditto	0	0	6	ditto.
1,190	House and garden	Messrs. Stanland and Wiglesworth.	William Coombe	ditto	0	0	6	ditto.
1,191	House and garden	Messrs. Stanland and Wiglesworth.	Mrs. Argeant	ditto	0	0	8	ditto.
1,192	House and garden	E. Edwards	Mr. Weston	ditto	0	0	8	ditto.
1,193	House and garden	E. Edwards	Mr. Priestley	ditto	0	0	8	ditto.
1,194	House and garden	E. Edwards	John Hunt	ditto	0	0	8	ditto.
1,195	House and garden	E. Edwards	T. Elkington	ditto	0	0	8	ditto.
1,196	House and garden	E. Edwards	H. Bradley	ditto	0	0	8	ditto.
1,197	House and garden	E. Edwards	H Ball	ditto	0	0	8	ditto.
1,198	House and garden	E. Edwards	Mr. Middleton	ditto	0	0	8	ditto.
1,199	House and garden	E. Edwards	T. Watson	ditto	0	0	8	ditto.
1,200	House and garden	E. Edwards	Berkley and Warren	ditto	0	0	8	ditto.
1,201	House and garden	G. Smith	G. Smith	ditto	0	0	20	ditto.
1,202	House and garden	G. Smith	W. Bertram	ditto	0	0	6	ditto.
1,203	House and garden	Miss Hatton	A. Miller	ditto	0	0	14	ditto.
1,204	House and garden	Thomas Perry	Thos. Perry	ditto	0	0	14	ditto.
1,205	House and garden	John Fretwell	John Fretwell	ditto	0	0	20	ditto.
1,206	House and garden	John Fretwell	J. H. Adamson	ditto	0	0	30	ditto.
1,207	Wesleyan chapel	H. W. Brook	In hand	ditto	0	1	2	ditto.
1,208	House and garden	Greenwood & Co.	Mrs. Gilbert	ditto	0	0	22	ditto.
1,209	House and garden	F. Peake	John T. Bressey	ditto	0	0	22	ditto.
1,210	House and garden	F. Rider	Mr. Turner	ditto	0	0	22	ditto.
1,211	House and garden	G. W. Marsden	G. A. Freudenthiel	ditto	0	0	22	ditto.
1,212	Garden ground	F. Peake	F. Peake	ditto	0	2	14	ditto.
1,212 A	Garden ground attached to house	G. W. Marsden	G. A. Freudenthiel	ditto	0	0	20	ditto.
1,213	Plot of garden ground attached to adjoining house.	Dr. Jones or F. Rider	Mr. Turner	ditto	0	0	20	ditto.
1,214	Part of garden attached to adjoining house.	F. Peake	J. Bressey	ditto	0	0	20	ditto.
1,215	Nursery garden	Greenwood & Co.	In hand	ditto	0	0	20	ditto.
1,216	Part of garden attached to adjoining house.	G. Smith	G. Smith	ditto	0	0	12	ditto.
1,217	House and garden	A. Ruffles	William Aiken	ditto	0	0	8	ditto.
1,218	House and garden	A. Ruffles	John Gray	ditto	0	0	8	ditto.
1,219	House and garden	Greenwood & Co.	Miss Sexon	ditto	0	0	8	ditto.
1,220	House and garden	H. Winderbank	H. Winderbank	ditto	0	0	8	ditto.
1,221	House and garden	W. Howth	Mrs. Parsons	ditto	0	0	8	ditto.
1,222	House and garden	W. Howth	G. Turk	ditto	0	0	8	ditto.
1,223	Plot of building land	Greenwood & Co.	In hand	ditto	4	2	0	ditto.
1,224	House and garden	J. B. Land	W. King	ditto	0	0	8	ditto.
1,225	House and garden	J. B. Land	Mr. Carney	ditto	0	0	8	ditto.
1,226	House and garden	Mr. Waters	Mrs. Saunders	ditto	0	0	7	ditto.
1,227	House and garden	Mr. Waters	Mrs. Jolley	ditto	0	0	7	ditto.
1,228	House and garden	W. Stollard	R. Mingay	ditto	0	0	7	ditto.
1,229	House and garden	W. Stollard	Mr. Love	ditto	0	0	7	ditto.
1,230	House and garden	W. Stollard	Mr. Evans	ditto	0	0	7	ditto.
1,231	House and garden	W. Stollard	Mrs. Case	ditto	0	0	7	ditto.

REFERENCE to the Plan of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, &c.—Southern Portion—Nos. 668 to 1,558—*continued.*

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity. A.	R.	P.	Released from, or Subject to, Crown's Forestal Rights.	REMARKS.
	WANSTEAD with STONE HALL MANOR—*continued.*								
1,232	House and garden	W. Stollard	Mrs. West	Inclosed	0	0	7	Released.	
1,233	House and garden	W. Stollard	H. W. Harrison	ditto	0	0	7	ditto.	
1,234	House and garden	John A. Lyon	Mrs. Cook	ditto	0	0	7	ditto	
1,235	House and garden	John A. Lyon	Unoccupied	ditto	0	0	7	ditto.	
1,236	Garden	Greenwood & Co., or J. A. Lyon.	-	ditto	0	0	34	ditto.	
1,237	Plot of building land	Greenwood & Co.	In hand	ditto	1	2	14	ditto.	
1,238	Plot of building land	Henry Smith	Israel Wells	ditto	0	0	6	ditto.	
1,239	Cottage and garden	Henry Smith	Israel Wells	ditto	0	0	6	ditto.	
1,240	Cottage and garden	Mr. Winnies	Mr. Prescott	ditto	0	0	6	ditto.	
1,241	Cottage and garden	Joseph Smith	Joseph Smith	ditto	0	0	6	ditto.	
1,242	House and garden	Joseph Smith	Mr. Cornell	ditto	0	0	6	ditto.	
1,243	House and garden	James Frost	James Frost	ditto	0	0	6	ditto.	
1,244	House and garden	James Frost	Mrs. Margon	ditto	0	0	6	ditto.	
1,245	House and garden	F. East	Mrs. Clark	ditto	0	0	6	ditto.	
1,246	House and garden	-	Mr. Farmer	ditto	0	0	6	ditto.	
1,247	House and garden	F. East	T. Durch	ditto	0	0	3	ditto.	
1,248	House and garden	F. East	Mrs. Blagan	ditto	0	0	6	ditto.	
1,249	House and garden	F. East	Mrs. Sprattley	ditto	0	0	6	ditto.	
1,250	House and garden	E. Edwards	Mrs. Preston	ditto	0	0	6	ditto.	
1,251	House and garden	E. Edwards	Mrs. Wood	ditto	0	0	6	ditto.	
1,252	House and garden	E. Edwards	Mrs. Strutt	ditto	0	0	6	ditto.	
1,253	House and garden	T. East	Mrs. Want	ditto	0	0	6	ditto.	
1,254	House and garden	T. East	Robert Freeman	ditto	0	0	6	ditto.	
1,255	House and garden	T. East	Robert Watley	ditto	0	0	6	ditto.	
1,256	House and garden	F. Wilkinson	W. Phillips	ditto	0	0	6	ditto.	
1,257	House and garden	F. Wilkinson	W. Bird	ditto	0	0	6	ditto.	
1,258	House and garden	F. Wilkinson	Saml. Smith	ditto	0	0	6	ditto.	
1,259	House and garden	F. Wilkinson	Mr. Bangs	ditto	0	0	6	ditto.	
1,260	House and garden	F. Wilkinson	Mrs. Sumner	ditto	0	0	6	ditto.	
1,261	House and garden	F. Wilkinson	F. Wilkinson	ditto	0	0	6	ditto.	
1,262	House and garden	H. Cork	Mrs. Ives	ditto	0	0	6	ditto.	
1,263	House and garden	H. Cork	Mr. Bowers	ditto	0	0	5	ditto.	
1,264	House and garden	H. Cork	Mrs. Godsel	ditto	0	0	5	ditto.	
1,265	House and garden	H. Cork	G. Dorrington	ditto	0	0	5	ditto.	
1,266	House and garden	H. Cork	Fredk. Smith	ditto	0	0	5	ditto.	
1,267	House and garden	Geo. Metcalfe	A. Weston	ditto	0	0	5	ditto.	
1,268	House and garden	Geo. Metcalfe	Mrs. Budgeon	ditto	0	0	5	ditto.	
1,269	House and garden	Geo. Metcalfe	James Sellon	ditto	0	0	5	ditto.	
1,270	House and garden	Geo. Metcalfe	Mr. Mercer	ditto	0	0	5	ditto.	
1,271	House and garden	Geo. Metcalfe	James Logan	ditto	0	0	5	ditto.	
1,272	House and garden	Geo. Metcalfe	Miss Read	ditto	0	0	5	ditto.	
1,273	House and garden	Mr. Stone	A. Alp	ditto	0	0	5	ditto.	

1,274	House and garden	Mr. Stone	H. King	ditto	0	0	5	ditto.
1,275	House and garden	Mr. Stone	H. Davis	ditto	0	0	5	ditto.
1,276	House and garden	Mr. Stone	J. Elliad	ditto	0	0	5	ditto.
1,277	House and garden	Mr. Stone	W. Wylies	ditto	0	0	5	ditto.
1,278	House and garden	The Temperance Permanent Land and Building Society.	Henry Hicks	ditto	0	0	5	ditto.
1,279	House and garden	The Temperance Permanent Land and Building Society.	Unoccupied	ditto	0	0	5	ditto.
1,280	Plot of building land	Greenwood & Co.	In hand	ditto	0	0	10	ditto.
1,281	House and garden	Richard Walters	W. Hindley	ditto	0	0	5	ditto.
1,282	Plot of building land	Greenwood & Co.	In hand	ditto	0	0	8	ditto.
1,283	House and garden	Mr. Saville	R. Bellam	ditto	0	0	9	ditto.
1,284	Plot of building land	Lord Mornington's Trustees	Henry Evans	ditto	0	2	0	ditto.
1,285	Part of garden	Lord Mornington's Trustees	Mr. Brooks	ditto	0	0	3	ditto.
1,286	Part of garden	Lord Mornington's Trustees	Mr. Jones	ditto	0	0	3	ditto.
1,287	Part of garden	Lord Mornington's Trustees	Mr. Mann	ditto	0	0	10	ditto.
1,288 to 1,288E	(*Vide* page 105.)							
1,289	Part of back garden to adjoining house.	G. H. Wilkinson	Mr. Watson	ditto	0	0	10	ditto.
1,290	Part of back garden to adjoining house.	G. H. Wilkinson	Mr. Abbott	ditto	0	0	11	ditto.
1,291	Part of back garden to adjoining house.	G. H. Wilkinson	Mr. Norton	ditto	0	0	11	ditto.
1,292	Part of back garden to adjoining house.	G. H. Wilkinson	Mr. Pearce	ditto	0	0	15	ditto.
1,293	Part of back garden to adjoining house.	G. H. Wilkinson	Unoccupied	ditto	0	0	22	ditto.
1,294	Part of back garden to adjoining house.	G. H. Wilkinson	Rev. — Hurry	ditto	0	0	20	ditto.
1,295	Part of back garden to adjoining house.	G. H. Wilkinson	Mr. Lomax	ditto	0	0	6	ditto.
1,296	Part of back garden to adjoining house.	G. H. Wilkinson	Rev. — Spence	ditto	0	0	6	ditto.
1,297	Garden	G. H. Wilkinson	F. Wykes	ditto	0	0	8	ditto.
1,298	House and garden	G. H. Wilkinson	F. Wykes	ditto	0	0	31	ditto.
1,299	House and garden	Benjamin Bostock or G. H. Wilkinson.	Benjamin Bostock	ditto	0	0	14	ditto.
1,300	House and garden	G. H. Wilkinson	Mr. Harvey	ditto	0	0	16	ditto.
1,301	House and garden	G. H. Wilkinson	Joseph Salmon	ditto	0	0	13	ditto.
1,302	House and garden	G. H. Wilkinson	Mr. Morgan	ditto	0	0	11	ditto.
1,303	House and garden	G. H. Wilkinson	Miss Collingwood	ditto	0	0	10	ditto.
1,304	Plot of building land	G. H. Wilkinson	In hand	ditto	0	0	11	ditto.
1,306	House and garden	Dr. Collins	Dr. Collins	ditto	1	0	0	ditto.
1,307	Pleasure ground	Dr. Collins	Dr. Collins	ditto	0	2	34	ditto.
1,308	House, garden, and stables	Francis Sharpin	Francis Sharpin	ditto	0	0	22	ditto.
1,309	House and garden	Mrs. Hale	George Weller	ditto	0	0	38	ditto.
1,310	Garden attached to house	Mrs. Hale	George Weller	ditto	0	0	22	ditto.
1,311	House and garden	Mrs. Widow's Trustees	George White	ditto	0	1	5	ditto.
1,312	House and garden	Jas. Haworth Mariage	Mrs. Mariage	ditto	0	1	4	ditto.
1,313	Garden adjoining house	Jas. Haworth Mariage	Mrs. Mariage	ditto	0	0	20	ditto.

REFERENCE to the Plans of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, &c.—SOUTHERN PORTION.—Nos. 668 to 1,558—*continued.*

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity. A.	R.	P.	Released from, or Subject to, Crown's Forestal Rights.	REMARKS.
	WANSTEAD with STONE HALL MANOR—*continued.*								
1,314	House and garden	Georg Preston	Mrs. Palmer	Inclosed	0	1	0	Released.	
1,315	House and garden	George Preston	Mrs. Witt	ditto	0	0	35	ditto.	
1,316	House and garden	George Preston	Henry Bliss	ditto	0	0	29	ditto.	
1,317	House and garden	Mr. Field	Unoccupied	ditto	0	0	33	ditto.	
1,318	House and garden	Mr. Field	Capt. Hay	ditto	0	0	33	ditto.	
1,319	Plot of building land	Greenwood & Co.	In hand	ditto	0	1	30	ditto.	
1,320	Plot of building land	Greenwood & Co.	In hand	ditto	1	0	39	ditto.	
1,320A	Plot of building land	Representatives of late Mrs. Porcas.		ditto	0	0	34	ditto.	
1,320B	Plot of building land	Greenwood & Co.	In hand	ditto	0	1	0	ditto.	
1,321	House and garden	J. A. Lyon	J. Petwee	ditto	0	1	0	ditto.	
1,322	House and garden	J. A. Lyon (James Trigg, Lessee).	James Trigg	ditto	0	0	26	ditto.	
1,323	House and garden	Mrs. Cooper	Mrs. Cooper	ditto	0	0	16	ditto.	
1,324	House and garden	Mr. Roebotham	Unoccupied	ditto	0	1	0	ditto.	
1,325	House and garden	Mr. Wilkinson	Mrs. Clark	ditto	0	0	30	ditto.	
1,326	Greenhouse and garden	J. H. Mariage	J. H. Mariage	ditto	0	0	11	ditto.	
1,327	House and garden	Mrs. Baines	Mrs. Baines	ditto	0	0	28	ditto.	
1,328	House and garden	Messrs. Lyon	Hume Fry	ditto	0	0	27	ditto.	
1,329	House and garden	Messrs. Lyon	John Breffit	ditto	0	0	28	ditto.	
1,330	House and garden	Messrs. Lyon	Mrs. Enzer	ditto	0	0	28	ditto.	
1,331	Plot of building land	Greenwood & Co.	In hand	ditto	0	0	34	ditto.	
1,332	House and garden	W. Wells	W. Wells	ditto	0	0	20	ditto.	
1,333 and 1,333A	(*Vide* page 105.)								
1,334	House and garden	R. Skelton	Dr. Cooper	ditto	0	2	20	ditto.	
1,335	House and garden	R. Skelton	A. Geers	ditto	0	3	0	ditto.	
1,336	Stable yard and garden	R. Skelton	A. Geers	ditto	0	1	5	ditto.	
1,337	Part of garden attached to adjoining house.	Robert Peake	R. Peake	ditto	0	1	33	ditto.	
1,338	House and garden	Lord Mornington's Trustees (A. Serjeant, Lessee).	A. Sarjeant	ditto	1	3	2	ditto.	
1,339	House and garden	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Chas. Gumm's Executors, Lessees).	Mr. Munns	ditto	1	3	0	ditto.	
1,340	House and garden	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Chas. Gumm's Executors, Lessees).	W. Pinchin	ditto	0	3	38	ditto.	
1,341	House and garden	Geo. Jas. Munday	G. J. Munday	ditto	0	2	4	ditto.	
1,341A	Garden ground attached to house	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Chas. Gumm's Executors, Lessees).	G. J. Munday	ditto	0	2	34	ditto.	

1,342	House and garden	E. H. Nathan	E. H. Nathan	ditto	0	3	31	ditto.		
1,343	Plot of building land	J. H. Crump	J. H. Crump	ditto	0	3	12	ditto.		
1,344	House and garden	J. H. Crump	J. H. Crump	ditto	0	3	10	ditto.		
1,345	House and garden	R. F. Butters	R. F. Butters	ditto	0	2	35	ditto.		
1,346	House and garden	H. Cook	H. Cook	ditto	0	1	8	ditto.		
1,347	Grass field	W. Forge	Unoccupied	ditto	1	0	0	ditto.		
1,348	House and garden	W. Forge	Unoccupied	ditto	1	0	4	ditto.		
1,349	Grass field	W. Forge	Unoccupied	ditto	1	0	16	ditto.		
1,350	House and garden	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Charles Gumm's Executors, Lessees).	J. H. Skibeck	ditto	1	0	17	ditto.		
1,351	Woodland	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Charles Gumm's Executors, lessees).	In hand	ditto	2	0	25	ditto.		
1,352	House and garden	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Charles Gumm's Executors, Lessees).	G. F. H. Clark	ditto	1	1	14	ditto.		
1,353	Woodland	Charles Gumm's Executors	In hand	ditto	3	0	24	ditto.		
1,354	House and garden	Lord Mornington's Trustees (G. Lane, Lessee).	Charles Skill	ditto	0	1	5	ditto.		
1,355	House and garden	Lord Mornington's Trustees (G. Lane, Lessee).	A. J. Wright	ditto	0	0	32	ditto.		
1,356	Woodland	Lord Mornington's Trustees	In hand	ditto	3	2	26	ditto.		
1,357	Garden	Lord Mornington's Trustees	Mr. Richards	ditto	0	1	32	ditto.		
1,358	Drying ground	James Withers	Gardiner, Mears, Pilcher, Cripps, and Cadd.	ditto	0	1	4	ditto.		
1,359	Garden	Charles Pennyfeather	Charles Pennyfeather	ditto	0	1	4	ditto.		
1,360	Garden and shed	James Taylor	Mr. Webster	ditto	0	1	4	ditto.		
1,361	Garden	J. Macomie	Mr. Mears	ditto	0	1	4	ditto.		
1,362	Garden	Mrs. Bates	Mr. Joyce	ditto	0	1	4	ditto.		
1,363	Garden	Mr. Peak	Mr. Sharpin	ditto	0	1	27	ditto.		
1,364	Garden	Mr. Peak	Thomas Skenerton	ditto	0	0	18	ditto.		
1,365	Arable field	Mrs. Bates	Thomas Skenerton	ditto	1	3	20	ditto.		
1,366	Arable field	F. Stock	F. Stock	ditto	7	2	30	ditto.		
1,367	Grass field	Horatio Davis	Horatio Davis	ditto	2	0	0	ditto.		
1,368	Gravel pit	Lord Mornington's Trustees	In hand	ditto	3	3	20	ditto.		
1,368 A	Part of grass field	James Wright	James Wright	ditto	0	1	20	ditto		The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,473, in Ruckholts Manor.
1,368 B	Part of garden attached to house	James Wright	James Wright	ditto	0	0	12	ditto		The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,472 in Ruckholts Manor.
1,368 C	Part of garden attached to house	James Wright	Thomas Collier	ditto	0	0	6	ditto		The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,471 in Ruckholts Manor.
1,369	House and garden	James Deal	George Emery	ditto	0	3	18	ditto.		
1,370	House and part of garden	James Deal	W. H. Pinder	ditto	0	2	34	ditto		The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,478 in Ruckholts Manor.
1,371	Part of house and garden	James Deal	George Willmott	ditto	0	0	17	ditto		The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,477 in Ruckholts Manor.

REFERENCE to the Plan of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, &c.—Southern Portion—Nos. 668 to 1,538—*continued.*

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity. A. R. P.	Released from, or Subject to, Crown's Forestal Rights.	REMARKS.
	WANSTEAD with STONE HALL MANOR—*continued.*						
1,372	Weaver's Almshouses and grounds	Trustees of Weaver's Almshouses.	Part in hand, remainder, William Arber.	Inclosed.	2 2 35	Released.	
1,373	Grass field	Edward Owen	Thomas Brown	ditto	0 3 5	ditto.	
1,374	Grass field	Mathew Mumford	Thomas Brown	ditto	0 2 38	ditto.	
1,375	Building land	W. Goodman	W. Goodman	ditto	0 0 36	ditto	The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,485 in Ruckholts Manor.
1,376	Shed and part of builder's yard	William Arber	William Arber	ditto	0 1 17	ditto	The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,485A in Ruckholts Manor.
1,377	Plot of building land	British Land Company, Limited, and F. Brown.		ditto	0 0 39	ditto.	
1,378	House and garden	W. H. Bawtree	W. H. Bawtree	ditto	0 0 39	ditto.	
1,379	Plot of building land	B. White	B. White	ditto	0 1 20	ditto.	
1,380	House and garden	Mr. Watts	Joseph Turner	ditto	0 0 24	ditto.	
1,381	House and garden	Mr. Watts	W. P. Wright	ditto	0 0 24	ditto.	
1,382	Plot of garden ground	Mr. Watts	A. Macgavin	ditto	0 0 20	ditto.	
1,383	Greenhouse and garden	Mr. Watts	A. Macgavin	ditto	0 0 34	ditto.	
1,384	House and garden	Mrs. Frost	William Abbott	ditto	0 1 4	ditto.	
1,385	House and garden	A. Macgavin	Raymond Pelley	ditto	0 0 39	ditto.	
1,386	House and garden	A. Macgavin	Mr. Nelson	ditto	0 1 3	ditto.	
1,387	House and garden	Mrs. Turner	Francis Hillbury	ditto	0 1 4	ditto.	
1,388	House and garden	James Turnbull	James Turner	ditto	0 1 1	ditto.	
1,389	House and garden	George Blackburn	George Blackburn	ditto	1 2 4	ditto.	
1,390	House and garden	Mrs. Proctor	Mrs. Proctor	ditto	0 1 9	ditto.	
1,391	House and garden	Hugh Mumford	Hugh Mumford	ditto	0 1 26	ditto.	
1,392	House and garden	Mr. Preachland	Mr. Preachland	ditto	0 0 36	ditto.	
1,393	House and garden	Mr. McCash	Geo. Noble	ditto	0 2 14	ditto.	
1,394	House and garden	P. F. Heisch	P. F. Heisch	ditto	0 2 14	ditto.	
1,395	House and garden	A. F. New	Mr. Sifkin	ditto	0 0 20	ditto.	
1,396	House and garden	A. F. New	Mr. Abott	ditto	0 0 20	ditto.	
1,397	House and garden	A. F. New	H. J. Clark	ditto	0 0 20	ditto.	
1,398	House and garden	A. F. New	Geo. Clark	ditto	0 0 20	ditto.	
1,399	Garden	Thomas Squires	P. F. Heisch	ditto	0 0 20	ditto.	
1,400	Garden	Thomas Squires	Thos. Squires	ditto	0 1 31	ditto.	
1,401	Building land	Mrs. Proctor	In hand	ditto	0 0 5	ditto	The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,483 in Ruckholts Manor.
1,402	Building land	G. M. E. Snow		ditto	0 0 28	ditto	The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,484 in Ruckholts Manor.
1,403	Building land	J. P. Miller		ditto	0 1 25	ditto	The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,513 in Ruckholts Manor.

1,404	House and garden	William Wright	Mrs. Dodshon	ditto	0 0 37	ditto.		
1,405	House and garden	Charles Poland	Mr. Innes	ditto	0 0 37	ditto.		
1,406	House and garden	F. N. Johnstone	F. N. Johnstone	ditto	0 0 37	ditto.		
1,407	House and garden	Robert Stainton	Robert Stainton	ditto	0 0 28	ditto.		
1,408	Greenhouse and garden	F. N. Johnstone	F. N. Johnstone	ditto	0 1 25	ditto.		
1,409	Building land	E. Jex		ditto	0 1 4	ditto		The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,512 A in Ruckholts Manor.
1,410	Building land	J. Prockter		ditto	0 0 14	ditto		The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,512 in Ruckholts Manor.
1,411	Rough land	George Borwick	Thomas Skennerton	ditto	21 1 15	ditto.		
1,412	Residence, lodge, and garden	Charles R. Vines	C. R. Vines	ditto	4 1 5	ditto.		
1,413	Beacontree Archery Ground	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Society of Friends, lessees).	Society of Friends	ditto	2 1 0	ditto.		
1,414	Rough land and avenue	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Samuel Johnson, lessee).	Mr. Thorpe	ditto	34 2 17	ditto		The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,517 in Ruckholts Manor.
1,415	Part of an arable field	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Samuel Johnson, lessee).	Mr. Thorpe	ditto	10 3 3	ditto		The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,518 in Ruckholts Manor.
			Total Acres Inclosed		256 1 15			
1,288	Wellesley Road			Open	0 3 0	ditto.		
1,288A	Part of Wellington Road			ditto	0 1 10	ditto.		
1,288B	Part of Wellington Road			ditto	0 2 22	ditto.		
1,288C	Mornington Road			ditto	0 3 24	ditto.		
1,288D	Part of Cowley Road			ditto	0 0 30	ditto.		
1,288E	Part of Cowley Road			ditto	0 1 17	ditto.		
1,333	Part of Sylvan Road			ditto	0 2 26	ditto.		
1,333A	Part of Sylvan Road			ditto	0 0 8	ditto.		
1,416	Waste by side of Woodford Road	Lords of Manor		ditto	3 0 0	Subject.		
1,417	Waste by side of Woodford Road	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 2 0	Released.		
1,418	Waste by side of Woodford Road	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 2 10	ditto.		
1,419	Waste by side of Woodford Road	Lords of Manor		ditto	1 0 25	ditto.		
1,419A	Waste by Infant Orphan Asylum	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 1 0	ditto.		
1,420	Eagle Pond	Trustees of the Infant Orphan Asylum.		ditto	8 1 34	ditto		No. 1,420 is subject to an agreement dated the 9th day of November 1876, for the purchase thereof by the Corporation of the City of London.
1,421	Waste by road to Woodford Bridge	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 2 38	Subject.		
1,422	Waste near Nightingale Lane	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 2 0	Released.		
1,423	Waste near Christ Church	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 3 30	ditto.		
1,423A	Waste near Christ Church	Wanstead Local Board of Health.		ditto	0 2 0	ditto.		
1,424	Waste by Christ Church	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 0 30	Subject.		
1,424A	Roadway			ditto	0 2 10	ditto.		
1,425	Waste by side of road	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 2 0	Released.		
1,425A	Roadway			ditto	0 1 20	ditto.		

REFERENCE to the Plan of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, &c.—SOUTHERN PORTION—Nos. 668 to 1,558—*continued.*

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity. A.	R.	P.	Released from, or Subject to, Crown's Forestal Rights.	REMARKS.
	WANSTEAD with STONE HALL MANOR—*continued.*								
1,425 B	Part of Cambridge Road			Open	0	3	27	Released.	
1,425 C	Part of road			ditto	0	0	20	ditto.	
1,426	Waste by side of road to Wanstead Park.	Lords of Manor		ditto	0	0	20	Subject.	
1,427	Part of Wanstead Flats	Lords of Manor		ditto	6	0	15	ditto.	
1,427 A	Strip by road	Lords of Manor		ditto	0	0	20	ditto.	
1,428	Part of Wanstead Flats	Lords of Manor		ditto	36	1	15	ditto.	
1,429	Part of Wanstead Flats	Lords of Manor		ditto	183	2	29	ditto.	
1,429 A	Strip by road	Lords of Manor		ditto	0	2	20	ditto.	
			TOTAL Acres Open		250	0	20		
	MANOR OF CANN HALL, otherwise CANNON HALL (Lord of the Manor, Captain JOHN MANBY COLEGRAVE).								
1,430	Arable land laid to adjoining field	Colonel Colegrave	C. H. Lake	Inclosed	0	0	17	Subject.	
1,431	Arable land laid to adjoining field	Colonel Colegrave	C. H. Lake	ditto	0	0	23	ditto.	
1,432	Part of the front garden to adjoining house in Ingham Place.	Mr. Small	Mr. Small	ditto	0	0	1	ditto.	
1,433	Part of garden attached to adjoining cottage.	Lord Mornington's Trustees (W. West, lessee).	Mr. Hidden	ditto	0	0	4	Released	The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,469 in Ruckholts Manor.
			TOTAL Inclosed		0	1	5		
1,435	Waste part of Wanstead Flats	Corporation of the City of London.		Open	72	3	35	ditto.	
1,436	Waste by Leyton Road	Lord of Manor		ditto	0	0	5	Subject.	
1,437	Waste by Leyton Road	Lord of Manor		ditto	0	0	5	ditto.	
1,438	Waste by Leyton Road	Lord of Manor		ditto	0	0	8	ditto.	
			TOTAL Acres Open		73	0	13		

1,439	Garden ground	Mrs. Ford Barclay	Mr. Tewson	Inclosed	0 0 5	Subject	The other part of this inclosure is No. 984 in Walthamstow Toney Manor.
1,440 and 1,441	(*Vide* below.)						
1,442	Formerly part of drinking pond, now converted into flower beds and walks.	Mr. Venables	Mr. Venables	ditto	0 0 28	ditto	The other part of this inclosure is No. 996 in Walthamstow Toney Manor.
			TOTAL Inclosed		0 0 33		
1,440	Piece of waste	Mrs. Ford Barclay	Mr. Tewson	Open	0 0 8	ditto.	
1,441	Piece of waste	Parish authorities	Parish authorities	ditto	0 0 18	ditto.	
1,443	Forest land	Lord of Manor		ditto	10 2 0	ditto.	
1,444	Grass land	Lord of Manor		ditto	6 0 0	ditto.	
1,445	Rough grass and bushes	Lord of Manor		ditto	51 0 0	ditto.	
1,446	Grass land	Lord of Manor		ditto	1 0 37	ditto.	
1,446 A	Waste by road	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
1,447	Forest land	Lord of Manor		ditto	2 1 20	ditto.	
1,448	Forest land	Lord of Manor		ditto	2 1 12	ditto.	
1,449	Waste in road	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 2 0	ditto.	
1,450	Waste in road	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 0 20	ditto.	
1,451	Waste in road	Lord of Manor		ditto	1 0 0	ditto.	
1,452	Waste by road	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 1 20	ditto.	
1,453	Part of Knott's Green	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 0 16	ditto.	
1,454	Waste by road	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
1,455	Waste by road	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 0 8	ditto.	
1,456	Waste by road	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 0 3	ditto.	
1,457	Waste by road	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
1,458	Waste by road	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
1,459	Waste by road	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 0 6	ditto.	
1,460	Waste by road	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 0 23	ditto.	
1,461	Forest land	Lord of Manor		ditto	2 0 20	ditto.	
1,462	Rough land	Lord of Manor		ditto	1 0 30	ditto.	
1,463	Forest land and strip by road	Lord of Manor		ditto	11 1 0	ditto.	
1,464	Forest land	Lord of Manor		ditto	46 0 0	ditto.	
			TOTAL Acres Open		136 3 1		

MANOR OF RUCKHOLTS (Lords of the Manor, Trustees of the late Earl of Mornington).

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity. A. R. P.	Released from, or Subject to, Crown's Forestral Rights.	REMARKS.
1,465	Waste near the entrance to residence, &c.	John Griffin	John Griffin	Inclosed	0 0 20	Subject.	
1,466	Part of play and drying ground attached to the Bethnal Green Industrial School.	Trustees of the Bethnal Green Schools.	In hand	ditto	0 2 2	ditto.	
1,467	Roadway	Lord Mornington's Trustees (C. Horne, lessee).		ditto	0 0 7	Released.	
1,468	Green Man Pond	Lord Mornington's Trustees	In hand	ditto	1 3 18	ditto.	
1,469	Part of garden attached to adjoining cottage.	Lord Mornington's Trustees (W. West, lessee).	Mr. Hidden	ditto	0 0 4	ditto	The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,433 in Cann Hall Manor.
1,470	Grass land attached to the Infant Orphan Asylum.	Trustees of the Infant Orphan Asylum.	Trustees of the Infant Orphan Asylum.	ditto	3 2 27	ditto	No. 1,470 is subject to an agreement dated the 9th day of November 1876, for the purchase thereof by the Corporation of the City of London.
1,470A	Grass land attached to the Infant Orphan Asylum.	Trustees of the Infant Orphan Asylum.	Trustees of the Infant Orphan Asylum.	ditto	0 3 26	ditto.	
1,471	House and part of garden	James Wright	Thomas Collier	ditto	0 0 38	ditto.	The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,368C in Wanstead Manor.
1,472	House and part of garden	James Wright	James Wright	ditto	0 0 8	ditto.	The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,368B in Wanstead Manor.
1,473	Part of grass field	James Wright	James Wright	ditto	0 0 18	ditto.	The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,368A in Wanstead Manor.
1,474	House and garden	James Deal	F. C. Morgan	ditto	0 1 12	ditto.	
1,475	Garden	James Deal	James Deal	ditto	0 1 10	ditto.	
1,476	House and garden.	James Deal	James Deal	ditto	0 0 15	ditto.	
1,477	Part of house and garden	James Deal	Geo. Millmott	ditto	0 0 11	ditto.	The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,371 in Wanstead Manor.
1,478	Part of garden attached to adjoining house.	James Deal	W. H. Pinder	ditto	0 0 9	ditto.	The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,370 in Wanstead Manor.
1,479	Grass land and ballast hole	Lord Mornington's Trustees	James and Henry Girling	ditto	4 0 5	ditto.	
1,480	Grass land	Lord Mornington's Trustees	George Murray	ditto	2 2 0	ditto.	
1,481	Part of ground attached to Weavers' Almshouses.	Trustees of Weavers' Almshouses.	In hand	ditto	0 0 24	ditto.	
1,482	Building land	Mr. Wildish	In hand	ditto	0 1 1	ditto.	

1,483	Building land	Mrs. Proctor	In hand	ditto	0	0	20	ditto	The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,401 in Wanstead Manor.
1,484	Building land	P. Attrell	ditto	ditto	0	0	24	ditto	The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,402 in Wanstead Manor.
1,485	Building land	Messrs. Long, Corfield, Goodman, Daniel, and Sharp.	ditto	ditto	0	2	19	ditto	The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,375 in Wanstead Manor.
1,485A	Part of builder's yard	William Arber	William Arber	ditto	0	0	10	ditto	The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,376 in Wanstead Manor.
1,486	House and garden	M. Bean	M. Bean	ditto	0	0	9	ditto.	
1,487	House and garden	M. Bean	Mrs. Taylor	ditto	0	0	9	ditto.	
1,488	House and garden	M. Bean	Basil Holmes	ditto	0	0	8	ditto.	
1,489	House and garden	M. Bean	Alfred Dale	ditto	0	0	9	ditto.	
1,490	House and garden	M. Bean	F. Evans	ditto	0	0	9	ditto.	
1,491	House and garden	M. Bean	C. S. Carey	ditto	0	0	9	ditto.	
1,492	House and garden	Mr. Duke	Mr. Duke	ditto	0	1	26	ditto.	
1,493	Building land	British Land Company (Limited), and Messrs. Boram, Wood, and McCash.	ditto	ditto	0	2	6	ditto.	
1,494	Building land	Messrs. W. Wood and C. Hayward.	ditto	ditto	0	1	18	ditto.	
1,495	Building land	British Land Company (Limited), and Messrs. J. W. Forge and J. S. Tilley.	ditto	ditto	0	1	12	ditto.	
1,496	Building land	British Land Company (Limited), and Messrs. W. Wren, W. Morris, and M. Bean.	ditto	ditto	0	1	18	ditto.	
1,497	House and garden	Mr. Hickmott	Unoccupied	ditto	0	0	14	ditto.	
1,498	Building land	British Land Company (Limited), and A. M. Hepburn.	ditto	ditto	0	0	37	ditto.	
1,499	Garden	Mark Bean	M. Bean	ditto	0	1	4	ditto.	
1,500	Garden	Mr. Proctor's Executors	In hand	ditto	0	1	0	ditto.	
1,501	Building land	British Land Company (Limited), and F. Corfield, F. Sarfas, and G. W. Wilding.	ditto	ditto	0	1	1	ditto.	
1,502	Gardens	Mr. Etteridge	Mr. Etteridge	ditto	0	0	7	ditto.	
1,503	Building land	British Land Company (Limited), and W. R. Allard and H. Moseley.	ditto	ditto	0	3	6	ditto.	
1,504	Garden	Mr. Etteridge	Mr. Etteridge	ditto	0	1	0	ditto.	
1,505	Garden	Mr. Etteridge	Mr. Etteridge	ditto	0	0	13	ditto.	
1,506	Building land	J. M. Knight	ditto	ditto	0	0	31	ditto.	
1,507	Grass field	Mr. Jaques	W. Dyer	ditto	0	2	0	ditto.	
1,508	House and garden	W. Dyer	W. Dyer	ditto	0	0	14	ditto.	
1,509	Building land	British Land Company (Limited), and W. Wood.	ditto	ditto	0	0	28	ditto.	
1,510	Building land	W. Arber	ditto	ditto	0	0	14	ditto.	
1,511	Building land	P. Attrell	ditto	ditto	0	0	28	ditto.	

REFERENCE to the Plan of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, &c.—Southern Portion—Nos. 668 to 1,558—*continued.*

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity. A. R. P.	Released from, or Subject to, Crown's Forestal Rights.	REMARKS.
	RUCKHOLTS MANOR—*continued.*						
1,512	Building land	J. Prockter		Inclosed	0 0 22	Released	The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,410 in Wanstead Manor.
1,512 A	Building land	W. D. Collins		ditto	0 0 10	ditto	The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,409 in Wanstead Manor.
1,513	Building land	J. P. Miller		ditto	0 0 4	ditto	The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,403 in Wanstead Manor.
1,514, 1,514 A and 1,514 B	(*Vide* below.)						
1,515	Part of rough land	George Borwick	Thos. Skenerton	ditto	4 3 30	ditto.	
1,516	Grass and arable land	Lord Mornington's Trustees	Thomas Bosworth	ditto	5 3 0	ditto.	
1,517	Rough land and avenue	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Samuel Johnson, lessee).	Mr. Thorpe	ditto	14 0 0	ditto	The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,414 in Wanstead Manor.
1,518	Part of an arable field	Lord Mornington's Trustees (Samuel Johnson, lessee).	Mr. Thorpe	ditto	2 0 21	ditto	The other part of this inclosure is No. 1,415 in Wanstead Manor.
1,535	Small plot of garden ground	W. West	Mr. Hidden	ditto	0 0 7	ditto.	
			Total Acres Inclosed		49 0 32		
1,514	Part of Cambridge Road			Open	0 0 22	ditto.	
1,514 A	Part of road			ditto	0 2 6	ditto.	
1,514 B	Road on Cambridge Park Estate			ditto	0 1 20	ditto.	
1,519	Waste near the Infant Orphan Asylum.	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 1 12	ditto.	
1,520	Waste near the Infant Orphan Asylum.	Lords of Manor		ditto	29 0 30	ditto.	
1,521	Waste near the Infant Orphan Asylum.	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 0 30	ditto.	
1,522	Waste by Green Man	Lords of Manor		ditto	1 0 0	ditto.	
1,522 A	Waste by Green Man	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 2 28	ditto.	
1,523	Waste by Green Man	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 1 30	ditto.	
1,524	Waste by Green Man	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 0 32	ditto.	
1,525	Waste near Beacontree Archery	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 0 20	ditto.	
1,526	Waste adjoining Wanstead Flats	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 1 0	ditto.	
1,527	Waste by Grove Green Road	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 0 10	ditto.	
1,528	Waste by Grove Green Road	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 0 6	ditto.	
1,529	Waste by side of road	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 0 6	ditto.	
1,530	Waste by side of road	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 0 4	ditto.	
1,531	Waste by Ruckholts Lane	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 0 5	ditto.	

1,532	Waste by Ruckholts Lane	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 0 11	ditto.
1,533	Waste by Ruckholts Lane	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 0 6	ditto.
1,534	Waste by side of road	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 0 34	ditto.
1,535	(*Vide* page 110).					
1,537	Waste by side of road	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 0 21¼	ditto.
1,538	Harrow Green	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 2 0	ditto.
			Total Acres Open		34 2 13¼	

MANOR OF ALDERSBROOK (Lords of the Manor, Trustees of the late Earl of Mornington).

1,539	Arable land laid to adjoining field	Lord Mornington's Trustees	C. H. Lake	Inclosed.	10 2 0	Subject.
1,540	Rough grass, formerly part of Wanstead Flats.	Lord Mornington's Trustees	In hand	ditto.	18 0 30	ditto.
			Total Acres Inclosed		28 2 30	
1,541	Waste part of Wanstead Flats	Lords of Manor		Open	7 1 22	ditto.
1,542	Waste by side of road	Lords of Manor		ditto	2 2 0	ditto.
			Total Acres Open		9 3 22	

MANOR OF WEST HAM or WOOD GRANGE (Lord of the Manor, Thomas Humphreys, Esq.).

1,543	Grass field	John Gladding	J. Peck, jun.	Inclosed	4 2 25	Released.
1,544	Grass field	John Gladding	Mr. Bousfield	ditto	3 3 20	ditto.
1,545	Grass field	John Gladding	J. Peck, jun.	ditto	4 2 7	ditto.
1,546	(*Vide* below.)					
1,547	Part of front gardens to the terrace of houses called Ingham Place.	Hall, Small, and others	Hall, Small, and others	ditto	0 0 17	ditto.
1,548	Triangular piece of land at Maryland Point.			ditto	0 0 25	ditto.
			Total Acres Inclosed		13 1 14	
1,546	Waste by side of road	Lord of Manor		Open	0 0 10	ditto.
1,549	Waste part of Wanstead Flats	John Gladding		ditto	3 3 34	ditto.
1,550	Waste by side of road	Lord of Manor		ditto	0 0 21	ditto.
			Total Acres Open		4 0 25	

REFERENCE to the Plan of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, &c.—SOUTHERN PORTION—Nos. 668 to 1,558—*continued.*

THE RECTORY MANOR (or REPUTED MANOR), (Lords of the Manor, the Representatives of the late CAPTAIN HAVISIDE).

Number on Plan.	DESCRIPTION.	Owner and Lessee.	Occupier.	Inclosed or Open.	Quantity. A. R. P.	Released from, or Subject to, Crown's Forestal Rights.	REMARKS.
1,551	Waste by side of road	Lords of Manor		Open	0 0 14	Subject.	
1,552	Waste by side of road	Lords of Manor		ditto	0 0 38	ditto.	
			TOTAL Open		0 1 12		

MANOR OF WALTHAMSTOW TONEY or HIGH HALL (Lady of the Manor, Miss FRANCES EVELYN MAYNARD, an Infant), or THE RECTORY MANOR (or REPUTED MANOR), (Lords of the Manor, the Representatives of the late CAPTAIN HAVISIDE).

1,553	Waste by road	Lady or Lords of Manor		Open	0 0 30	Subject.	
1,554	Waste in road	Lady or Lords of Manor		ditto	0 0 12	ditto.	
1,555	Waste in road	Lady or Lords of Manor		ditto	0 0 5	ditto.	
1,556	Waste in road	Lady or Lords of Manor		ditto	0 0 5	ditto.	
			TOTAL Open		0 1 12		

MANOR OF WALTHAMSTOW TONEY or HIGH HALL (Lady of the Manor, Miss FRANCES EVELYN MAYNARD, an Infant), or MANOR of LOW HALL, otherwise WALTHAMSTOW FRANCES (Lord of the Manor, SAMUEL RICHARD BOSANQUET, Esq.).

1,557	(*Vide* below).						
1,558	Waste by road	East London Waterworks Company.		Inclosed	0 0 3	Subject.	
			TOTAL Inclosed		0 0 3		
1,557	Waste by road	Lady or Lord of Manor		Open	0 0 13	ditto.	
			TOTAL Open		0 0 13		

REFERENCE to the Plan of the Waste Lands of Epping Forest, &c.—SOUTHERN PORTION—Nos. 668 to 1,558—*continued.*

SUMMARY of the WASTE LANDS in the SOUTHERN PORTION of EPPING FOREST.

NAME OF MANOR.	Quantity Inclosed.			Quantity Open.			Quantity Released from Crown's Rights.			Quantity Subject to Crown's Rights.			Total Quantity.		
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Woodford	182	1	25½	69	1	28½	188	3	25½	62	3	28½	251	3	14
Walthamstow Sarum, otherwise Salisbury Hall.	1	3	16	0	1	24	2	1	0	-	-	-	2	1	0
Higham Hills, otherwise Higham Bempstead.	113	1	26	13	1	36	126	3	22	-	-	-	126	3	22
Walthamstow Toney or High Hall	6	1	29	240	0	33	1	0	0	245	2	22	246	2	22
Low Hall, otherwise Walthamstow Frances	0	1	16	0	1	37	-	-	-	0	3	13	0	3	13
Wanstead with Stone Hall	256	1	15	250	0	20	222	0	15	284	1	20	506	1	35
Cann Hall, otherwise Cannon Hall	0	1	5	73	0	13	72	3	39	0	1	19	73	1	18
Layton, otherwise Low Leighton, otherwise Leighton Grange.	0	0	33	136	3	1	-	-	-	136	3	34	136	3	34
Ruckholts	49	0	32	34	2	13¼	83	0	23¼	0	2	22	83	3	5¼
Aldersbrook	28	2	30	9	3	22	-	-	-	38	2	12	38	2	12
West Ham or Wood Grange	13	1	14	4	0	25	17	1	39	-	-	-	17	1	39
The Rectory	-	-	-	0	1	12	-	-	-	0	1	12	0	1	12
Walthamstow Toney or High Hall, or The Rectory.	-	-	-	0	1	12	-	-	-	0	1	12	0	1	12
Walthamstow Toney or High Hall or Low Hall, otherwise Walthamstow Frances.	0	0	3	0	0	13	-	-	-	0	0	16	0	0	16
TOTAL Acres	652	2	4½	833	1	9¾	714	3	3¾	771	0	10½	1,485	3	14¼

SCHEDULE B. referred to in the SCHEME of the EPPING FOREST COMMISSIONERS, dated the 23rd day of February 1877.

THE right of the inhabitants of the Manor and Parish of Loughton from the hour of 12 at night on the 11th day of November in every year until the same hour on the 23rd day of April in every succeeding year to cut or lop, under the name of lopwood, the boughs and branches of the trees growing upon the waste lands of the said Forest within the precincts of the said Manor (except on the parts thereof called Monks Wood, containing together 98 *a.* 0 *r.* 13 *p.*, which lie on the north-west side of the said parish and the portion called the Loughton Piece containing 7 *a.* 3 *r.* 30 *p.*, which lies at the extreme west of the said parish) in such manner as not to destroy or unnecessarily injure the same trees for the proper use and consumption of the said inhabitants as fuel within the said Manor and Parish.

The right of all the customary and free tenants of the manor of Theydon Bois, in respect of ancient tenements held of the manor, of common of estovers within the manor aforesaid within the said forest, namely, to cut from the woods and trees growing on the wastes of the said manor within the said forest from the hour of 12 at night on the 11th day of November in every year, until the same hour on the 23rd day of April in every succeeding year sufficient fuel to be spent and burnt in their ancient messuages, and to be carried away before the 24th day of June in one carriage (a sled) with two horses for each turn only.

The following rights in respect of Assignments of Fuel or Wood within the manors of Waltham Holy Cross and Sewardstone respectively (that is to say):—

In the MANOR of WALTHAM HOLY CROSS.

Letter on Parish Map showing Assignments.	Owners.	Occupiers.	Name of Property with which Assignments held.	Extent of Assignments. A.	R.	P.
A.	Edward Jones Williams	Daniel Clark	Farm at Copped Hall Green.	47	3	30
B.	Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart.	Robert Bakewell Muglestone.	Cobbin End	32	2	20
C.	Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart.	Isaiah Hobson	Kents Farm or Fearn Hall.	5	2	16
D.	Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart.	Isaiah Hobson	Kents Farm or Fearn Hall.	5	0	20
E.	Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart.	Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart.	Stubbons Hall or Warlies	12	0	9
F.	Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart.	William and Charles Webster.	Warlies Farm	44	1	4
G.	Walter Charles Metcalfe	Walter Charles Metcalfe.	Copped Hall Green	9	2	5
H.	Henry Peale Bird and the Reverend Thomas Pitman, Trustees of Peter's Charity.	William Hanson	Pick Hill	21	3	16
I.	Trustees of Beale Blackwell Colvin, deceased.	George Symondson	Sudbury Farm	15	0	20
J.	Trustees of Beale Blackwell Colvin, deceased.	Josiah Emery	Wood Green Farm	12	1	10
K.	Trustees of Beale Blackwell Colvin, deceased.	George Symondson	Upshire Hall	9	0	4
L.	Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart.	William and Charles Webster.	Warlies	9	1	10
M.	Trustees of Beale Blackwell Colvin, deceased.	George Symondson	Southend Farm	12	3	9
N.	Robert Edwards	John Hyde	Farm at Honey Lane Green.	10	1	20
O.	Sir Herewald Wake, Bart.	Sir Herewald Wake, Bart.	Manor of Waltham Holy Cross.	8	0	6
P.	Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart.	Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart.	Warlies	9	2	25

Letter on Parish Map showing Assignments.	Owners.	Occupiers.	Name of Property with which Assignments held.	Extent of Assignments. A.	R.	P.
Q.	Robert Edwards	Robert Edwards	Beech Hill Park Farm	11	3	2
R.	Corporation of the City of London.	Truman, Hanbury & Co.	King's Oak Public House	14	3	25
S.	Robert Edwards	George Cole	Avey Lane Farm	19	2	20
T.	Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart.	Robert Bakewell Muglestone.	Maynards	7	2	36
U.	Robert Edwards	John Hyde	Pynest Green Farm	6	0	29
V.	Robert Edwards	George Symondson	Skillett's Hill Farm	6	3	24
W.	Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart.	Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart.	Warlies	7	0	4
X.	Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart.	Isaiah Hobson	Fearn Hall	4	0	35
Y.	William Harding	William Harding	Blue House, Copped Hall Green.	9	3	32
Z.	George Wythes	George Wythes and George Doe.	Ladys Farm	4	3	20
&	Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart.	John Ellis	Warlies	8	1	32
a.	Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart.	Countess of Gainsborough	Convalescent Home at Copped Hall Green.	2	0	4
b.	Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart.	John Ellis	Warlies	7	0	12
c.	Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart.	John Ellis	Warlies	2	0	12
d.	Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart.	William Parish	Copped Hall Green	2	1	16
e.	Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart.	John Ellis	Warlies	6	1	37
			TOTAL	387	1	4

In the MANOR of SEWARDSTONE.

BX.	John Grove Hilderson	Peter Mills	Nether House	6	2	2
CD.	William Alfred Gibbs	William Alfred Gibbs	Gillwell Park	11	2	2
CE.	John Speed Davies	John Speed Davies	Yardley House	29	1	32
CF.	The Devisees of Stephen Kent	—— Walker	Cashfield	1	0	25
F.	Charles William Hamilton Sotheby	Charles William Hamilton Sotheby.	Manor House	5	3	5
G.	Charles William Hamilton Sotheby	Charles William Hamilton Sotheby.	Manor House	8	1	15
H.	Peter Mills or Frederick Joyner, as trustee of the marriage settlement of W. D. Butcher and Eliza his wife.	Peter Mills	Chapel Field or Luther's or Home Farm	5	2	34
IB.	Devisees of T. Leverton	J. J. Homer	Woodlands	6	0	12
K.	William Mellis	William Mellis	Sewardstone Lodge	9	0	0
L.	Charles William Hamilton Sotheby	Charles William Hamilton Sotheby.		3	3	18
M.	The Devisees of Charles Preston	Charles Patmore	Picks Farm	4	2	10
N.	The Devisees of T. Leverton	J. J. Homer	Woodlands	2	2	0
NB.	The Devisees of Stephen Kent		Cashfield	4	3	10
OP.	John Speed Davies	John Speed Davies	Yardley House	6	3	10
OW.	Peter Mills or Frederick Joyner, as trustee of the marriage settlement of W. D. Butcher and Eliza his wife.	Peter Mills	Chapel Field or Luther's or Home Farm	6	1	0

Letter on Parish Map showing Assignments.	Owners.	Occupiers.	Name of Property with which Assignments held.	Extent of Assignments. A.	R.	P.
OZ.	William Woodham Connop	—— Saunders	Honey Lane	3	3	30
P.	Thomas Charles Baring, M.P.	Thomas Charles Baring, M.P.	- - - -	4	2	19
Q.	Mrs. Hans Sotheby	James Martin	Manor Cottage	3	2	5
R.	John Craven	John Ashcombe	Nether House	2	2	16
R.	John Craven	John Ashcombe	Nether House	2	1	18
SV.	William Alfred Gibbs	William Alfred Gibbs	Gillwell Park	7	0	33
T.	Charles William Hamilton Sotheby	Charles William Hamilton Sotheby.	- - - -	1	3	16
U.	William Mellis	William Mellis	Sewardstone Lodge	1	1	4
VS.	Peter Mills	Peter Mills	Moon Field	2	1	34
X.	William Mellis	William Mellis	Sewardstone Lodge	2	0	0
Y.	Henry Baker	Frederick Salmon	House, formerly called Highlander's Home.	10	0	5
YE.	John Craven	John Ashcombe	Nether House Farm	5	1	20
ZA.	William Alfred Gibbs	William Alfred Gibbs	Gillwell Park	6	2	35
ZB.	John Craven	John Ashcombe	Nether House Farm	9	2	32
ZO.	John Craven	- - -	Nether House	6	0	20
ZE.	The Devisees of Charles Preston or Frederick Joyner, as trustee of the marriage settlement of W. D. Butcher and Eliza his wife	Thomas Darling	Bury Farm or Luther's or Home Farm	3	2	14
			TOTAL	185	2	26

The Rights of the following REEVES in respect of FEES for MARKING CATTLE in the following Parishes:—

Name of Reeve.	Name of Parish.
Robert Rounding	Woodford.
George Jordan	Walthamstow.
Samuel Steward	Leyton.
Josiah Jessop	Chingford.

The right of the owners and occupiers for the time being of certain hereditaments known as Forest House, and three crofts of land, containing 20 acres, in the manor of Layton, otherwise Low Leighton, otherwise Leighton Grange, in the parish of Leyton, now belonging to Samuel Richard Bosanquet, to dig and get gravel in the wastes of the said manor within the said Forest, in respect of and for use on the said hereditaments.

The right of William Bulkeley Glasse and Andrew Alfred Collyer Bristow, the trustees of the will of the late William Richard Arthur, Earl of Mornington, dated the 27th day of June 1863, in respect of the office of Lord Warden of the Forest, so far as affected by this Scheme.

The Right of Robert Rounding aforesaid in respect of the office of Under Keeper of the Walk of Woodford.

Seal of the Epping Forest Commissioners.

(Signed) *Charles Wood* (Chairman).
J. W. Perry Watlington.
John Locke.
Henry Fo:d Barclay.

NORTHERN PORTION PART I

PLAN

OF WASTE LANDS IN THE

NORTHERN PORTION
OF
EPPING FOREST
IN THE
COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Within the meaning of the Epping Forest Act 1871,
as ascertained by the Epping Forest Commissioners and referred to in their
Scheme dated the 23rd day of February 1877.

SCALE OF CHAINS

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 CHAINS.

NOTE.
Inclosures are Colored Pink.
Open Wastes are Colored Green.

Charles Lowe (Chairman)
J. McKerrell Wellington
John Lubbock
Henry Lord Barrington

(Epping Forest Commissioners.)

L.S

NORTHWEALD BASSET PARISH

THORNWOOD COMMON

Northweald Bassett Parish
Epping Parish

EPPING PLAIN

MANOR

EPPING BURY

THEYDON GARNON MANOR

COCK INN

TOWN OF EPPING

CHIGWELL

CHIGWELL ROW

CHIGWELL HILL

CHIGWELL HIGH ROAD

CHIGWELL LANE

CHIGWELL STREET

CHIGWELL HIGH STREET

CHIGWELL ROW COMMON

CHIGWELL ROW GREEN

CHIGWELL HILL GREEN

CHIGWELL HILL COMMON

CHIGWELL HIGH STREET COMMON

CHIGWELL HIGH STREET GREEN

NORTHERN PORTION PART 2.

NORTHERN PORTION PART 3.

HONEY LANE

HONEY LANE QUARTERS

HONEY LANE PLAIN

Waltham Holy Cross and Loughton Parish Boundary

Waltham Holy Cross and Loughton Manor

COMICAL CORNER

PYNEST GREEN

HIGHBEECH HILL

KINGS OAK P.H.

SAND PIT PLAIN

TURPIN'S CAVE

DEBDEN

BROOM HILL

TROUT HOLLOW

COUPAL HILL

GREAT MONKS WOOD

LITTLE MONKS WOOD

GOLDINGS HILL

GOLDINGS WOODS

DEBDEN SLADE

BEARDS BUSHES

STAPLES HILLS

STAPLES ROAD

KINGS HEAD P.H.

STRAWBERRY HILL

CROWN INN

to Loughton Station

LOUGHTON VILLAGE

WARREN HILL

WARREN HOUSE

LODGE

Seward Stone Loughton Parish Boundary

CHURCH

FAIRMEAD HOUSE

FAIRMEAD LODGE

FAIRMEAD PLAIN

ALMSHOUSE PLAIN

ROUND THICKET

LEPPITS LANE END

LEPPITS HILL

FAIRMEAD BOTTOM

SEWARDSTONE GREEN

Carrolls Farm

SEWARDSTONE ROAD

Sewardstone Bury

NORTHERN PORTION PART 4.

BURY WOOD

Stewardstone Hamlet & Manor
Chingford St Paul Manor

HAWK WOOD FARM

BURY PATH

Chingford St Paul Manor
Chingford Earls Manor

THE WARREN

Queen Elizabeth's Lodge

HAWKWOOD HOUSE

HAWK WOOD

THE WARREN POND

CHINGFORD ST PAUL MANOR

CHINGFORD EARLS MANOR

FOREST SIDE

CHINGFORD GREEN

Chingford New Church

CHINGFORD STATION

FRIDAY HILL

GOWERS AND BUCKERELLS OR CHINGFORD ST PAUL OR CHINGFORD EARLS MANOR

CHINGFORD VILLACE

Old Church

PRINCE ALBERT PH

LINKS GREEN

WALTHAMSTOW & LEYTONSTONE RAILWAY

CHINGFORD HATCH

WOODFORD MANOR

Parish and Manor
Loughton Chigwell

ROEBUCK INN

CHURCH

CHIGWELL

WEST HATCH MANOR

BALDFACED STAG INN

LORDS OR LODGE BUSHES

Robert C. Bruce

Surveyor.

Whitehall London

PLAN

OF WASTE LANDS IN THE

SOUTHERN PORTION OF EPPING FOREST IN THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Within the meaning of the Epping Forest Act 1871, as ascertained by the Epping Forest Commissioners and referred to in their Scheme dated the 23rd day of February 1877.

Charles Wood (Chairman)
J. W. Perry Watling Bt
John Locke
Edmd Lord Barclay
Epping Forest Commissioners

SCALE OF CHAINS.
0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 CHAINS.

NOTE.
Inclosures are Colored Pink.
Open Wastes are Colored Green.

ENLARGED PLAN. SOUTHERN PORTION
SHEWING FROM
Nos 1092 to 1094 and from 1120 to 1308.
PART 2.
Joining Line
WOODFORD
WALTHAMSTOW
TOTTENHAM
WALTHAMSTOW TONEY OR THE RECTORY MANOR
High Hall Manor
THE RECTORY MANOR
CLAY STREET
MARSH STREET
WOOD STREET STATION
ST JAMES' STREET STATION
CROYE LANE
WHIPS CROSS
SNARESBROOK
EAGLE POND
GEORGE LANE STATION
GREAT SHRUBBAGE
WANSTEAD
SEE ENLARGED PLAN
WELLESLEY ROAD
COWLEY ROAD
MANOR ROAD
WESTERN ROAD
NIGHTINGALE ROAD
WALTHAM STOW FRANCES OR LOW HALL MANOR
Hall Manor Layton or Leighton Grange Manor
Walthamstow Toney Manor
Leyton Grange Manor
LEA BRIDGE ROAD
Joining Line
Scale 3 Chains to an Inch.

SOUTHERN PORTION PART 3.

Robert C. Davies

Surveyor.

Whitehall, London

INCLOSURE COMMISSION.

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS.

1877.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1877.

[C.—1729.] *Price 2d.*

INCLOSURE COMMISSION.

REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

Sir,

We have the honour to forward to you the Thirty-second Annual Report of our proceedings in the Inclosure Department of the Consolidated Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Commission.

The proceedings during the past year have been necessarily confined to putting forward towards completion the inclosures which had received the sanction of Parliament previous to 1869, and to preparing forms and instructions for applications under "The Commons Act, 1876." Under that Act nine applications have been received up to the present time, the preliminary inquiries in which are now going on.

As a new course of proceeding is now about to commence, it may here be convenient to state summarily the general results of the past operation of the Commission under the Act of 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 118., for facilitating inclosure of Commons.

Since the passing of that Act in 1845, during the administration of Sir Robert Peel, more than thirty years ago, nearly 600,000 acres of common and commonable lands have been dealt with. This has been divided among about 26,000 separate owners, in an average proportion of 44½ acres to each lord of the manor, 24 acres to each common-right owner, and 10 acres to each purchaser of the lands sold to defray part of the expenses. In many cases the expenses were raised by rate among the persons interested, but this was optional, since such persons had the alternative of selling a portion of the land for that purpose. With that object 35,450 acres were sold, chiefly in small lots, to 3,500 purchasers. The lords of the manors, 620 in number, received as compensation for their rights in the soil, as an average, about one fifteenth of the acreage of the wastes. These wastes of manors were, under the Act of 1845, made subject to the setting out of allotments for public purposes, and in this respect were distinct from the commonable lands, which are undivided private property, and were not made subject to public allotments.

As this is the largest and most general distribution of land into small properties that has taken place in this country in recent times, it may be a matter of some interest to know the quality and occupation of the persons into whose hands these lands have passed. To discover this, the legal description, both of allottees and of purchasers of sale allotments, has been taken from inclosures in which that description is given, one in each of the following counties, viz., Bucks, Cumberland, Chester, Devon, Essex, Hants,

Herts, Lancaster, Norfolk, Oxford, Stafford, Sussex, Worcester, and, in Wales, Carnarvon and Carmarthen. Upon this basis, and so far as such an average can be accepted, the proportionate numbers of the different classes of the 26,000 landowners amongst whom the land has been divided are as follows:—Yeomen and farmers 4,736, shopkeepers and tradesmen 3,456, labourers and miners 3,168, esquires 2,624, widows 2,016, gentlemen 1,984, clergymen 1,280, artizans 1,067, spinsters 800, charity trustees 704, peers, baronets, and sons of peers 576, professional men 512, and about 3,000 others in gradually diminishing proportions, but comprising nearly every quality and calling from the Crown to the mechanic, quarryman, and domestic servant. The influence of this change has not been confined to particular counties, but has been more or less felt in all. It has made an appreciable addition to the number of small landholders in England, bringing upon hitherto comparatively unproductive wastes the individual interest and intelligence of a numerous and varied body of persons, by whose industry the best of these lands have been made not only useful to their owners, but have become available for sale and purchase, and, in their improved condition, for bearing their just share of county and parish rates and public taxes.

More than 2,000 miles of public roads have been constructed at the cost of the common-right owners, in addition to the numerous accommodation roads set out for their special use in giving convenient access to their several allotments. Other works of a public nature, such as embanking and straightening the course of rivers connected with inclosures, have been executed. The total estimated value of the wastes inclosed, amounts to 6,140,000*l.* The value of the land taken from the best of this for public purposes, (comprising land for recreation, field-gardens, public quarries, fuel, schools and churches, burial grounds, and other purposes, and public roads) has been estimated at 282,140*l.* To this must be added the cash, raised by rate, or sale of property, and expended on the construction of public roads and other public works connected with inclosures, 473,500*l.*, making together 755,640*l.* Comparing this with the fee-simple value above mentioned, it appears that nearly one eighth of the whole value of the wastes inclosed has, under the direction of the Commissioners, and with the assent of the proprietary interests, been devoted to objects of public utility and convenience.

Thus, in the course of one generation, an extent of land equal to that of a county has been redeemed from common and waste, and has been divided among a far larger and more varied body of landowners than that of any county in England. Valuable public roads of great extent have been constructed, opening up for business and pleasure many otherwise inaccessible localities, and at no cost to the public. The area of production and employment has been increased, and in the same proportion that of public and local taxation has been extended. A great number of small landed properties have been created, and labourers' field-gardens in the rural districts have been afforded in larger proportion to the extent of the land than appear by the Agricultural Returns to exist elsewhere in England.

Upwards of two million acres of common land are believed yet to remain uninclosed. Though the best of the land was probably first dealt with, there can be little doubt that much of this may be advantageously brought under the operation of the new law, which, in the altered state of the circumstances since 1845, provides more fully for the public interests of the neighbourhood and of large populations, and at the same time may still be found, in less populous quarters, the useful instrument of adding some considerable extent of available land to the solid resources of the country.

The number of applications of all kinds since the passing of the Acts has been 7,327.

The number of cases since the last Annual Report is 176, nine being for Inclosure.

The following is an Abstract of proceedings:—

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

Applications.	Prior to last Report.	Since last Report.	Total.	Confirmed.	Otherwise disposed of.	In progress.
Inclosures	1,254	9	1,263	939	308	16
Exchanges	5,528	163	5,691	4,919	601	171
Partitions	206	3	209	168	33	8
Conversions into regulated pastures	2	—	2	2	—	—
Divisions of intermixed lands	40	—	40	33	7	—
In reference to Local Acts	47	—	47	39	8	—
To define lost boundaries	35	—	35	27	5	3
Application of money received under Lands Clauses Consolidation or Railway Acts	32	1	33	28	2	3
To apportion fixed rents	7	—	7	6	1	—
Total	7,151	176	7,327	6,161	965	201

The average expense of the inclosure proceedings, as far as this office is concerned, up to the time of the assents to the Provisional Orders, including any expense which may have attended these assents, and which leaves the case ready for Parliament to deal with, is 15*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*

STATEMENT of the PROCEEDINGS which have taken place in the following Inclosures since the same were authorised by Parliament to be proceeded with.

Act authorising Inclosure.	Inclosure.	County.	Estimated Number of Acres.	Allotment for Exercise and Recreation.	Allotment for Labouring Poor.	Date of Valuer's Appointment.	Report of Valuer received.	Meeting to hear Objections to Report.	Award confirmed.
			A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.				
15 Vict. c. 2.	Billinge - -	Lancaster -	150 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1852 May 18			
25 & 26 Vict. c. 47.	Kirkoswald - -	Cumberland	2,500 0 0	- -	4 0 0	1862 November 20	1875 August 28	1876 April 20	
26 & 27 Vict. c. 39.	Westhope Hill -	Hereford -	86 0 0	- -	4 0 0	1863 September 3	1869 November 9	1873 November 14	
„	Llandewi-brefi - -	Cardigan -	17,278 0 0	5 0 0	- -	„ October 29			
27 & 28 Vict. c. 66.	Rugeley - -	Stafford -	5,055 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	1864 September 8			
28 Vict. c. 39.	Selston - - -	Nottingham -	850 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	1865 December 12	1876 January 24	1877 January 19	
29 Vict. c. 29.	Walsall Wood - -	Stafford -	350 0 0	10 0 0	4 0 0	1866 June 26	1873 December 5	1874 July 28	1876 March 9
„	Coaley - -	Gloucester -	161 0 0	2 0 0	8 0 0	„ July 6	1871 January 14	„ December 22	„ December 7
„	Cam - - -	Gloucester -	193 0 0	4 0 0	20 0 0	„ July 6	1869 August 31	1871 December 29	„ February 3
31 Vict. c. 31.	Christchurch - -	Southampton	287 0 0	*	*	1868 September 3	1875 May 21	1876 July 25	
31 & 32 Vict. c. 82.	Ripon (Dacre) - -	York - -	1,625 0 0	- -	- -	„ August 11	1873 November 15	1874 December 15	„ August 31
32 & 33 Vict. c. 159.	Overton - -	Flint -	34 0 0	- -	- -	1869 September 7	1873 January 23	„ January 23	1877 January 11

* In this case the Commissioners had not the power to require public allotments to be set out, the lands not being subject to the rights mentioned in Sections 30 and 31 of 8 & 9 Vict. c. 118.

Applications for Provisional Orders received since the passing of the Commons Act, 1876.

For Inclosure.

Date of Receipt of Application.	Name of Inclosure.	Parish.	County.	Estimated Acreage.	Character of Land.	Population.
1876				Acres.		
Dec. 18	*Riccall	Riccall	York, E.R.	1,351	Arable and pasture	795. Selby (population 6,193) 5 miles, and York (population 43,796) 10 miles distant.
„ 18	Thundersley Commons	Thundersley	Essex	51	Uncultivated pasture	583. Rayleigh (population 1,404) 1½ miles distant.
„ 19	Bulvan Fen	Bulvan	Essex	227	Do.	334. Brentwood (population 3,737) 7 miles, and Orsett (population 1,644) 3 miles distant.
„ 21	*Ash Common	Bishops Lydeard and Ash Priors.	Somerset	49	Do.	1344 and 212. Taunton (population 14,957) 5¾ miles distant.
„ 23	Maltby	Maltby	York, W.R.	80	Do.	805. Rotherham (population 25,087) 7 miles, and Tickhill (population 1844) 3 miles distant.
1877						
Jan. 6	Levisham	Levisham	York, N.R.	1,708	Do.	122. Pickering (population 3,689) 6 miles distant.
„ 8	Llanfair Hills	Llainfair Waterdine	Salop	1,600	Do.	602. Knighton (population 1,946) 4 miles distant.
„ 13	*Goldcliff	Goldcliff	Monmouth	30	Do.	255. Newport (population 27,069) within 6 miles.
„ 16	Mexbrough	Mexbrough	York, W.R.	365	Arable and pasture.	4,316.

* These are Suburban Commons within the meaning of the Commons Act, 1876.

APPLICATIONS for the EXCHANGE or PARTITION of LANDS, and for Division of Intermixed Lands, and for other purposes under the Inclosure Acts.

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1868 Feb. 8	For exchange	Worcester.			
1870 Feb. 14	,,	Surrey.			
,, March 12	,,	Lancaster.			
,, June 8	,,	Stafford.			
,, July 8	,,	Warwick and Worcester.	1876 Jan. 13	1876 June 22	
,, Aug. 19	,,	Norfolk.			
1871 April 27	,,	Somerset.			
,, June 19	,,	York.			
,, June 23	,,	Surrey.			
,, June 30	,,	Cardigan -	1871 Nov. 30		
,, Oct. 2	,,	Devon.			
,, Dec. 14	,,	Cumberland.			
1872 Sept. 23	,,	Norfolk.			
,, Oct. 30	,,	Carmarthen.			
,, Nov. 29	,,	Hants.			
,, Dec. 14	,,	Derby.			
,, Dec. 24	,,	Devon.			
1873 Feb. 6	,,	York.			
,, May 13	,,	Flint.			
,, May 30	,,	York.			
,, July 26	,,	Bucks.			
,, Aug. 21	,,	York, Lancaster, and Westmorland.			
,, Oct. 11	,,	York.			
,, Oct. 17	,,	Westmorland.			
1874 March 16	,,	Bucks -	1874 Nov. 19	1876 May 25	
,, April 1	,,	Somerset -	1875 Oct. 28	,, April 20	
,, April 15	,,	Lancaster.			
,, April 24	,,	Cornwall.			
,, May 13	,,	Salop.			
,, May 22	,,	Herts.			
,, June 12	,,	Kent.			
,, July 10	,,	Radnor.			
,, July 22	,,	Gloucester -	1876 Dec. 21		
,, July 23	,,	Kent - -	1875 Nov. 18	,, April 12	
,, Aug. 26	,,	Gloucester -	1876 April 6	,, Aug. 24	
,, Sept. 2	,,	Sussex.			
,, Sept. 21	,,	Bucks.			
,, Sept. 28	,,	Surrey - - -	,, March 16	,, July 27	
,, Oct. 1	,,	Kent.			
,, Oct. 19	,,	Worcester.			
,, Oct. 20	,,	Westmorland.			
,, Nov. 7	,,	Stafford.			
,, Nov. 16	,,	Notts - -	1875 Jan. 28	,, June 1	
1875 Feb. 17	,,	Glamorgan -	1876 March 23	,, July 27	
1875 Feb. 23	For exchange	Herts -	1875 June 10		
,, March 1	,,	Kent - -	1876 March 9	1876 Aug. 24	
,, March 9	,,	Worcester -	,, June 27		
,, March 9	,,	Worcester -	,, Aug. 10		
,, March 12	,,	Durham.			
,, March 15	,,	Glamorgan.			
,, April 10	,,	Kent - -	1875 Sept. 16	,, Feb. 10	
,, April 17	,,	Somerset -	,, Aug. 19	,, March 2	
,, April 30	,,	Chester -	1876 May 25		
,, May 8	,,	Carmarthen -	,, Feb. 10	,, Aug. 10	
,, May 11	,,	Carmarthen -	1875 Nov. 2	,, April 27	
,, May 24	,,	Derby.			
,, May 25	,,	Surrey -	,, Dec. 9	,, April 27	
,, May 31	,,	Suffolk -	,, Aug. 19	,, June 29	
,, May 31	,,	Stafford -	1876 Feb. 10	,, July 27	
,, June 1	,,	Herts -	1875 Oct. 14	,, Feb. 17	
,, June 3	,,	Dorset -	,, Oct. 7	,, March 9	
,, June 17	,,	Lincoln -	,, Oct. 7	,, Feb. 17	
,, June 18	,,	Beds - -	,, Dec. 2	,, June 22	
,, June 22	,,	Devon -	1876 April 11	,, Sept. 7	
,, June 23	,,	Dorset -	1875 Nov. 18	,, May 4	
,, June 24	,,	Lincoln.			
,, June 25	,,	Gloucester -	,, Oct. 20	,, March 9	
,, June 30	,,	Stafford -	,, Dec. 16	,, May 25	
,, July 6	,,	Essex - -	,, Oct. 28	,, March 2	
,, July 9	,,	Anglesey -	,, Oct. 7	,, Feb. 17	
,, July 20	,,	Essex -	,, Sept. 23	,, Feb. 3	
,, July 21	,,	Gloucester -	,, Oct. 20	,, March 30	
,, July 21	,,	Somerset and Devon.	,, Oct. 20	,, March 16	
,, July 22	,,	Somerset.			
,, July 24	,,	Norfolk -	1876 March 9	,, June 29	
,, July 30	,,	Middlesex -	1875 Oct. 20	,, March 30	
,, July 30	,,	Chester -	1876 May 11	,, Nov. 30	
,, Aug. 4	,,	Bucks -	1875 Nov. 18	,, April 12	
,, Aug. 6	,,	Worcester -	,, Nov. 11	,, June 1	
,, Aug. 9	,,	Carmarthen -	,, Nov. 2	,, April 12	
,, Aug. 10	,,	Kent -	1876 Jan. 13	,, June 22	
,, Aug. 10	,,	Somerset -	1875 Oct. 7	,, Feb. 17	
,, Aug. 16	,,	Kent - -	,, Oct. 7	,, Feb. 3	
,, Aug. 17	,,	Chester -	1876 April 6	,, Oct. 3	
,, Aug. 18	,,	Sussex -	1875 Sept. 16	,, June 1	
,, Aug. 18	,,	Sussex -	,, Sept. 16	,, June 1	
,, Aug. 20	,,	Carmarthen -	,, Oct. 20	,, March 16	
,, Aug. 21	,,	York -	,, Nov. 18	,, May 18	
,, Aug. 24	,,	Lancaster.			
,, Aug. 25	,,	Lincoln -	,, Oct. 20	,, Feb. 24	

Applications, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Application	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1875 Aug. 25	For exchange	Lincoln	1876 May 3	1876 Oct. 3	
„ Aug. 31	„	Northumberland	„ April 12	„ Oct. 20	
„ Sept. 2	„	Chester	1875 Oct. 7	„ Feb. 17	
„ Sept. 9	„	Leicester	„ Dec. 9	„ April 12	
„ Sept. 11	„	Essex	1876 Jan. 20	„ June 1	
„ Sept. 15	„	Devon	1875 Dec. 16	„ June 1	
„ Sept. 16	„	Chester	„ Dec. 2	„ May 4	
„ Sept. 17	„	Kent.	„ Dec. 23	„ June 22	
„ Sept. 25	„	York.	1876 Feb. 10	„ July 13	
„ Sept. 27	„	Chester	„ May 25		
„ Sept. 28	„	Wilts	„ Nov. 4		
„ Sept. 30	„	Northumberland	„ Jan. 6	„ June 1	
„ Oct. 1	„	Wilts	1875 Dec. 9	„ May 18	
„ Oct. 6	„	York	1876 March 9	„ July 20	
„ Oct. 6	„	Norfolk	„ Jan. 27	„ June 22	
„ Oct. 9	„	Bedford.			
„ Oct. 12	„	Bedford	„ Aug. 10	„ Dec. 14	
„ Oct. 15	„	Gloucester	„ Jan. 13	„ June 15	
„ Oct. 15	„	Derby	„ Feb. 10	„ June 29	
„ Oct. 23	„	Kent	„ Jan. 27	„ June 22	
„ Oct. 23	„	Lincoln	„ April 12	„ Aug. 24	
„ Oct. 26	„	Herts	1875 Dec. 23	„ May 18	
„ Oct. 30	„	Middlesex	1876 Jan. 6	„ June 1	
„ Nov. 2	„	Cambridge	„ Feb. 10	„ June 29	
„ Nov. 13	„	Somerset	„ March 23	„ July 15	
„ Nov. 13	„	Stafford	„ June 27	„ Nov. 15	
„ Nov. 15	„	Somerset	„ March 16	„ Aug. 3	
„ Nov. 17	„	Lancaster	„ March 16	„ Aug. 3	
„ Nov. 18	„	Wilts and Somerset.	„ March 9	„ July 20	
„ Nov. 18	„	Kent	„ Feb. 10	- - -	One of the parties dead.
„ Nov. 24	„	Somerset and Devon.	„ April 12	1876 Sept. 7	
„ Dec. 1	„	Essex.			
„ Dec. 1	„	York	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
„ Dec. 4	„	Gloucester	1876 March 9	1876 July 20	
„ Dec. 6	„	Worcester	„ June 13	„ Nov. 9	
„ Dec. 7	„	Suffolk	„ March 16	„ July 27	
„ Dec. 9	„	Chester	„ Jan. 13	„ June 1	
„ Dec. 9	„	Berks	„ Aug. 17	„ Dec. 21	
„ Dec. 14	„	Anglesey	„ Jan. 6	„ May 25	
„ Dec. 14	„	Hants	„ July 20	„ Dec. 7	
„ Dec. 14	„	Hants	„ July 20	„ Dec. 7	
„ Dec. 15	„	Worcester	„ June 8	„ Nov. 9	
„ Dec. 18	„	Essex	„ March 9	„ July 27	
„ Dec. 20	„	Devon	„ March 30	„ Aug. 31	
„ Dec. 22	„	Lincoln	„ March 30	„ Aug. 24	
1875 Dec. 23	For exchange	Hants	1876 March 30	1876 Aug. 3	
„ Dec. 23	„	Herts	„ March 9	„ Aug. 24	
„ Dec. 23	„	Herts	„ March 9	„ Aug. 16	
„ Dec. 30	„	York	„ Aug. 10	„ Dec. 21	
„ Dec. 30	„	Kent	„ June 8	1877 Jan. 11	
„ Dec. 31	„	Chester	„ March 16	1876 Aug. 3	
1876 Jan. 1	„	Kent	„ March 30	„ Aug. 3	
„ Jan. 5	„	Somerset	„ Jan. 13	„ May 25	
„ Jan. 8	„	Rutland	„ May 3	„ Oct. 3	
„ Jan. 11	„	Wilts	„ May 4	„ Oct 21	
„ Jan. 13	„	Notts	„ May 24	„ Oct. 3	
„ Jan. 13	„	York	„ May 4	„ Nov. 2	
„ Jan. 15	„	Devon	„ May 17	„ Oct. 3	
„ Jan. 15	„	Kent	„ Sept. 13	1877 Jan. 11	
„ Jan. 17	„	Berks	„ May 17	1876 Oct. 3	
„ Jan. 20	„	Glamorgan	„ May 11	„ Nov. 15	
„ Jan. 20	„	Surrey	„ Nov. 29		
„ Jan. 21	„	Stafford.			
„ Jan. 27	„	Northumberland	„ March 9	„ June 27	
„ Jan. 28	„	Gloucester	„ May 25	„ Oct. 3	
„ Jan. 29	„	Middlesex	„ March 9	„ July 13	
„ Feb. 3	„	York	„ May 3	„ Sept. 7	
„ Feb. 5	„	Somerset	„ April 12	„ Aug. 24	
„ Feb. 5	„	Sussex	„ June 8	„ Oct. 21	
„ Feb. 7	„	Surrey	„ Aug. 10		
„ Feb. 11	„	Middlesex	„ May 4	„ Oct. 3	
„ Feb. 11	„	Sussex	„ May 11	„ Oct. 3	
„ Feb. 11	„	Somerset.			
„ Feb. 12	„	Radnor	„ May 17	„ Oct. 3	
„ Feb. 14	„	Sussex	„ Nov. 9	- - -	One of the parties dead.
„ Feb. 14	„	Sussex	„ Oct. 19	- - -	One of the parties dead.
„ Feb. 17	„	Lincoln	„ Sept. 13	1877 Jan. 4	
„ Feb. 19	„	Gloucester	„ June 22	1876 Nov. 2	
„ Feb. 19	„	Westmorland	„ June 15	„ Nov. 9	
„ Feb. 22	„	Westmorland and Lancaster.	„ Aug. 10	„ Nov. 30	
„ Feb. 22	„	Somerset	„ Sept. 21		
„ Feb. 23	„	Lincoln	„ May 16	„ Oct. 3	
„ Feb. 24	„	Derby	„ June 26	„ Nov. 2	
„ Feb. 24	„	Somerset	„ June 21	„ Nov. 2	
„ Feb. 24	„	Northampton-Leicester.	„ June 22	- - -	Applicant dead.
„ March 1	„	Sussex	„ June 15	1876 Oct. 26	
„ March 6	„	Somerset	„ June 1	„ Nov. 2	
„ March 8	„	York	„ Aug. 10	1877 Jan. 11	
„ March 11	„	Berks	„ June 8		
„ March 11	„	Surrey	„ Aug. 10	1876 Dec. 7	
„ March 15	„				

Applications, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1876 March 15	For exchange	Sussex	1876 March 23	1876 July 13	
,, March 16	,,	Essex	,, June 15	,, Nov. 15	
,, March 17	,,	Chester	,, July 11	,, Dec. 14	
,, March 18	,,	Salop and Radnor.	,, Aug. 10	1877 Jan. 18	
,, March 18	,,	Chester	,, July 4	1876 Nov. 24	
,, March 24	,,	Stafford	,, Sept. 28		
,, March 24	,,	Wilts	,, Aug. 10	,, Dec. 7	
,, March 24	,,	Kent	,, July 11	,, Nov. 24	
,, March 28	,,	Stafford	1877 Jan. 4		
,, March 29	,,	Chester	1876 June 8	,, Oct. 20	
,, March 30	,,	Denbigh	,, Oct. 19		
,, April 6	,,	Sussex	,, June 8	,, Oct. 20	
,, April 7	,,	Kent	,, July 4	,, Nov. 9	
,, April 8	,,	Lancaster	,, June 27	,, Nov. 30	
,, April 8	,,	Lincoln	,, July 4	,, Nov. 24	
,, April 8	,,	Worcester.			
,, April 19	,,	Salop.			
,, April 19	,,	Hereford and Wilts.	,, Sept. 13		
,, April 19	,,	Salop and Hereford.	,, Aug. 17	1877 Jan. 11	
,, April 24	,,	Durham	,, July 12	- - -	One of the parties dead.
,, May 4	,,	Wilts	,, Aug. 22		
,, May 6	,,	Derby	,, Aug. 10	1876 Dec. 14	
,, May 6	,,	Derby	,, June 8	,, Oct. 6	
,, May 10	,,	Hants.			
,, May 18	,,	Oxford	,, Aug. 17	,, Dec. 1	
,, May 20	,,	Somerset	,, Aug. 17	1877 Jan. 11	
,, May 20	,,	Notts	,, Oct. 26		
,, May 22	,,	Stafford	,, Sept. 28		
,, May 23	,,	Sussex	,, Sept. 28		
,, May 24	,,	Stafford.			
,, May 26	,,	Somerset	,, Oct. 19		
,, May 29	,,	Surrey.			
,, May 30	,,	Devon.			
,, June 2	,,	Oxford	,, Aug. 17	1876 Dec. 14	
,, June 8	,,	Devon	,, Sept. 21		
,, June 8	,,	Bucks	,, Sept. 13	1877 Jan. 25	
,, June 9	,,	Worcester and Warwick.	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
,, June 13	,,	Cardigan	1876 Oct 19		
,, June 14	,,	Berks	,, Dec. 9		
,, June 14	,,	Derby	,, Sept. 13	1877 Jan. 4	
,, June 23	,,	Derby	,, Nov. 9		
,, June 24	,,	Chester	,, Oct. 26		
,, June 27	,,	Lancaster	,, Nov. 9		
1876 June 29	For exchange	Kent	1876 July 27	1876 Nov. 9	
,, July 1	,,	Devon.			
,, July 4	,,	Anglesey	1877 Jan. 11		
,, July 6	,,	Gloucester.			
,, July 8	,,	Somerset	1876 Sept. 28		
,, July 10	,,	Wilts and Somerset.	,, Sept. 28		
,, July 11	,,	Stafford.			
,, July 11	,,	Salop.			
,, July 12	,,	Somerset	,, Dec. 9		
,, July 15	,,	York.			
,, July 17	,,	Surrey	,, Dec. 16		
,, July 18	,,	Herts	,, Nov. 9		
,, July 22	,,	Norfolk	,, Nov. 29		
,, July 25	,,	Lancaster	,, Nov. 15		
,, July 25	,,	Dorset	,, Nov. 9		
,, July 25	,,	Dorset	,, Nov. 23		
,, July 29	,,	Essex and Suffolk.			
,, July 29	,,	Essex.			
,, Aug. 2	,,	Norfolk.			
,, Aug. 2	,,	Hants.			
,, Aug. 4	,,	Derby	,, Nov. 23		
,, Aug. 7	,,	Cumberland	1877 Jan. 25		
,, Aug. 11	,,	Westmorland and York.			
,, Aug. 12	,,	Worcester	,, Jan. 11		
,, Aug. 17	,,	Surrey.			
,, Aug. 18	,,	Warwick.			
,, Aug. 21	,,	Somerset.			
,, Aug. 22	,,	York.			
,, Aug. 24	,,	Berks.			
,, Aug. 24	,,	Northumberland			
,, Aug. 25	,,	Herts	1876 Dec. 21		
,, Aug. 29	,,	Devon	,, Dec. 5		
,, Aug. 31	,,	Hants.			
,, Aug. 31	,,	Anglesey	,, Nov. 23		
,, Sept. 2	,,	Norfolk	,, Nov. 23		
,, Sept. 4	,,	Devon.			
,, Sept. 7	,,	Kent.			
,, Sept. 9	,,	Devon.			
,, Sept. 16	,,	Sussex.			
,, Sept. 19	,,	Somerset	- - -	- - -	Rejected.
,, Sept. 19	,,	Surrey.			
,, Sept. 19	,,	Kent	1877 Jan. 4		
,, Sept. 25	,,	Somerset.			
,, Sept. 26	,,	Somerset	1876 Dec. 5		

Applications, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.	Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1876 Sept. 27	For exchange	Somerset -	1877 Jan. 11			1877 Jan. 10	For exchange	Cornwall.			
„ Sept. 28	„	Wilts -	„ Jan. 18			„ Jan. 12	„	Worcester.			
„ Sept. 29	„	York -				„ Jan. 17	„	Northumberland.			
„ Oct. 3	„	Hants -	1876 Dec. 9			„ Jan. 17	„	Stafford.			
„ Oct. 6	„	Stafford and Derby.				„ Jan. 26	„	Essex.			
						„ Jan. 27	„	Somerset.			
„ Oct. 7	„	Westmorland.									
„ Oct. 9	„	Northampton and Lincoln.									
„ Oct. 9	„	Durham.									
„ Oct. 10	„	Denbigh.									
„ Oct. 16	„	Cumberland.									
„ Oct. 18	„	Salop - -	„ Dec. 13								
„ Oct. 18	„	Worcester -	1877 Jan. 18								
„ Oct. 21	„	Somerset.									
„ Oct. 27	„	Westmorland.									
„ Oct. 27	„	Gloucester.				1860 April 20	For partition	Lancaster.			
„ Oct. 28	„	Kent.				1866 May 28	„	Cornwall.			
„ Nov. 6	„	York.				1867 Feb. 11	„	Northumberland.			
„ Nov. 9	„	Hants.				„ Dec. 11	„	Surrey.			
„ Nov. 10	„	Derby.				1868 Feb. 21	„	Chester.			
„ Nov. 13	„	Gloucester.				1871 March 15	„	Middlesex -	- - -	- - -	Abandoned.
„ Nov. 16	„	Lincoln.				1872 July 13	„	Berks -	1876 Nov. 29		
„ Nov. 20	„	Bucks.				1875 April 10	„	Anglesey -	„ Jan. 20	1876 June 1	
„ Nov. 21	„	Hants.				„ April 26	„	Carmarthen -	1875 Dec. 2	„ June 1	
„ Nov. 25	„	York.				1876 Jan. 7	„	Gloucester -	1876 May 11	„ Nov. 9	
„ Dec. 2	„	Salop.				„ April 12	„	Lancaster -	„ Aug. 23	1877 Jan. 18	
„ Dec. 8	„	Suffolk.				„ June 9	„	Lancaster -	„ Oct. 26		
„ Dec. 13	„	Westmorland.				„ Oct. 5	„	Berks.			
„ Dec. 14	„	Gloucester.									
„ Dec. 15	„	Suffolk.									
„ Dec. 18	„	York.									
„ Dec. 21	„	Gloucester.									
„ Dec. 22	„	Sussex.									
„ Dec. 23	„	Lincoln.									
„ Dec. 29	„	Somerset.									
„ Dec. 29	„	Somerset.									
„ Dec. 30	„	Durham -	„ Jan. 17								
1877 Jan. 1	„	Glamorgan.				1875 July 22	For division of intermixed lands.	Essex -	1876 May 10	1876 Nov. 2	
„ Jan. 2	„	Kent.									
„ Jan. 3	„	Flint.									
„ Jan. 5	„	Hereford.									
„ Jan. 5	„	Hereford.									
„ Jan. 6	„	Middlesex.									
„ Jan. 6	„	Derby.									
„ Jan. 8	„	Essex.									
„ Jan. 10	„	Kent.									

Applications, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.	Date of Application.	Applications.	County.	Notice given.	Order confirmed.	Remarks.
1871 Nov. 1	To define lost boundaries.	Herts -	1871 Nov. 15			1872 Feb. 2	Graig Evan Leyshon.	Glamorgan -	1872 Feb. 6	- - -	For application of money received under Lands Clauses Consolidation or Railway Acts, &c.
1873 Feb. 7	„	Middlesex -	1873 Feb. 13			„ Aug. 21	Mitcham Common.	Surrey -	„ Aug. 22	- - -	
1874 July 20	„	York - -	1874 July 30			1876 Dec. 12	Hitchin (Bury Mead).	Herts -	1876 Dec. 19	- - -	

Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Commission,
3, St. James's Square,
31st January 1877.

(Signed) G. DARBY,
G. RIDLEY,
JAMES CAIRD,
} INCLOSURE COMMISSIONERS.

INCLOSURE COMMISSION.

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS.

1877.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

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FIRST REPORT

OF THE

INCLOSURE COMMISSIONERS

UNDER

THE COMMONS ACT, 1876.

To the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Inclosure Commission,
3, St. James's-square, London, S.W.,
15 May 1877.

Sir,

We have the honour to forward to you our Report on four applications for inclosure of lands under the Commons Act, 1876. The necessary consents have been obtained to the Provisional Orders, in which the conditions we have required for the benefit of the neighbourhood, and the protection of private interests, are specified. We certify that it is expedient that these Provisional Orders should be confirmed by Parliament, for the reasons hereinafter stated in each case. In all of these the nature of the tenure compels the agricultural practice of an early historical period to remain unchanged, the owners and occupiers of the land being obliged, under this disadvantage, to compete with those who are free to adopt the improvements and mechanical appliances of the present day.

Barrowden, Rutland.—1,925 Acres.

Barrowden, as proposed to be inclosed, is commonly known as Barrowden Open Fields, the Cow or Far Pasture, the Shire Oaks, Coppice Leys, and Mole Hills, and the Heath. It lies along the Welland River, and between it and the road from Stamford to Uppingham, half way from each, and about 85 miles from London, to which, and to the large Midland towns, it has good railway access. The number of the inhabitants of the parish is 636, and their occupation is agricultural. A manufacture of rugs and parchment, which employed 25 to 40 persons, has lately been closed.

Except the meadow lands, pasture, and heath (together about 685 acres), the whole of this extensive tract is "open arable fields." Along the higher parts of the parish the soil is heavy corn land, but the larger proportion is a fine fertile loam, on limestone, capable of yielding heavy crops and of maintaining the best kinds of live stock. But from the mode in which it is held, it can neither be cultivated with economy, nor under such a system as admits of the profitable management of sheep and cattle.

The number of owners is 40. Their buildings are all congregated in the village, and the arable land is divided into 2,790 strips, each averaging less than an acre, some not more than 12 feet wide, each divided from its neighbour by a green balk, the different owners, according to their interests, possessing less or more of these strips, in all the different varieties of soil and locality which the parish affords.

The waste of labour thus caused, and the comparatively ineffective manner in which it can be applied, must be obvious to anyone accustomed to agricultural operations. The movement of implements, and workmen, and horses, from one strip to another at some distant part of the parish, and the numerous points of access which must be kept open to all the various strips to be reached, occasion a needless waste of time and of land every time a change is made. Besides the green border of the strips, which of itself is a prolific nursery of weeds, each cultivator, however earnest his own endeavour to keep his land clean, must be subject to the influence of the good or bad man-

agement followed on the adjoining strip. Activity and intelligence are thus controlled by indolence and incapacity, and the general result is comparative stagnation.

But even this, bad as it is, is not the worst. For when the corn is cut the whole land is thrown open to be roamed over by all the live stock as a common pasturage for the parish. Roots for the winter feeding of stock cannot, therefore, be grown, and this system, which is the chief mainstay of modern agriculture, cannot be practised. Much of the land is capable of having the root crops eaten off by sheep, by which a largely increased stock of thriving animals would be substituted for those which glean a scanty living from the stubble at present, while the land itself would be cleaned and enriched by the process. The heavy wet land is unproductive for want of drainage, which is impracticable under this state of intermixed ownership.

The existence at the present day of this system of ancient village community, on good land near the best markets in England, unchanged in its circumstances of intermixed occupancy, is certainly surprising. In this and the two adjoining parishes of North and South Luffenham there are 4,600 acres still under this primitive system, the equitable division of which, among its several owners, could not fail to add greatly to the quality and quantity of its agricultural produce. New buildings would spring up in all directions for the accommodation of the separate farms, plantations would be made to shelter and clothe the country, employment of various kinds both to tradesmen and labourers would be liberally afforded. Fat stock of the best kinds would take the place of the half-fed animals which roam over this wide expanse after the crops are reaped The gross produce would be largely increased, to the general advantage of the public and neighbourhood.

The allotment in severalty of the meadows, pasture, and heath, will be attended with nearly as much advantage as that of the open fields. Each owner will receive that portion which lies most convenient to be held with his arable land, and as all these lands are capable of great improvement, either by drainage or reclamation, both of which demand considerable outlay of capital, this can best be accomplished by individual enterprise, each person being influenced by the gain he may reasonably anticipate from his expenditure.

Three hundred and ninety acres are waste of a manor, and the lord is to have one-sixteenth in value in lieu of his rights in the soil, minerals, and other substrata. It is believed that no valuable substrata exist. The waste lands are subject to rights of pasturage at all times of the year. The Cow Pasture is lammas land, stocked only after the hay crop is removed. There is a question whether the tract known as the Heath (290 acres out of the above-mentioned waste), is in Barrowden or in the adjoining parish of South Luffenham. This question can be settled hereafter under the provisions of the Inclosure Acts.

The common is within six miles of Stamford, which has a population of 8,086. Notice was served on the sanitary authority there, who offer no objection to the proposed inclosure, the people of that borough having already, under a recent inclosure and otherwise, ample recreation ground of their own.

There are two village greens in the village, containing about three acres, which will be put in order and vested in the churchwardens and overseers of the parish for recreation. And, in addition to this, an allotment of four acres of convenient and suitable land in the open fields, near the village, will be similarly vested for the same object.

For field gardens it is proposed to set out 20 acres of excellent land in the open fields, also close to the village, which will afford ample accommodation for those of the cottages which are deficient in extent of garden ground, and at the nearest point to their dwellings. The population during the last 25 years has declined from 718 to 636, but the freedom for the exercise of capital and industry, which may be anticipated from the cessation of the present primitive system, will probably check this decline, and lead to its gradual increase.

New roads and paths are to be provided as may be found convenient and desirable.

Morning and evening meetings were held by the Assistant Commissioner in the parish, after notices advertised in the "Stamford Mercury," and posted on the doors of the parish church, and the Baptist chapel, and on the post office, which places are in the vicinity of the open fields, as these run quite up to the village.

village. The morning meeting was attended by representatives of the lord of the manor, by the rector of the parish, and by many of the freeholders, farmers, and owners of common rights, 30 in number. Only four persons attended the evening meeting, all of whom had been present in the morning. No expression of dissent to the proposed inclosure has reached us from any person.

There are no better points of view than those which may be had from the public roads, and there are no particular trees or objects of historical interest in the parish.

South Luffenham, Rutland.—1,074 Acres.

This common is known as South Luffenham Open Fields, and South Luffenham Heath. It lies along the north side of Barrowden Open Fields and Heath, on the way to Stamford, from which it is six miles distant. There is a railway station near the village, affording communication with Stamford, and with Leicester, Rugby, and Birmingham. The population was 359 at the census of 1871, and their occupation is entirely agricultural. The Heath, 290 acres in extent, is waste of a manor, but there is a question whether this tract is in Barrowden or in South Luffenham parish. The remainder is land subject to limited rights. It is generally a fine fertile soil, lying around the village, and along the stream which partly divides it from North Luffenham, and it is intersected by the railway and public road between Uppingham and Stamford.

The lands are open arable fields, and heath, the number of owners being 22. All the farm building and dwellings are congregated in the village, and the arable land is divided among the several owners in 1,238 separate strips, averaging a little over half an acre each, with precisely the same circumstances of hindrance to economical or profitable cultivation as have been described in the neighbouring parish of Barrowden. The same advantageous results may be anticipated in this case by changing from the present primitive system to that of modern husbandry, in which live stock, dairy produce and vegetable crops become the chief objects of agricultural industry, affording more regular and continued employment to the labourer, a larger produce and greater variety to the consumer, and a more enriching preparation for the following corn crops. The reclamation of the Heath will be equally beneficial.

This common is six miles from Stamford, which has a population of 8,086. Notice was served on the sanitary authority there, who offer no objection to the proposed inclosure.

Four acres in the "Open Fields" are proposed to be set out for recreation, at a convenient point between the village and the station, easy of access to the inhabitants and the public. A plot of grass in the village, at the junction of the roads, is also to be set out for this object.

Fifteen acres of fine land adjoining this, opening on a good road at the upper end, and within five minutes' walk by footpath from the centre of the village, are to be set out for field gardens. In point of quality of soil, and convenience of position to the labourers in the parish, this situation is very suitable, and the extent proposed will afford ample accommodation to those who may desire additional garden ground. The population since 1861 has decreased from 400 to 359.

New roads and paths are to be provided where most convenient.

Notices by the Assistant Commissioner of Meetings to hear all persons desirous of being heard on the subject of the proposed inclosure were duly advertised in the local newspaper, and posted on the principal door of the parish church, and on the wall of the post office, both of which are near the Open Fields. The morning meeting was attended by 19 persons, including representatives of the lord of the manor, and of the freeholders and owners of common rights. The evening meeting was more thinly attended, there being, in addition to six persons who attended the morning meeting, but two others, one a tradesman and owner of houses in the village, the other a lime-burner and freeholder. No objection to the proposed inclosure has reached us.

As in the case of Barrowden, the best points of view may be had from the public roads which pass along the dividing ridge of the two parishes. There are no particular trees or other objects of interest to which access is needful.

North Luffenham,—Rutland.—1,636 Acres.

This common, which includes the open field lands, 1,493 acres, and the pastures and meadows, 143 acres, lies immediately north of South Luffenham, five miles from Stamford, to which there is access both by public road and railway. It possesses two lines of railway communication, giving easy access to Leicester and Birmingham, and by Market Harboro' or Rugby to London. The land lies nearly all together, round the village, and is a fine fertile loam capable of producing all the usual agricultural crops in perfection. It yields barley of fine quality. No part of the land is waste of a manor, but land for recreation and field gardens has been liberally provided, though in this case, the law does not empower us to require it. The population of the parish at the census of 1871 was 476, their occupation entirely agricultural.

The open fields are held in 1,631 disconnected strips, averaging less than one acre each, some not more than four yards in width, with all the disadvantageous circumstances for profitable husbandry already described in the neighbouring parishes of Barrowden and South Luffenham. It is not to be expected that capital will be expended in developing the full productive power of this fine tract of country under the present system, which forbids the hope of profitable return. The fact that green crops cannot be grown, nor the winter fattening of cattle or sheep be practised, nor labour be profitably employed, nor labour-saving machines be used with advantage, will probably be deemed sufficient justification for the change proposed.

The pasture and meadow is capable of much improvement, by drainage and otherwise, when held in severalty. The whole of the land is subject to the pasturage rights of the owners after the crops are removed.

A very convenient piece of ground, close to the village and the school, good turf with fine old timber upon it, a little over five acres in extent, will be set out for recreation. No more suitable land can be had or could be desired.

Adjoining this, and also very convenient to the inhabitants, twenty acres of excellent land will be set out for field gardens, which will enable sufficient additions to be made to the garden accommodation of those of the inhabitants who may require it. The population had somewhat diminished between 1861 and 1871.

New roads and paths are to be provided as may be found desirable.

Notices of the meeting to hear all persons desiring to be heard were duly given. Sixteen persons attended the morning meeting, most of whom were freeholders and their agents, the others being the rector, a collector of taxes, and a bootmaker. Only two persons, one a baker and grocer and owner of houses, the other a freeholder, in addition to six of those who were present in the morning, attended the evening meeting. No expression of dissent has reached us. The Sanitary Authority of Stamford, who had notice of the intended application and of the public meetings, offer no objection.

Riccall, East Riding of Yorkshire.—1,297 Acres.

This common is five miles from Selby (which has a population of 6,176), but is separated from it by a tidal navigable river, the Ouse, the only access by road being over a toll-bridge held by a private company. It is 10 miles from York (population 50,000). The village of Escrick, with a population of 651, is four miles, and that of Wheldrake (603) seven miles distant. A portion of the land abuts upon the Ouse, and it partly adjoins and is all within a short distance of the village and church, and Great Northern Railway Station of Riccall.

The land comprises altogether 1,297 acres, namely, the "Common" 492 acres, and the "Dam" 114 acres, all in grass, and the "Open Arable Fields" 691 acres. The soil of the "Common" is a light porous sand on a clay subsoil in which water accumulates, but can be readily removed by drainage; it is not capable of being made good grass land, but may be rendered very productive by drainage and marling, under a system of alternate husbandry, with corn

corn, roots, and clover. The "Dam" is good deep land, but liable to be flooded, and will be kept in grass. At present, the grass, though of good quality, is so much overstocked, that comparatively little benefit is derived from it. The "Open Arable Fields" are divided into 1,127 patches, belonging to 43 different owners, each having a portion in every variety and situation, varying from two perches to six acres each, and averaging a little over half an acre. Much of it requires draining, which in such an intermixed state of ownership, is practically impossible. The numerous dividing lines are so many nurseries of weeds, and as the narrow lands must always be ploughed and harrowed in one direction, they can neither be properly worked nor kept clean. As soon as the corn is secured, live stock is turned upon the arable fields, so that the cultivation of roots is impossible, and the benefit of that system unattainable.

The advantages to the neighbourhood anticipated from inclosure are, first, an outlay of 15,000 *l.* in reclamation, road-making, and fences, most of which would be spent in labour; and second, as the result of this, an annual produce increased threefold, both in quantity and quality, with all the public and private benefit flowing therefrom, including that of increase of rateable value.

Of the 606 acres waste of a manor, the lord is to have one-sixteenth in value, in lieu of his right and interest in the soil, the mines and substrata being reserved to him. Upon these waste lands there are rights of turning cattle at all times of the year. No minerals are being worked, nor any supposed to exist.

The population of the parish is 795, having increased by 12 since the previous census, and their occupation is exclusively agricultural. There is no town or village green in the parish. It is proposed to set out four acres for recreation, and as the "common" lies at a distance from the village, ground has been selected from the "open fields" at a place the most suitable and convenient for the people. There is no other recreation ground available.

It is proposed to set out ten acres for field gardens, of the most suitable and convenient land, from the open fields near the different parts of the village. This, with the gardens already possessed by the people, and 12 acres of garden allotment let by the lord of the manor, will, it is believed, fully meet all requirements for this object.

There are no particular points of view nor objects of historical interest to which it is necessary to provide access, or to take measures to preserve. Carriage roads, bridle ways, and footpaths are to be set out, as may be found most commodious for the advantage of the public and neighbourhood.

The meetings of the Assistant Commissioner were attended by 36 persons altogether, including the vicar of the parish, representatives of the lord of the manor, and of Riccall School, and the Blue Coat School at York, the president of the Yorkshire Chamber of Agriculture, 16 owners of common rights, the miller, butcher, bricklayer, haydealer, assistant overseer of poor, the postman, and eight labourers. No objection nor dissent from the application for inclosure has been made to us. The sanitary authority of Selby had due notice of the intended application and of the public meetings.

We have, &c.

(signed) *G. Darby*,
G. Ridley,
James Caird,
Inclosure Commissioners.

INCLOSURE COMMISSION.

FIRST REPORT

OF THE

INCLOSURE COMMISSIONERS

UNDER

THE COMMONS ACT, 1876.

(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
15 *May* 1877.

213.

Under 1 *oz.*

INCLOSURE COMMISSION (METROPOLITAN COMMONS ACTS, 1866 and 1869).

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE INCLOSURE COMMISSIONERS,

Under the Meropolitan Commons Acts, 1866 and 1869

(29 & 30 Vict. c. 122, and 32 & 33 Vict. c. 107).

To the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir, Inclosure Commission, 28 February 1877.

We have the honour to forward to you, in pursuance of the provisions of the above-named Acts, the Tenth Annual Report of our proceedings under those Acts.

During the year ending the 31st December last we certified three schemes, relating to Ealing Commons, Clapham Common, and Bostall Heath, respectively.

1. Ealing Commons, in the county of Middlesex. Extent about 50 acres.

The scheme, certified on the 27th of January 1876, is set forth in full in the First Schedule to this Report.

These commons adjoin the village of Ealing, six miles west from the Marble Arch. The principal common lies on the left side of the Uxbridge-road, leading into Ealing; the next is close to the railway station, which may be reached in 15 minutes from Paddington; and the rest are green tracts, chiefly in the middle of the village. The whole are in good grass, in excellent order, and very ornamental to the houses which adjoin or overlook them.

We have approved the scheme with the object of preserving these picturesque commons, so convenient to the neighbourhood, and so accessible from the metropolis, open and free from nuisance and encroachment, and under regulations for maintaining them in good condition.

For this purpose powers will be conferred on the Ealing Local Board to prevent any abuse of the commons, such as cutting and carrying away the turf, or otherwise injuring the ground or the trees, or interfering with the comfort, enjoyment, or value which the commons are capable of affording.

The lords of the manor (the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in right of the See of London) have agreed to transfer their interests in the commons to the Ealing Local Board, with a view to their being maintained in proper order as recreation ground, reserving only the right to the gravel and minerals, and to compensation in case any part of the commons should hereafter be taken under legislative compulsory powers. The Local Board will thus exercise authority not only under the powers given them by the scheme, but also as owners of the soil.

Objection was made to the draft scheme on the ground that it did not embrace a small open space of two acres, known as Drayton Green. But to this the lords of the manor refused their assent, and that tract could not therefore be included in the arrangement between them and the Local Board. No other objection was made.

2. Clapham Common, in the county of Surrey. Extent about 200 acres.

The scheme, certified on the 24th August 1876, is set forth in full in the Second Schedule to this Report.

For several years past efforts have been made to preserve and improve this common, which is an extensive and picturesque tract within four miles of Westminster Bridge, surrounded by houses, and easily accessible from all parts of South London. With that object, and to protect it from disorder, the interests of the lords of the manors were for some time leased by certain gentlemen resident in the neighbourhood. Subsequently negotiations were set on foot for acquiring in perpetuity the manorial interests for the public benefit, and certain agreements (recited in the scheme) have been entered into for effecting this. It was afterwards thought desirable that the common should be vested in the Metropolitan Board of Works, and further agreements (also recited in the scheme) have been made for that purpose.

The scheme, if confirmed by Parliament, will give the Metropolitan Board of Works the necessary power to carry out the agreements for the purchase of the manorial rights, and will enable them to acquire any other rights in the common which it may be found desirable, in the public interest, to extinguish.

Having regard to the situation of the common and its proximity to London, it is evident that the scheme will confer a benefit on the neighbourhood and on the metropolis at large. The common will be then for ever secured as an open park. The ornamental waters will be preserved, and digging of turf and gravel will be prohibited.

The common rights of pasture will be continued or compensated to those who possess them, and games and other pastimes will be put under proper regulation.

The only objection taken to the draft scheme was that it omitted to deal with certain strips of land forming the frontage to houses on one side of the main road. These strips were admitted at the sitting to be part of the common, and the desirability of including them was clearly made out. They have, therefore, been coloured on the plan as part of the common.

Suggestions were made for restricting carpet-beating, and for preventing cricket-playing on a certain part of the common where it was attended with risk to the public. Provision had, however, already been made in the draft scheme for the regulation of both. It was also suggested that the Metropolitan Board should have power to regulate bathing in the several ponds, and this is now enumerated among the matters respecting which bye-laws may be properly made.

3. Bostall Heath, in the county of Kent; about 55 acres in extent.

The scheme, certified on the 21st December 1876, is set forth in full in the Third Schedule to this Report.

This common lies within a mile of the large populations of Plumstead and Woolwich. The metropolis is 10 miles distant, but the two stations, Plumstead and Abbey Wood, on the North Kent Line, which are about a mile from the common, can be reached in 20 minutes by railway. It forms part of the brow of the high table-land which bounds the Thames marshes below Plumstead. Its elevation and position give it the command of a very extensive and pleasant prospect of the valley and shipping of the Thames from Woolwich towards Erith. At the end nearest Plumstead the land is undulating, and might be made very picturesque; but on the corner on the right hand, between the public road and neighbouring plantation, it is defaced by gravel-pits. When the summit is reached it is a bare flat of dry gravelly soil, high, breezy, open, and pleasant. The surface-soil has been nearly all carried off, and what remains is a pebbly gravel, covered with furze or stunted heath, with fringes of grass on the roadsides and in the hollows, of little value for grazing.

It was stated in evidence at the sitting that annoyance and loss have repeatedly been caused by gipsies encamping on the heath; that poultry and garden produce on the neighbouring farms and gardens have disappeared, fences have been damaged, or carried off for fuel, and the cultivated lands trespassed on, and to some extent robbed of their crops. Three or four years ago an outbreak of smallpox occurred among the gipsies, and spread considerable alarm in the neighbourhood. Measures had occasionally been taken to mitigate these annoyances, but there is no authority on whom it is obligatory to prevent them. If the scheme be confirmed, it will become the duty of the Metropolitan Board of Works to put a stop to any irregularity or nuisance upon the heath.

A memorial

A memorial against the draft scheme was presented by the lords of the manor, whose interest, being that of college property, is in the nature of a trust. They objected to the scheme as interfering with and entrenching upon their rights, and submitted that their interest in the heath should be purchased, or contracted for, by the Metropolitan Board of Works, and compensation made, before any further steps were taken.

At the sitting, the lords of the manor appeared by counsel in support of their objections, and contended that, if the scheme was proceeded with, a clause ought to be introduced binding the lords to a sale of their property in the heath to the Metropolitan Board of Works, and providing that nothing should be done under the scheme by the latter until an agreement for the purchase had been made.

These objections we felt it our duty to overrule, because the consent of the lords of the manor to a scheme is not necessary under the Act. This scheme states that the lords do not consent to it. If any rights of a profitable or beneficial nature should be taken away, or injuriously affected in carrying out the provisions of the scheme, compensation will be assessed and paid as the Act provides.

Subsequently to the sitting, the lords of the manor applied to the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice for an injunction to restrain us from certifying the scheme, but their application was dismissed with costs.

No objection to the scheme was made by any other party.

No new memorial for a scheme was presented during the year 1876.

Two memorials only now remain upon our books, namely, those relating to Mousehold Heath (City of Norwich Act, 1867), and to Waltham Holy Cross Common, in the county of Essex.

As regards the former, matters are in the same position as they were a year ago, and we do not learn that any steps have yet been taken to settle the differences among those claiming to be interested.

With respect to Waltham Holy Cross Common, further progress under the Metropolitan Commons Acts depends upon the result of the labours of the Epping Forest Commissioners. If their scheme, which embraces Waltham Holy Cross Common, should be confirmed by Parliament, further proceedings under the Metropolitan Commons Acts in regard to it will be unnecessary.

Six schemes have up to this time been confirmed by Parliament, relating respectively to—

	Extent
Hayes Common, Kent	about 200 acres.
Blackheath, Kent	„ 267 „
Shepherd's Bush Common, Middlesex	„ 8 „
Hackney Commons, Middlesex	„ 166 „
Tooting Beck Common, Surrey	„ 144 „
Barnes Common, Surrey	„ 120 „

We have, &c.

(signed) *G. Darby*,
G. Ridley,
James Caird,
Inclosure Commissioners.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

METROPOLITAN COMMONS ACT, 1866.

SCHEME WITH RESPECT TO EALING COMMONS.

1. Ealing Common, Ealing Green, Haven Green, and certain strips of waste, hereinafter called "the Commons," in the county of Middlesex, as the same are delineated in a plan deposited with the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales, shall henceforth, for all the purposes of this scheme, be regulated and managed by the Local Board for the district of Ealing, hereinafter termed "the Board."

2. The powers of the Board generally as to appointing or employing officers and servants, and paying them under the general Acts applicable to the Board, shall apply to all such persons as in the judgment of the Board may be necessary and proper for the preservation of order on and the enforcement of bye-laws with respect to the Commons, and otherwise for the purposes of this scheme; and the Board may make rules for regulating the duties and conduct of the several officers and servants so appointed and employed, altering such rules as occasion may require. And all costs and expenses incurred by the Board in respect to this scheme and its execution, from time to time and at all times, shall be deemed to be expenses of the Board in the execution of the Public Health Act, 1875, and the Acts incorporated therewith, and be raised accordingly.

3. The Board may execute any works of drainage and improvement of the Commons so far only as may be required for the purposes of the Metropolitan Commons Act, and shall preserve the turf and grass, and for this purpose may enclose by fences for short periods such portions as may require rest to revive the same, and may plant or otherwise beautify the Commons, and may provide and place seats for the accommodation of the public in convenient parts of the Commons.

4. The Board shall maintain the Commons, as delineated in the plan deposited with the Inclosure Commissioners, free of all encroachment, and shall permit no trespass on, or partial or other enclosure of any part thereof, and no fences, posts, rails, or other matters or things shall be maintained, fixed, or erected thereon without the consent in writing of the Board.

5. The Board shall frame bye-laws and regulations against encroachments, for the preservation of order on the Commons, for the prevention of nuisances and the deposit of road-sand, rubbish, or other matter on, and the illegal taking, cutting, digging, and selling the turf, sods, gravel, sand, and the like from the Commons. Also for the regulation of games to be played, and other means of recreation on the Commons. Also for the prevention of vehicles being driven, or horses being exercised by grooms and others, on or across the Commons; and for the removal, and apprehension, if necessary, of gamblers, cardsharpers, gipsies, squatters, vagrants, sellers and exhibitors of infamous books, prints, photographs, or pictures, or persons guilty of brawling, fighting, or quarrelling, or using indecent and improper language, or any idle or disorderly persons, so that all such persons may be dealt with according to law. Provided that all such bye-laws made by the Board shall be in writing under their seal. And the Board may by any such bye-laws impose upon offenders against the same such reasonable penalties as they shall think fit, not exceeding the sum of Five Pounds for each offence, and in the case of a continuing offence a further penalty not exceeding the sum of Forty Shillings for each day after written notice to the person committing such offence. And the Board may alter or repeal any such bye-laws, and may make any other bye-laws as may from time to time appear desirable. Provided always, that all bye-laws imposing any penalty shall be so framed as to allow of the recovery of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty. Provided always, that no such bye-laws shall be repugnant to the laws of England or the provisions of this scheme, and no such bye-laws shall be of any force or effect unless the same shall be sanctioned and confirmed by Her Majesty's First Commissioner of Works for the time being, who is hereby empowered to confirm or disallow the same as he may think proper. Provided that any certificate of such confirmation purporting to be signed by the First Commissioner of Works for the time being shall be *primâ facie* evidence of such confirmation in all courts of justice and other places whatsoever. Provided also, that no such bye-laws shall be confirmed unless notice of intention to apply for confirmation of the same shall have been given in one or more of the London daily morning newspapers one calendar month at least before the making of such application, and for one calendar month at least before any such application a copy of the proposed bye-laws shall be kept at the office of the Board, and be open during office hours thereat to the inspection of any ratepayer of the said district without fee or reward, and the Clerk of the Board shall furnish every such ratepayer who shall apply for the same with a copy thereof, or any part thereof, on payment of sixpence for every one hundred words contained in such copy.

6. All

6. All bye-laws made by the Board in pursuance of this scheme shall be legibly written at length on boards of suitable size, and placed on such parts of the Commons (not less than three) as to the Board may appear desirable.

7. Any penalty imposed by or under the authority of this scheme, or any bye-law made under this scheme, may be recovered, together with the costs of the proceedings, in such manner, and with such remedies by distress or otherwise, as are given in the Public Health Act, 1875, and the Acts incorporated therewith and amending the same; but all proceedings for the recovery of a penalty incurred under the provisions of this scheme, or any bye-law made under this scheme, shall be had or taken by the Board, and the penalty recovered shall be paid to the Board, and shall be applied for the purposes of this scheme.

8. Except for the owner or owners for the time being of the soil, it shall not be lawful, without the consent in writing of the Board, to form, build, or lay any sewer, drain, pipe, waterway, or other matter of like nature in, into, or under any part or parts of the Commons.

9. Except for those persons who now by law are entitled to do so, it shall not be lawful to turn out on the Commons for grazing any cattle, sheep, or other animal.

10. The Board may have power to apply at any time for an amended scheme or for a new scheme.

11. Nothing herein contained shall be construed as placing any of the public roads or highways on or across the Commons under the care of the Board, if the Board has not otherwise the care of the said roads or highways.

12. All the powers of the Board as to borrowing, contained in the Public Health Act, 1875, and the Acts incorporated therewith and amending the same, shall be considered to include powers of borrowing money for the purposes of this scheme.

13. No proceeding touching the conviction of any offender under this scheme, nor any order or other matter or thing whatsoever made, done, or transacted in or relating to the execution of this scheme, shall be vacated, quashed, or set aside for want of form.

14. Saving always to all persons and bodies politic and corporate, and their respective heirs, successors, executors, and administrators, all such estates, interests, or rights of a profitable or beneficial nature in, over, or affecting the Commons, or any part thereof, as they or any of them had before the confirmation of this scheme by Act of Parliament, or could or might have enjoyed if this scheme had not been confirmed by Act of Parliament.

15. The lords of the manor of Ealing claim the soil and freehold of the Commons and the minerals under the same. The owners and occupiers of lands and tenements within the manor claim rights of common of pasturage over the Commons.

This scheme affects the rights over the Commons, so claimed as aforesaid, only so far as is absolutely necessary for the purposes contemplated by this scheme. The lords of the manor and others who claim rights over the Commons assent to their rights being affected in the manor and to the extent herein expressed, but subject and without prejudice to the rights of the lords of the manor to the gravel, mines, and minerals in and under the Commons, and so that in the event of any parts of the Commons being required by any railway company or any other public company or body under any legislative compulsory powers, but not otherwise, for the purposes of their undertaking, the lords of the manor shall be entitled to receive the same amount of purchase-money or compensation money for the same, as they would have been entitled to claim or receive in case this scheme had not been made.

16. Printed copies of this scheme shall at all times be sold at the office of the Board, to all persons desiring to buy the same, at a price not exceeding 6*d.* each.

The Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales, pursuant to the provisions of "The Metropolitan Commons Act, 1866," hereby certify the above-written scheme.

In witness whereof they, the said Inclosure Commissioners, have caused their official Seal to be hereunto affixed, this Twenty-seventh day of January, One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-six.

L. S.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

METROPOLITAN COMMONS ACT, 1866, AND METROPOLITAN COMMONS AMENDMENT ACT, 1869.

SCHEME WITH RESPECT TO CLAPHAM COMMON.

WHEREAS by an agreement dated the 5th day of January 1875, and made between Richard Boswell Beddome and twenty-five others, therein designated "the surviving Lessees," of the one part, and the Metropolitan Board of Works of the other part, after reciting that by an indenture bearing date the 29th day of February 1864, and made between Henry Atkins Bowyer, since deceased, lord of the manor of Clapham, of the one part, and certain persons therein described, and hereinafter designated "the Lessees," of the other part, in consideration of the yearly rent and the lessees' covenants therein reserved and contained, the said Henry Atkins Bowyer as lord of the said manor, demised unto the lessees the open and unenclosed waste lands commonly known as Clapham Common, to hold unto the lessees or such of them as should so long live for the term of 21 years from the 25th day of March 1864, to the intent that they might preserve and improve the same; and that the surviving lessees represented to the said Board that it was expedient that Clapham Common (including under that term not only the premises comprised in the said recited indenture, but also certain common or waste land within the manor of Battersea and Wandsworth, and formerly known as Battersea East Common, but which for many years past has formed part of what is known as Clapham Common) should be under the management of the said Board, and that it was desirable steps should be taken by the said Board to secure the entire Common, so that the same might be preserved for ever as an open and unenclosed space for the benefit of the public, and that the said Board, acting upon such representation, had entered into an agreement (as hereinafter mentioned) with the lords of the respective manors for the purchase of the said Common; it is by the agreement now in recital agreed between the parties thereto, that in the event of a scheme under the Metropolitan Commons Act embracing the entire Common being confirmed by Parliament in the Session (now past) of 1874 or that of 1875, the surviving lessees will, without the payment to them of any purchase-money or compensation, surrender or assign to the said Board the premises demised by the said lease, and all the estate and interest of the surviving lessees under the same.

And whereas by another agreement, also dated the 5th day of January 1875, and made between the Right Honourable John Poyntz, Earl Spencer, K.G., hereinafter called "the said Earl," of the first part, Sir George Bowyer, of Radley Park, in the county of Berks, Baronet, M.P., and Charles Sawyer, the younger, of No. 25, Queen's Gate-terrace, South Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, a colonel in Her Majesty's army (trustees of the will of Henry Atkins Bowyer, deceased), hereinafter called "the said Trustees," of the second part, Henry Atkins Bowyer, of Steeple Aston, in the county of Oxford, Esquire (tenant for life of the estates devised and settled by the said will of the said Henry Atkins Bowyer, deceased) of the third part, and the Metropolitan Board of Works, hereinafter called "the Board," of the fourth part, the said Earl, as lord of the manor of Battersea and Wandsworth, as to the hereditaments firstly hereinafter described, and the said trustees as lords of the manor of Clapham, as to the hereditaments secondly hereinafter described, and with the consent of the said Henry Atkins Bowyer, agreed to sell, and the Board agreed to purchase, at or for the price or sum of 18,000 *l.*, the fee simple of and in, firstly, all that part of Clapham Common which is situate in the parish of Battersea, and within the said manor of Battersea and Wandsworth, and secondly, all those the remaining portions of Clapham Common which are situated in the parish of Clapham, and within the manor of Clapham, the said purchase-money of 18,000 *l.* to be considered as apportioned as follows, viz., 10,000 *l.* for the hereditaments firstly hereinbefore described, and 8,000 *l.* for the hereditaments secondly hereinbefore described, which said agreement now in recital is subject to the same being embodied in a scheme under the Metropolitan Commons Act, and was and is to be void in the event of such a scheme not receiving the sanction of Parliament during the Session of 1874 or that of 1875. And the hereditaments agreed to be sold are to be sold subject to all such rights of common, commonable rights, rights of way and water, as any person or persons (other than the parties thereto of the first, second, and third parts, or persons claiming through, under, or for them, or any of them, or through or under the said Henry Atkins Bowyer, deceased, except the lessees or tenants under the lease dated the 29th day of February 1864, hereinbefore mentioned) may have in the said hereditaments, or any part thereof, and also subject as regards the hereditaments secondly hereinbefore described to the hereinbefore-mentioned lease thereof (except a small portion thereof situate at the back of the Rookery used as a laystall), dated the 29th day of February 1864, and to a lease of the said land used as a laystall, dated the 1st day of June 1864, made between the said Henry Atkins Bowyer, deceased, of the one part, and the Board of Works for the Wandsworth

worth district, in the county of Surrey, of the other part. And it is also agreed that the Board shall pay the costs incurred by the said Earl and the said trustees of and incidental to the agreement and the carrying the same into execution.

And whereas the hereditaments hereinbefore described, and commonly known as Clapham Common, are delineated in a plan deposited with the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales.

And whereas it is intended that the Board shall carry into effect the said agreements, both dated the 5th day of January 1875, and shall accept a surrender of the premises demised by the hereinbefore firstly recited agreement, and shall take a conveyance or conveyances to the Board of the hereditaments agreed to be sold under the hereinbefore secondly recited agreement, and shall acquire all such estates, interests, and rights of a profitable or beneficial nature in, over, or affecting the Common hereinafter defined, as they might think it expedient to acquire, making or providing compensation for the same (if necessary) as provided by the 15th section of the Metropolitan Commons Act, 1866.

And whereas by an agreement, dated the 22nd day of December 1875, and made between the several parties to the hereinbefore firstly recited agreement, it is agreed that the said hereinbefore firstly recited agreement shall be read and construed in the same manner as it would have been read and construed, and have the same operation, force, effect, and validity as it would have had if, in Clauses 1, 2, and 5 thereof respectively, instead of the words and figures " Session of 1874 or that of 1875," there were and had originally been written the words and figures " Session of 1875 or 1876."

And whereas by another agreement, also dated the 22nd day of December 1875, and made between the several parties to the hereinbefore secondly recited agreement, it is agreed that the said hereinbefore secondly recited agreement shall be read and construed in the same manner as it would have been read and construed, and have the same operation, force, effect, and validity as it would have had if in Clause 2 thereof, instead of the words and figures " Sessions of 1874 and 1875," there were and had originally been written the words and figures " Sessions of 1875 and 1876;" and if in Clause 12, instead of the words and figures " Session of 1874 or that of 1875," there were and had originally been written the words and figures " Sessions of 1875 or 1876;" and if in Clause 14, instead of the words and figures " Sessions of 1874 or 1875," there were and had originally been written the words and figures " Sessions of 1875 or 1876."

And whereas by an agreement, dated the 1st day of June 1876, and made between the several parties to the hereinbefore firstly recited agreement, it is agreed that the said hereinbefore firstly recited agreement shall be read and construed in the same manner as it would have been read and construed, and have the same operation, force, effect, and validity as it would have had if, in Clauses 1, 2, and 5 thereof respectively, instead of the words and figures " Session of 1874 or that of 1875," there were and had originally been written the words and figures " Sessions of 1875, 1876, or 1877."

And whereas, by another agreement, also dated the 1st day of June 1876, and made between the several parties to the hereinbefore secondly recited agreement, it is agreed that the said hereinbefore secondly recited agreement shall be read and construed in the same manner as it would have been read and construed, and have the same operation, force, effect, and validity as it would have had if, in Clause 2 thereof, instead of the words and figures " Sessions of 1874 and 1875," there were and had originally been written the words and figures " Sessions of 1875, 1876, and 1877;" and if in Clause 12, instead of the words and figures " Session of 1874 or that of 1875," there were and had originally been written the words and figures " Session of 1875, 1876, and 1877;" and if in Clause 14, instead of the words and figures " Session of 1874 or 1875," there were and had originally been written the words and figures " Session of 1875, 1876, or 1877."

Now it is proposed and provided as follows:—

1. From and after the completion of the said surrender and the said purchase, the Commons or waste lands delineated in the said plan (in this scheme referred to as " the Common") shall be and are hereby dedicated to and for the use and recreation of the public as an open and unenclosed space for ever, and shall, for the purposes of this scheme, be regulated and managed by the Board; provided, that if the said surrender and the said purchase be not completed within three years from the date of the confirmation of this scheme by Parliament, this scheme shall be void.

2. The powers of the Board generally as to appointing or employing officers and servants, and paying them under the general Acts applicable to the Board, shall apply to all such persons as in the judgment of the Board may be necessary and proper for the preservation of order on and the enforcement of bye-laws with respect to the Common, and otherwise for the purposes of this scheme; and the Board may make rules for regulating the duties and conduct of the several officers and servants so appointed and employed, altering such rules as occasion may require.

3. The Board may drain, plant, ornament, and improve the Common as may be necessary, and, for the purpose of preserving the turf and grass, may enclose by fences for short periods such portions as may require rest to revive the same. No house or any other building shall be erected on the Common, except such lodges or other buildings as may be necessary for the maintenance or management of the said Common. The Board may

from time to time erect on the Common such lodges and other buildings as may be necessary for the maintenance or management of the said Common.

4. The Board shall maintain the Common, as delineated in the plan deposited with the Inclosure Commissioners, free of all encroachment, and shall permit no trespass on or partial or other inclosure thereof; and no fences, posts, rails, or other matters or things shall be maintained, fixed, or erected thereon, without the consent in writing of the Board.

5. The Board shall frame bye-laws and regulations for the prevention of nuisances and the preservation of order on the Common, and particularly for preventing the deposit of rubbish on, and the illegal taking, cutting, felling, and sale of turf, sods, bog-earth, gravel, sand, loam, clay, gorse, furze, fern, brushwood, trees, and the like from the Common, and regulating the user of the Common, or any parts or part thereof, for the exercise of horses thereon or for riding purposes; also for the regulation of bathing in the several ponds on the Common. Provided, that all such bye-laws made by the Board shall be in writing under their seal. And the Board may, by any such bye-laws, impose upon offenders against the same such reasonable penalties as they shall think fit, not exceeding the sum of 5*l.* for each offence, and in case of a continuing offence, a further penalty, not exceeding the sum of 40*s.*, for each day after written notice of the offence; and the Board may alter or repeal any such bye-laws, and may make any such other bye-laws, as may from time to time appear desirable. Provided always, that all bye-laws imposing any penalty shall be so framed as to allow of the recovery of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty. Provided always, that no such bye-laws shall be repugnant to the laws of England or the provisions of this scheme; and no such bye-laws shall, as against any person entitled to any estate, interest, or right of a profitable or beneficial nature in, over, or affecting the Common, which shall not be purchased or acquired by the Board under this scheme, operate or be construed so as to take away or injuriously affect such estate, interest, or right, and no such bye-laws shall be of any force or effect unless and until the same be submitted to and confirmed by Her Majesty's First Commissioner of Works for the time being, who is hereby empowered to confirm or disallow the same as he may think proper. Provided, that any certificate of confirmation purporting to be signed by the First Commissioner of Works for the time being shall be *primâ facie* evidence of such confirmation in all courts and places whatsoever. Provided also, that no such bye-laws shall be confirmed unless notice of intention to apply for confirmation of the same shall have been given in one or more of the London daily newspapers one calendar month at least before the making of such application; and for one calendar month at least before any such application a copy of the proposed bye-laws shall be kept at the office of the Board, and be open during office hours thereat to the inspection of any metropolitan ratepayer without fee or reward, and the Clerk of the Board shall furnish every such ratepayer who shall apply for the same with a copy thereof or of any part thereof on payment of 6*d.* for every 100 words contained in such copy.

6. All bye-laws made by the Board in pursuance of this scheme shall be legibly written at length on boards of suitable size, and placed on such parts of the Common (not less than three) as to the Board may appear desirable.

7. Any penalty imposed by or under the authority of this scheme, or any bye-law made under this scheme, may be recovered, together with the costs of proceedings, in such manner and with such remedies, by distress or otherwise, as are given in the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, and the Acts amending the same; but all proceedings for the recovery of a penalty incurred under the provisions of this scheme, or any bye-law made under this scheme, shall be had or taken by the Board, and the penalty recovered shall be paid to the Board, and shall be applied for the purposes of this scheme.

8. The Board may set apart any portion or portions of the Common as they may consider expedient for cricket or other games.

9. The Board shall be at liberty to receive and apply, for the purposes of this scheme, or any of them, any subscriptions or donations applicable thereto respectively that may come to their hands.

10. The purchase and other moneys which shall become payable under the said recited agreements, and all expenses which have been already incurred by the Board in relation to this scheme and the memorial for a scheme, and all costs and expenses which shall hereafter be incurred by the Board in or about the execution of this scheme, including any other compensation (if any) to be paid in pursuance thereof, shall be contributed by the Board as expenses incurred in the execution of the Metropolis Management Acts.

11. Except for those persons who now by law are entitled to do so, and whose rights shall not be acquired by the Board under the said agreements, or shall not be purchased or acquired by the Board under this scheme, it shall not be lawful to turn out on the common for grazing any cattle, sheep, or other animal.

12. No proceeding touching the conviction of any offender under this scheme, nor any order or other matter or thing whatsoever made, done, or transacted in or relating to the execution of this scheme, shall be vacated, quashed, or set aside for want of form.

13. Saving

13. Saving always, to all persons and bodies, politic and corporate, and their respective heirs, successors, executors, and administrators, all such estates, interests or rights of a profitable or beneficial nature in, over or affecting the Common, or any part thereof, as they or any of them had before the confirmation of this scheme by Act of Parliament, or could or might have enjoyed if this scheme had not been confirmed by Act of Parliament, except only so far as any such estates, interests or rights are or shall be acquired by the Board under the agreements hereinbefore recited or either of them, or shall be acquired by the Board by consent or by purchase, whether by agreement or compulsorily.

14. The copyhold tenants of the manor of Battersea and certain freehold tenants of the manor of Clapham claim rights of common of pasture over the Common. The claimants consent to the scheme.

15. This scheme affects the several estates, interests and rights in, over and upon the Common, and not included in the said agreements, by conferring on the Board power to purchase the same or any of them with the view to their absolute extinction.

16. Printed copies of this scheme shall at all times be sold at the office of the Board, to all persons desiring to buy the same, at a price not exceeding 2*s.* 6*d.* each.

The Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales, pursuant to the provisions of the Metropolitan Commons Act, 1866, and the Metropolitan Commons Amendment Act, 1869, hereby certify the above-written scheme.

In witness whereof, they, the said Inclosure Commissioners, have caused their official Seal to be hereunto affixed, this Twenty-fourth day of August One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-six.

L. S.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

METROPOLITAN COMMONS ACTS, 1866 AND 1869.

SCHEME WITH RESPECT TO BOSTALL HEATH.

1. Bostall Heath, hereinafter called "the Heath," in the county of Kent, as the same is delineated in a plan deposited with the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales, shall henceforth for all the purposes of this scheme be regulated and managed by the Metropolitan Board of Works, hereinafter termed "the Board."

2. The powers of the Board generally, as to appointing or employing officers and servants and paying them under the general Acts applicable to the Board, shall apply to all such persons as in the judgment of the Board may be necessary and proper for the preservation of order on and the enforcement of bye-laws with respect to the Heath, and otherwise for the purposes of this scheme; and the Board may make rules for regulating the duties and conduct of the several officers and servants so appointed and employed, altering such rules as occasion may require.

3. The Board may execute any works of drainage and improvement of the Heath so far only as may be required for the purposes of the Metropolitan Commons Acts, and shall preserve the turf and grass, and for this purpose may inclose by fences for short periods such portions as may require rest to revive the same, and shall also preserve the trees and so much of the gorse as they may deem desirable, and may plant or otherwise beautify the Heath, but shall do nothing that shall otherwise vary or alter the natural features or aspect of the Heath.

4. The Board shall maintain the Heath, as delineated in the plan deposited with the Inclosure Commissioners, free of all encroachment, and shall permit no trespass on, or partial or other inclosure of, any part thereof, and no fences, posts, rails, or other matters or things shall be maintained, fixed or erected thereon without the consent in writing of the Board.

5. The Board shall frame bye-laws and regulations against encroachments, for the preservation of order on the Heath, for the prevention of nuisances and the deposit of road-sand, rubbish or other matter on, and the illegal taking, cutting, digging, and selling the turf, sods, gravel, sand, and the like from the Heath. Also, for the control of persons who let out for hire donkeys and other animals. Also, for the prevention of vehicles being driven, or horses being exercised by grooms and others on or across the Heath, and to remove and apprehend, if necessary, gamblers, cardsharpers, gipsies, squatters, vagrants, sellers and exhibitors of infamous books, prints, photographs or pictures, or persons guilty of brawling, fighting, or quarrelling, or using indecent or improper language, or any idle or

disorderly persons, or any person erecting any booth or place of any kind without the consent of the Board, so that all such persons may be dealt with according to law. Provided, that all such bye-laws made by the Board shall be in writing under their seal. And the Board may by any such bye-laws impose upon offenders against the same such reasonable penalties as they shall think fit, not exceeding the sum of Five Pounds for each offence, and in the case of a continuing offence a further penalty not exceeding the sum of Forty Shillings for each day after written notice to the person committing such offence. And the Board may alter or repeal any such bye-laws, and may make any other bye-laws as may from time to time appear desirable. Provided always, that all bye-laws imposing any penalty shall be so framed as to allow of the recovery of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty. Provided always, that no such bye-laws shall be repugnant to the laws of England or the provisions of this scheme, and no such bye-laws shall be of any force or effect unless the same shall be sanctioned and confirmed by Her Majesty's First Commissioner of Works for the time being, who is hereby empowered to confirm or disallow the same as he may think proper. Provided, that any certificate of such confirmation purporting to be signed by the First Commissioner of Works for the time being, shall be *primâ facie* evidence of such confirmation in all courts of justice and other places whatsoever. Provided also, that no such bye-laws shall be confirmed unless notice of intention to apply for confirmation of the same shall have been given in one or more of the London daily morning newspapers one calendar month at least before the making of such application; and for one calendar month at least before any such application a copy of the proposed bye-laws shall be kept at the office of the Board, and be open during office hours thereat to the inspection of any metropolitan ratepayer without fee or reward, and the clerk of the Board shall furnish every such ratepayer who shall apply for the same with a copy thereof, or any part thereof, on payment of sixpence for every one hundred words contained in such copy.

6. All bye-laws made by the Board in pursuance of this scheme shall be legibly written at length on boards of suitable size, and placed on such parts of the Heath (not less than three) as to the Board may appear desirable.

7. Any penalty imposed by or under the authority of this scheme, or any bye-law made under this scheme, may be recovered, together with the costs of the proceedings, in such manner, and with such remedies by distress or otherwise, as are given in the Metropolis Local Management Act, 1855, and the Acts amending the same; but all proceedings for the recovery of a penalty incurred under the provisions of this scheme, or any bye-law made under this scheme, shall be had or taken by the Board, and the penalty recovered shall be paid to the Board, and shall be applied for the purposes of this scheme.

8. Except for the owner or owners for the time being of the soil, it shall not be lawful, without the consent in writing of the Board, to form, build, or lay any sewer, drain, pipe, waterway, or other matter of like nature, in, into, or under any part or parts of the Heath.

9. Except for those persons who now by law are entitled to do so, it shall not be lawful to turn out on the Heath for grazing any cattle, sheep, or other animal.

10. The Board may have power to apply at any time for an amended scheme, or for a new scheme.

11. Nothing herein contained shall be construed as placing any of the public roads or highways on or across the Heath under the care of the Board, or shall prevent the Board of Works for the Plumstead district, by their officers and servants, taking such portions of the Heath as they may now by law be entitled to take for the purpose of widening the said roads or highways to the width they may now be compelled by law to make; but it shall not be lawful for the said Board, or any other person or persons, to make or form any new roads over and across the Heath without the consent in writing of the Board.

12. All costs and expenses incurred by the Board in respect of this scheme and its execution, from time to time and at all times, shall be contributed by the Board as expenses incurred in the execution of the Metropolis Management Acts.

13. The Board shall be at liberty to receive and apply for the purposes of this scheme, or any of them, any subscriptions or donations applicable thereto respectively that may come to their hands.

14. No proceeding touching the conviction of any offender under this scheme, nor any order or other matter or thing whatsoever made, done, or transacted in, or relating to the execution of this scheme, shall be vacated, quashed, or set aside for want of form.

15. Saving always, to all persons and bodies politic and corporate, and their respective heirs, successors, executors, and administrators, all such estates, interests, or rights of a profitable or beneficial nature in, over, or affecting the Heath, or any part thereof, as they or any of them had before the confirmation of this scheme by Act of Parliament, or could or might have enjoyed if this scheme had not been confirmed by Act of Parliament.

16. The lords of the manor of Plumstead claim the soil and freehold of the Heath and

and the minerals under the same. The freehold tenants of the manor claim certain rights of common of pasture and of cutting turf, furze, gorse, and fern, over and upon the Heath.

This scheme affects the rights over the Heath, so claimed as aforesaid, only so far as is absolutely necessary for the purposes contemplated by this scheme. The lords of the manor and others who claim rights over the Heath do not assent to their rights being affected in the manner and to the extent herein expressed.

17. Printed copies of this scheme shall at all times be sold at the office of the Board, to all persons desiring to buy the same, at a price not exceeding 6 *d.* each.

The Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales, pursuant to the provisions of "The Metropolitan Commons Acts, 1866 and 1869," hereby certify the above-written scheme.

In witness whereof, they, the said Inclosure Commissioners, have caused their official Seal to be hereunto affixed, this Twenty-first day of December, One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-six.

L. S.

INCLOSURE COMMISSION
(METROPOLITAN COMMONS ACTS,
1866 and 1869).

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE INCLOSURE COMMISSIONERS,

Under the Metropolitan Commons Acts, 1866 and 1869,
(29 & 30 Vict. c. 122, and 32 & 33 Vict. c. 107).

(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
14 *March* 1877.

107.

Under 1 *oz.*

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 10 May 1877;—*for*,

COPY

OF THE

FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD

REPORTS

MADE BY A

DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE,

APPOINTED IN 1875,

TO INQUIRE INTO

THE SYSTEM UPON WHICH THE LEGAL BUSINESS OF THE GOVERNMENT IS CONDUCTED,

WITH

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

AND APPENDICES.

(*Mr. William Henry Smith.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 10 *May* 1877.

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FIRST REPORT

OF

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE SYSTEM UPON WHICH THE LEGAL BUSINESS OF THE GOVERNMENT IS CONDUCTED.

I.

May it please Your Lordships,

Law officers.

In pursuance of the reference made to us by your Lordships' Minute of the 14th March 1875,* we have inquired into the mode adopted for the remuneration of the Law Officers, and considered the question whether the change introduced by the Minute of the 14th December 1871, and partly confirmed by the Law Officers' Fees Act, 1872, should be maintained and completed.

We have the honour to report that we have taken the evidence of the present Attorney General,—of Sir John Karslake, a former Attorney General,—of Sir W. V. Harcourt, a former Solicitor General,—of the Solicitor to the Treasury,—and of the Queen's Proctor; copies of which, and of letters from the present Attorney and Solicitor General, are annexed in the Appendix hereto.†

We think that the dissatisfaction which has been expressed, and the questions which have been raised, by Law Officers may be obviated by a more comprehensive definition than that hitherto adopted of the terms "*contentious business*," and we are of opinion that, subject to this modification, the change introduced by the Minute of the 14th December 1871 should be maintained and completed.

We also recommend that an arrangement be made, by which the fees paid by parties on the hearing of Patent oppositions and for disclaimers, and which fees, under the provisions of the Law Officers' Fees Act, 1872, are payable into the Exchequer, may be paid to some officer in the Patent Office, instead of, as now, to the clerk of the Law Officer; and that fees paid by the parties in respect of Charters may also be paid to some officer, as the Clerk of the Patents, and paid over to the Treasury.

We also recommend that every Junior Counsel hereafter appointed to represent the Crown with reference to the business of any department, either in London, or on circuit, or at sessions, should be nominated by the Attorney General, with the approval of the heads of the department, for the term of five years, and should not be eligible for reappointment. This arrangement, however, should not include any additional Junior Counsel appointed for a single cause, nor the principal Junior Counsel of the Treasury.

We think that the present Attorney General should be requested to give his consent to the foregoing arrangements.

We also suggest that the Treasury Minute of the 14th December 1871 should be amended, and a new Minute made, which should run as follows:—

"1. The Law Officers shall receive salaries to be annually voted by Par-
"liament, viz., the Attorney General 7,000 *l.* a year, and the Solicitor
"General 6,000 *l.* a year, for all business transacted by them as Law Officers,
"*except contentious business,* as hereinafter defined.

"2. The Law Officers shall receive fees for *contentious business* accor-
"ding to the ordinary professional scale.

"3. *Contentious*

* *See* p. 50.

† *See* p. 50–59.

"3. *Contentious business* shall be taken to mean briefs in actions, or "other proceedings, whether civil or criminal, in any court of justice in "England, or before a Committee of either House of Parliament, or before "the Privy Council, or any Commissioners, Referees, or Arbitrators; con- "sultations and conferences on such briefs; advising, whether on case "stated, or in consultation or conference, as to instituting any proceeding, "whether civil or criminal, in any such court of justice, or before any "such Committee as appointed, or before the Privy Council, or any Com- "missioners, Referees, or Arbitrators, or as to defending any such proceed- "ing, whether threatened or pending, settling pleadings and evidence for "or in any such proceeding.

"4. No complimentary brief shall hereafter be delivered to any Law "Officer, nor shall any payment be made to him by any public department "for contentious business, except when he is expected to perform actual "personal service. But this regulation is not intended to interfere with "the rights of the Attorney General to require a brief to be sent to him in "any case which he has desired to conduct personally."

"5. No fee shall hereafter be paid to any Law Officer for *non-contentious* "*business*, and any fees which may be paid to him by persons unconnected "with the public service, for any non-contentious business done by him as "Law Officer, shall be accounted for by him to the Lords Commissioners "of Her Majesty's Treasury, and paid as they may direct."

We also recommend that a copy of the new Minute should be sent to each of the present Law Officers, and to every future Law Officer upon his appointment.

II.

Dr. Deane.

With reference to the difference of opinion on the subject of payments to Dr. Deane, we find that the questions were raised with respect to the preparation of certain Orders in Council, Cases for Arbitration, and Instructions to Her Majesty's Commissioners.

We have taken the evidence of Dr. Deane, which we also append to our Report; and, upon the whole, we concur with him in thinking that he should be paid in the ordinary manner, by fees for this work, as not being within the terms of the arrangement under which he was appointed.

At the same time, we recommend that, on any vacancy occurring, no new appointment should be made on similar terms.

The other matters referred to us in your Lordships' Minute will form the subject of a further Report.

(signed) *G. Jessel, M.R.*
T. D. Archibald.
H. T. Holland.
R. R. W. Lingen.
H. L. Pemberton.

E. W. Hamilton, Secretary,
6th July 1875.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE COMMITTEE.

Thursday, 22nd April 1875.

Present:

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS, in the Chair.

Mr. Justice Archibald.
Sir Henry T. Holland, Bart., M.P.
Mr. Lingen, C.B.
Mr. Henry Leigh Pemberton.
Mr. E. W. Hamilton, *Secretary.*

Mr. AUGUSTUS K. STEPHENSON, Solicitor to the Treasury, Examined.

Mr. *A. K. Stephenson.*
22 April 1875.

1. Sir *H. Holland.*] HAVE the present law officers been called upon to make any return of fees received by them?—I believe not. There is the Law Officers' Fees Act; they would take notice of that.

2. Mr. Justice *Archibald.*] Have the present law officers made any complaint of the existing arrangement?—I do not know it officially. I only know that the Attorney General has spoken to me on the subject, but then he spoke originally to Mr. Gray. All I know really of the complaint appears from Mr. Gray's answer (at page 13 of Memorandum of 22nd January) to the Attorney General's letter. The Attorney General appears to have written to him on the subject. Perhaps I might shortly explain how the question arose with the present law officers. It being the duty of the accountant in my department to carry these fees to their proper account, he brought to my notice about the end of last year the fact that he had received no fees from the present law officers nor from Sir John Karslake. I then told him to put the circumstances into writing, which he did, and the memorandum which he thereupon gave me is printed at page 12 of this Report of 22nd January 1875. The long and short of it is this, that having received no returns from the present law officers, I told him to speak privately to the Attorney General's clerk, with whom he is in constant communication, and to ask whether it was intended by the present law officers to make any returns at the end of this year, and if he should hear that there were to be no returns made, I intended to make a formal representation to the Treasury, because I thought we should be responsible if we did not call attention to the fact. Unfortunately, he wrote down upon a piece of paper the question to be asked of the Attorney General's clerk, whether there were any fees to be returned at the end of the year, and this piece of paper was laid upon our messenger's table. The Attorney General's clerk came in and saw the paper there, and gave it to the Attorney General, who was, I believe, rather annoyed at being asked the question in this way. He took it as a request by the Treasury solicitor to him to return fees, and considered it a request that we ought not to have made. In consequence he wrote a letter to Mr. Gray, which letter I never saw until since these papers were printed. I have not got it here, but Mr. Gray's answer is printed at page 13 of Report of 22nd January 1875, and that shows me that the present Attorney General considered that we were perhaps not very courteous to him in requesting him to make this return. Beyond that I cannot tell you what his present difficulty is. He has not made any return, nor has Sir John Karslake, nor Sir John Holker.

3. *Chairman.*] I understand that he has not been applied to formally?—He has not.

4. Are the words of the Law Officers' Fees Act the same as those of the Treasury Minute?—You will find the first clause of the Fees Act printed on page 8 of the last-mentioned Report.

5. Mr. Justice *Archibald.*] What returned fees have you received from law officers at any time?—We know of none, except the returns which have been made by the present Master of the Rolls and by Sir William Harcourt, pages 9 and 11, and a lump sum, which was returned by Sir Henry James, page 10, with reference to which we wrote a letter to him, page 11, in which we asked him for the particulars, but he has not given them to us.

6. *Chairman.*] It appears to me that you ought to apply to the law officers, under the Act, to pay in any fees they may have received arising from "letters patent for new inventions, or any "gift, grant, or writing under the great seal." There are not many of those, for the bulk of them were kept back by Mr. Johnstone, and paid in direct to the Exchequer; but there are some which are paid by the parties?—Yes; as far as I am concerned, that is what I have always felt, as I said in my first report to Mr. Lowe. I never knew what fees they received from the parties, and had no means of ascertaining without applying to the law officers.

7. What difficulty arose with regard to the third class of fees mentioned here, namely, "on "account of any business in respect of which a "salary is for the time being paid"?—The difficulty was that I really did not know what fees to ask for.

8. There ought to be no difficulty about that when

Mr. *A. K. Stephenson.*

22 April 1875.

when you look at the explanation given by Mr. Lowe of what "contentious business" means?—I take it that there is a great difficulty with respect to it at this moment.

9. The only suggestion I have heard is, that there was some question about the opposed patent business as being contentious; there are a good many fees paid upon that. I see that Sir William Harcourt returned 40 guineas, or something of that sort, in respect of it?—I do not know what the difficulty is, I know nothing but what I see; there have been no fees returned by the present law officers in respect of it.

10. There can be no doubt that these are fees payable under the Patent Law Amendment Act?—Then they would be stopped, I apprehend.

11. No, they are not stopped, because they are payable by the parties?—Then these are fees of which I always said I knew nothing.

12. If you look at Sir William Harcourt's return, you will find them all put together at page 11; they are very well stated there; "hearings" and "disclaimers" are specified, so that you can see exactly what they are?—Yes.

13. Mr. Justice *Archibald.*] Any difficulty with regard to this Act does not become practically apparent until you have asked for and had a return of fees. I do not know why you should not ask for a return, following the words of the Act?—That could be done.

14. In considering whether it is expedient to continue the system of payment by salary, or to make any change, it is important to know whether any claim has been made by the law officers upon business as contentious business, which it is supposed is not contentious?—That has not occurred in my department. If there had been any such question, it would have been settled; I believe cases have occurred in other departments.

15. Since this arrangement?—Yes, but I am not speaking from actual knowledge.

16. *Chairman.*] We should be glad if you could give us information upon the subject, because at present I do not see any difficulty. The two things which are to be considered as contentious business are defined as being those "requiring his attendance as a barrister in "court," and "those connected with his attend-"ance as a barrister in court"?—Might I answer the question in this way? I think if you were to ask the present Attorney General you would find that you would immediately get at the bottom of the difficulty. My notion merely arises from what he has said to me. I can give you an example of one of his difficulties. Since the office of Queen's Advocate has been abolished, the Attorney General has to make the motions in the Probate Court for all our administration cases, and, if I understood him rightly, he was puzzled to know whether he was entitled to fees for that. I do not want to commit him to this, but, if I understood him rightly, he absolutely paid the fees himself, as it was not worth his while to go down to the court, there being nothing to do; they were mere motions, of course. He considered that this was non-contentious business, and accordingly he was paying the fees out of his own pocket, regarding them as being covered by his salary; yet it was necessary that a counsel should go and make the motion.

17. Was it a motion made by the Attorney General?—As I understood him, it was a motion that used to be made by the Queen's Advocate, and now has to be made by the Attorney General.

18. But any counsel may make it now?—The Attorney General has to make it, instead of the Queen's Advocate; it used to be the privilege and perquisite of the Queen's Advocate to have all these motions and to be paid for them.

19. There is a mistake there, although you are right in one sense. It was considered by the former law officers, when they were paid by fees, that they had a right to a fee for all Government business in their own department; and consequently when a motion was made in any court in which the Queen's Advocate had the exclusive right of practice he expected a brief, not because he was wanted, but because that was the way in which he was remunerated?—Yes.

20. But the moment that system came to an end there was no more reason why the Attorney General should be instructed in the Probate Court than in the Court of Chancery in a case where he was not wanted; and the notion that the Attorney General should pay the fee for counsel making these motions is a singular one?—This goes into another arrangement which is rather distinct from that which you are at present discussing. There was a special arrangement made with respect to the abolition of the office of Queen's Advocate. When the Queen's Advocate was abolished, his advising work was assigned to the Treasury solicitor. The arrangement was that we had to do his advising work, and the Attorney General had to do his court work.

21. His advising work was not entirely done by the solicitor to the Treasury, for part of it had to be done by the Attorney General. I recollect the discussion upon the subject at the time the arrangement was made; in fact, I took part in it?—The Attorney General could, of course, state exactly how that is.

22. Mr. *Lingen.*] This was to be a motion, as I understand you, in court?—Yes.

23. You did not consider yourself at liberty to retain a junior to make that motion, but you sent it, according to the past practice, to the law officers?—Yes; we followed the past practice, except that we sent it to the Attorney General instead of to the Queen's Advocate; but I would rather not put the Attorney General's case before the Committee.

24. *Chairman.*] I quite understand the difficulty which has arisen; it has arisen in this way. Mr. Lowe's explanation of "contentious business" has not been given to the Attorney General, and he has read "non-contentious business" in another sense, namely, that business in which there is not a real contest, and that, of course, would include these motions; whereas what was meant by the Government by "contentious busi-"ness" was any case in which he had to appear in court, whether there was a real contest or not. The Attorney General has actually taken the other view of the words, because he is in ignorance of the explanation given by Mr. Lowe?—That may be so.

25. Mr. Justice *Archibald.*] In those cases of which you have been speaking in the Probate Court, the solicitor to the Treasury by Act of Parliament represents the Queen, does he not?—Yes.

26. And the proceeding must be in his name?—Yes.

27. There

27. There are several motions, of course, upon which there is no contest; but if it comes to anything like contentious business, or if any serious question arises, then it is a case in which the Attorney General would receive a brief?—Yes, in such a case he would.

28. You would require to have his services?—Yes.

29. That would clearly be contentious business, but it becomes contentious from the moment it assumes the shape of a suit?—I understand that distinction. I do not wish to pledge the Attorney General to anything that I have said. It was a mere conversation that I had with him, and I really cannot say what his difficulties are. I would prefer that you should ask them of himself. All I can say is, that is what I gathered from the very few words of conversation that I had with him.

30. *Chairman.*] There is another point upon which I wish to ask you a question; has any difficulty arisen from the words "connected with "his attendance as a barrister in court"? A difficulty arose when I was in office with respect to a very trifling matter, amounting, I think, to two guineas, or some other very small fee, but as it involved a question of principle I was asked to write a letter about it. The question was this, whether advising with a view to the defence of threatened litigation was "connected with" my "attendance as a barrister in court." Those words are certainly not well expressed; but after discussion it was held that they did not mean actually connected with real attendance in court, but that they meant connected with litigation. Settling pleadings, which is always paid for, and advising on evidence, which is always paid for, are not strictly "connected with his attendance "as a barrister in court." I had a correspondence with the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject, although it only referred to a small fee; do you remember that?—I do not remember it.

31. Are you aware of any inconvenience arising from the system of paying by salary?—I have found the inconvenience of having questions constantly put to me by the present Attorney General on the subject. He is most courteous personally, but he has always been asking me to explain to him these things, and I have not had any authority from my Lords to do so, and consequently I have not been able to see him and explain the matter to him. He has been very much annoyed, I believe, about the whole business; that is my present difficulty.

32. Mr. *Lingen.*] But his annoyance has only arisen from this inadvertence, of his clerk having had given to him a stray memorandum from the messenger's room in the Treasury, which he interpreted as a reflection upon him for not paying over fees; that is the only ground for difference of opinion that I have heard of?—I think if you get the Attorney General to state his own views, you will see what his difficulties are better than I can explain them.

33. Would it not be better then, that before he attends we should send to him the same communication that was sent to the preceding law officers, or one to the same effect; that is to say, communicate to him the Treasury Minute, and ask him to make a return of the fees under the Act? As soon as he has got that in his hands we can communicate with him about coming here?—Yes.

34. Sir *H. Holland.*] I think it would be just as well if you sent both to him and to the Solicitor General the returns of the two last law officers?—The present Attorney General has had copies of the returns made by the present Master of the Rolls and Sir William Harcourt; I consulted Mr. Lingen about that.

35. Mr. Justice *Archibald.*] Up to the present time there has been nothing of this kind: a list of fees sent in by the Attorney General claimed as contentious business, and a dispute or difference about it?—No, there has been nothing of that kind at all. There have been no other lists except what are printed in the papers before you. There have been disputes between the solicitors to other departments and the Attorney General of the day with respect to fees, some of which have been referred to us.

36. Since this arrangement?—Yes, but there has been no dispute with my department. I find that in several other departments (the Post Office, for instance) there have been disputes, but they have not come before me; and when they settle their disputes without coming before me, there is, of course, no necessity for me to interfere.

37. *Chairman.*] I understand that no difficulty has arisen in your department upon the third clause, that is, as to what is contentious business upon which opinions are to be paid for?—No difficulty has arisen in our department. I have always laid down the rule where there has been any difficulty, and it has never been questioned, so far as I am concerned, with regard to the briefs delivered by my department.

38. Sir *H. Holland.*] I suppose you have laid it down in accordance with what we find at the top of page 7, namely: "I should say, as a general "rule, that as soon as any contention arises out "of any case on which the law officers may have "given an opinion and received no fee as non-"contentious business, then the case ceases to "be non-contentious and becomes contentious, "and that the solicitor must exercise his discretion "on the circumstances of each case, and decide "for himself when, if ever, it becomes conten-"tious"?—Certainly; I have paid fees for all opinions directly a case became contentious in that sense.

39. *Chairman.*] A question of some moment arose when I was in office upon another point of these regulations, and that was whether they applied, in the event of the English law officers being consulted by the authorities of another country, and it was considered that they did not: for instance, the Irish authorities consulted the English law officers in a case of very great importance, in which it was thought desirable to fortify the opinions of the Irish law officers by that of the English; in that case the fees were paid?—On what ground, might I ask?

40. On the ground that the English law officers were not bound, officially, to give advice?—I was not aware of such a case having occurred.

41. The Treasury circular of the 7th of January 1872 was never followed by the departments. They always paid fees on advising, that is, on consultation in respect of litigation. But if you look at the circular, it says that "fees paid upon cases" are to be considered as belonging to non-contentious business; that is not right. I did not include any fees upon cases, either advising upon evidence, or upon any part of an action or suit?—Those were regarded as contentious. If you will look at clause No. 3, you will see them mentioned. It was certainly so intended.

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42. Sir *H. Holland.*] Are not the departments acting upon that circular now?—Yes, as far as I am aware, there is no other circular that they are acting upon.

43. *Chairman.*] If you send a case for opinion to advise upon evidence, do you not send a fee?—Certainly, if it is to advise upon evidence, because there would be a case in court.

44. If so, it is not in accordance with these words, but I feel sure that there was a subsequent letter upon the subject?—I have no doubt that the word "case" there is intended to mean "case for opinion."

45. Sir *H. Holland.*] A case for opinion might not be contentious business?—Exactly so; certainly that would not necessarily mean a case to advise on evidence.

46. *Chairman.*] There is another thing which is not mentioned here, and that is settling pleadings; that is always paid for?—But the suit has begun then.

47. The question was very much discussed when I was in office, and the rule adopted was a very simple one, that nothing was contentious business until there was either an action begun or threatened?—The case that was mentioned just now in conversation, of a question whether a mandamus lay or not, would be a case in which an action was threatened.

48. Therefore, a case asking whether you should advise proceedings would not be contentious business unless you did advise them?—Then you would say that there would be no fee if you advised no proceedings, but a fee if you did advise them.

49. Mr. *Lingen.*] Suppose you had taken half-a-dozen opinions which advised no proceedings, and were therefore non-contentious, and a seventh opinion led to contention, you would look back over the former opinions, and regard them as contentious probably?—I think I should.

50. When a series of opinions end in contention, they derive a new complexion from their ending, and according to that complexion, fees are paid or are not paid, at your discretion?—Yes.

51. *Chairman.*] That was not the practice when I was in office, and I do not think it is a right practice. The practice was that nothing was contentious business until a suit or action was begun or threatened, that is to say, begun by you or threatened against you?—Practically it could only be a difference between one opinion and two. Perhaps you will allow me to make an observation with regard to this Treasury Minute that is objected to. Surely it is only the imperfection of language that is to be found fault with, because it goes on to say, after "including fees "paid upon cases," "including consultations "thereon, and conferences, together with fees "upon all official signatures, fiats, or other "matters of form or routine in the nature of "advice to your department." The latter words are the governing words, namely, "in the nature "of advice to your department."

52. Those are not to be paid for?—Yes; then it goes on to refer to the other class, that is to say, the contentious business, "including fees "paid upon briefs, attendances in court, and con-"sultations in the course of suits and actions." The distinction is there drawn by the words "in "the nature of advice to your department," which govern all the preceding words. The other clause, after the semicolon, is governed by the words "in the course of suits and actions."

53. Then the imperfection of the minute is that it does not provide for the "cases," and the settling of pleadings in suits and actions?—That would fall within the second branch, that is to say, the contentious business.

54. Where is it said that there is to be a fee upon a case for opinion?—In the second clause; it comes under the words "in the course of suits "and actions."

55. Have you found any other difficulty, namely, a difficulty by reason of the payment being by salary instead of by fees?—I have found no other difficulty than that which I have had in explaining these points to other departments.

56. That is, as to what fees ought to be paid?—Yes: the two letters which are printed are only specimens. I think I could find you half-a-dozen others, consisting merely of a correspondence on these points with the solicitors of other departments, never personally with the law officers. The questions have been settled finally according to the advice which Mr. Lingen and I have given.

57. I suppose there would be no difficulty in putting into plain English such directions as would avoid all possibility of controversy?—There would be no difficulty in putting directions into plain English, especially after the experience we have had of the nature of the difficulties, but I think circumstances would be perpetually occurring upon which questions would arise; it might be from a want of understanding in my own case, or in the case of solicitors to other departments, or perhaps in the case of the law officers' clerks with whom we have to arrange these matters. I do not say they might not be settled, but I think there would be perpetual questions and correspondence and differences arising where there is part payment by salary.

58. Mr. Justice *Archibald.*] Nothing has ever been said by the law officers to show that they have any disposition to revert to the old mode of payment by fees, or that they are dissatisfied with the mode of payment by salary?—I cannot say; I have never had any communication of the kind from them; I have not considered it my duty to ask the law officers about it; I wished to ask them about it in the first instance, but I was forbidden to do so then, and therefore I have avoided doing so since.

59. *Chairman.*] I think I must put the question to you more pointedly. Have you found that the non-contentious business has been delayed by reason of its not being paid for by fees?—Certainly not; there has not been any instance of that of any description in my experience.

60. You have found that it has received as prompt attention as it did previously?—Quite so.

61. Therefore, as far as you know, there is no evil arising from the salary covering the non-contentious business?—No evil at all in that respect.

62. Neither as regards the way in which the business is done, nor as regards the time in which it is performed?—None whatever.

63. Then, as far as you know, the public service has suffered no detriment from the change in the system of payment?—Not in that respect at all. An enormous quantity of the time of my department and of my own time has been taken up in corresponding with the solicitors of other departments

departments with respect to the working of this arrangement.

64. Have you found that those communications have continued latterly, or have you found that the solicitors of other departments are now satisfied with the explanations that have been given?—Latterly they have been satisfied. The only difficulty which has now arisen, within my knowledge, has been that of the Attorney General having made no return at all.

65. That is the only difficulty remaining?—Yes.

66. How long is it since you have received a communication from a public department with reference to the construction of these regulations?—I do not think I have had any in the last three years; it was only within the first 12 months that I had them.

67. In fact, the difficulties have disappeared?—Yes, that is so, with regard to the law officers certainly; the case of Dr. Deane is different.

68. As far as you know, could the solicitors to other departments say the same?—Yes, as far as I am aware.

69. You have given your answers to them upon a uniform system, of course?—Yes, as far as I have been able to do so, I have endeavoured to do so. You have before you specimens of the answers, but there were a great many more in the first 12 months, although not latterly.

70. Sir *H. Holland.*] If there had been any difference in the case of other departments, it would have come before you, would it not?—Yes.

71. We may assume, then, that there has been none?—Yes.

72. *Chairman.*] If fees are paid to the law officers which ought not to be allowed, how would they be stopped?—The Comptroller and Auditor General would stop them now, if he differed from a decision which had been come to by the solicitor of the department who paid the fee.

73. To your knowledge, has any question been raised by the Comptroller and Auditor General in the last three years, with respect to fees paid to the law officers?—Not to my knowledge.

74. Mr. *Lingen.*] We could only ascertain that for certain by asking the Comptroller and Auditor General?—Yes; it would not come to my knowledge unless the fee to which he objected happened to have been paid by my department.

75. *Chairman.*] Are you aware of any difficulty now as to which there is a difference of opinion?—I do not know what the present Attorney General's difficulties are.

76. With those exceptions?—With those exceptions, I do not.

77. They have not been communicated to you?—No. Might I add this to my former answer? I would draw your attention to this fact, that the system has, after all, only been in work for just over a year. It came into operation when the present Master of the Rolls was Solicitor General. Sir John Duke Coleridge was Attorney General under the old system; therefore the new system has only been fully in work since Sir Henry James came in.

78. Mr. Justice *Archibald.*] I suppose it was applied to Sir John Karslake during the time that he was in office lately?—He made no return.

79. *Chairman.*] You may say that it has been in operation for a year and a half, that is, since November 1873?—Yes, the system has been in work since November 1873; up to last Christmas that would be just a twelvemonth.

80. That is to say, in full work?—Yes; applying to both the law officers.

81. Still, in my time, there was the experience of one law officer, and I think I can take upon myself to say that I was not sent for less frequently or attended less frequently and promptly in consequence of the change of system?—Certainly; I have no notion at all what the opinion of the other law officers who have had experience of the system is. Sir Henry James and Sir William Harcourt, after all, are the only two other law officers, with the exception of the present law officers, who have had experience of it.

82. Mr. Justice *Archibald.*] And Sir John Karslake?—He made no return of any sort; probably he was doing very little. The present Attorney General is the only person who has had experience of both systems.

83. *Chairman.*] I think the Act of Parliament makes the Queen's Proctor the officer for intervening in divorce suits?—Yes, by the advice or direction of the Attorney General.

The Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned to Monday, the 3rd May, at Four o'clock.

Monday, 3rd May 1875.

Present:

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS in the Chair.

Mr. Justice Archibald.
Sir Henry Holland, Bart., M.P.
Mr. Lingen, C.B.
Mr. Leigh Pemberton.
Mr. E. W. Hamilton, *Secretary.*

Sir RICHARD BAGGALLAY, Q.C., M.P., the Attorney General, Examined.

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84. *Chairman.*] I SUPPOSE you are aware that one object of the present inquiry among others is to advise the Government as to the best course to be adopted with respect to the remuneration of the law officers; those are not the exact terms of the reference to us, but that is the substance of it?—The Chancellor of the Exchequer was kind enough to send me some little time back a Treasury Minute of the 14th of March 1875, which I suppose is the minute to which you refer. I originally saw it in a very different form from that in which it is now, but I do not desire again to refer to the past, beyond observing that in its original form it contained passages which caused me a good deal of pain and some annoyance. Those passages have now been struck out. At the same time, I cannot help having some recollection that although those passages have now been struck out they had originally been there.

85. The minute is not before this Committee in the form to which you refer?—The copy of the original minute which I saw had a note upon it implying that it had been sent to the Committee, and therefore I was anxious to know whether that was the case or not. It bears a date anterior to the date of the copy being sent to me, which was only on the 20th of March. I do not, however, desire to recur further to that matter.

86. There was nothing more said to this Committee than what you find printed in the memorandum of the Chancellor of the Exchequer of the 14th of March?—I was only anxious to know that you had the same minute or memorandum before you that I have; I have read that minute of the 14th of March. The letter which I have received from Mr. Hamilton asked me to attend, in order that the Committee may have the benefit of any observations that I may have to make, or any suggestions that I may have to offer, upon the subject of their inquiry generally, and more particularly upon the present system of remunerating the law officers of the Crown. As I followed the memorandum, which I presumed was for my guidance now, my attention was directed to two things: namely, the office at present held by Dr. Deane as adviser to the Foreign Office, or whatever may be the proper title of it; and the question whether any change should be introduced into the arrangement of the 14th of December 1871 as to the remuneration of the law officers, or whether it should be retained in its present form. I need hardly say that, whatever feeling I may have had in the matter before, my opinion shall be given in the most free and open and complete manner to the Committee. I have no other object than that of rendering assistance in whatever way I can in the settlement of the question.

87. I do not know whether you are aware that there were two minutes made on the subject: there was the minute of the 14th of December 1871, which I daresay you have seen?—That is the one that is set out here. That is the only one that I have ever seen, except in a way that I will mention presently.

88. In addition to the Act of Parliament, there was also a minute, I suppose, or at all events a communication which was made by Mr. Lowe, when he was Chancellor to the Exchequer, to the Treasury, and which was ordered to be forwarded to the solicitor to the Treasury, and which contains some further explanation?—The first communication that I ever had of that was by a letter addressed to me by Mr. Lingen on the 24th of April of the present year.

89. I do not know whether you think that that makes any difference?—No, but I only remark the fact that the only minute communicated to me until very recently was the minute of the 14th of December 1871.

90. We wish to know your opinion upon the system of paying the law officers, that is to say, the Attorney General and the Solicitor General, by salary, as distinguished from the old system of paying them by fees. Do you think it is desirable that (I do not say exactly the present system, but) a system of payment by salary should be adhered to in preference to a system of payment by fees?—I think the change was one to which I could not have given my approval originally. At the same time, I cannot but feel that when a change of that sort has once been introduced, the going back again to the old system would be attended with some difficulty. But whether the system of payment by salary, wholly or in part, is adhered to, or whether the old practice is returned to, wholly or in part, I think it would be essential for the comfortable working of either mode of remuneration that there should be a clear and distinct understanding between the law officers on the one hand, and the Treasury on the other, as to what is the real nature of the arrangement between them. My own view of the original arrangement was this. Through the courtesy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, I have seen upon what materials the sum of 7,000 *l.* was fixed for the salary of the Attorney General. It was in lieu of certain previous payments, amounting to the sum of 11,092 *l.* as regards the Attorney General, and some corresponding amount as regards the Solicitor General. The salaries of 7,000 *l.* and 6,000 *l.* respectively were based upon a variety of items, which constituted this amount of 11,092 *l.* in the case of the Attorney General, and a somewhat smaller sum in the case of the Solicitor General, so as to show a profit

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a profit by the change of 4,000 *l.* odd as regards the Attorney General, and nearly 4,000 *l.* as regards the Solicitor General. I think, if the object of the original arrangement was to reduce the remuneration of the Attorney General and the Solicitor General in respect of those duties for which they did very little for a considerable amount of pay, it would have been far better to have said that, instead of receiving sums of money which, I think, amounted on the average in the case of the Attorney General to 5,525 *l.*, in respect of patents for inventions, he should receive 1,500 *l.* a year, and that all the rest of the business should have gone on as before. And I think that, if any return is made to the old system, it would be desirable to reduce the arrangement to a limit in the form of a fixed sum in respect of those merely formal duties which the law officers perform in regard to patents for inventions. I have no doubt it is known to the Committee that patents for inventions come before the law officers on two occasions, the one being an *ex-parte* application on the part of the inventor, when his application is referred to the law officers to consider whether it is a fit subject-matter for a patent, and whether the specification properly describes the invention. In respect of each application of that kind (it is called a reference), a fee of two guineas used to be paid to the Attorney General, and a corresponding fee to his clerk. Then, after a certain lapse of time, when the inventor was desirous to proceed to obtain his complete letters-patent, a warrant was made out, upon which a further fee of a guinea was paid; there were no clerk's fees upon warrants. Those are the two things, the two guineas on references and the one guinea on warrants, with the clerk's fees on the former, which produced the sum of 5,500 *l.* odd.

91. And there was also the guinea on amendments, which were very numerous?—That I have not taken into account; that would increase the amount still more. But I may mention one thing which will probably surprise the Committee. During the year that I have been in office, that is to say, from 19th April last year to 19th April this year, in exactly 12 months, the total amount of fees which would have been payable under that system for the references and the warrants is 6,933 *l.* odd; so that, in point of fact, the fees upon these two things alone have paid the whole of my salary within 70 *l.*, and the fees of corresponding amount on the same things to the Solicitor General have paid and more than paid his salary; there has been a surplus of 900 *l.* odd.

92. Those are exclusive of opposed patents?—Yes; those are the fees paid by the department, as distinguished from the fees which are paid with respect to oppositions on the warrants and disclaimers. Those fees of two guineas and one guinea were always paid by the Government department; the other fees were paid by third parties.

93. Those are still paid by the parties?—Yes.

94. I think you will be of opinion that those payments are not, as the late solicitor to the Treasury believed, of considerable amount?—Yes. I should say that the additional ones, the oppositions and the disclaimers, have amounted in the 12 months to under 200 *l.* I do not know the precise amount, but I think that is about it, on the average. According to the view that I take of the question, those fees were not covered by the arrangement made in 1871, certainly they were not included in the items which made up the 11,090 *l.* I have subsequently seen a memorandum of the fees returned, as I understand, by the present Master of the Rolls during the time he held the office of Solicitor General, and it appears that he returned the fees in respect of those two branches of business, and I am given to understand that Sir William Harcourt has done the same. A memorandum has been sent to me with regard to Sir Henry James; but it is clearly a mistake, it is only a second memorandum of the present Master of the Rolls. Those items are not included in this memorandum that I have here.

95. Was your attention drawn to the Law Officers' Fees Act upon that point?—Yes; I am aware of the Act.

96. Did you notice the words of that Act?—Yes.

97. Will you let me read them to you: "All "fees payable to, or to the credit of, any law "officer or his clerk in pursuance of the Patent "Law Amendment Act, 1852;" surely those are fees payable under that Act, are they not?—I think not. I may remark that I am, to some extent, in ignorance upon this part of the case, because I have never had the slightest information with regard to any of these matters; although, during the whole of the latter part of last year, I was endeavouring to obtain it, it was withheld from me up to the early part of this year.

98. But this is in the Act of Parliament?—As I understand the Act of Parliament, it was intended to be confined to carrying out the arrangement between the Treasury and the law officers of the Crown made in December 1871, and this arrangement, in my opinion, did not apply to fees paid by third parties.

99. You must construe the Act as you find it, must you not?—Yes; but it was simply and solely passed to give effect to the arrangement.

100. There is no reference that I see in the preamble to the arrangement; I should like to know whether you have considered it?—I wish to be perfectly free in what I say here; therefore I may tell you that, being ignorant of the basis upon which the salary was fixed, I myself thought that these were fees that ought to be accounted for until within the last two months. I was constantly pressing Mr. Gray in his lifetime to allow me to know upon what basis the salary was fixed. I said, "It is impossible to believe that the salary "could have been fixed without some basis." He always told me, or at all events conveyed to my mind, that he was unable to give me any such basis. On looking at the form of the minute, and on looking at the Act of Parliament, my first impression was that these fees were fees that would have to be accounted for, but I pressed Mr. Gray to let me know what the basis of the calculation was, and in fact I mentioned these very items to him. When I first came into office I found that fees were marked upon certain papers which appeared to me to be non-contentious business. I did not understand it, but the answer given to my clerk was: "Fees are marked upon certain "matters that come before the law officers, partly "for the purpose of ascertaining what the saving "will be to the public under the new system, and "partly in order to regulate the fees which will "be paid to other counsel who are associated with "the law officers." I remember in particular an

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Admiralty case in which 20 guineas were marked on the papers. I said, that not being contentious business that ought not to be done, and I thereupon gave directions that for the future there should be no fees marked that were not intended to be retained. I declined to occupy the position of a mere collector of fees for the Treasury. I told Mr. Gray that, and he said, "I think you "have now done that which will prevent any "further difficulty arising." He also said, "I do "not think you are bound to repay any fee which "has once been paid to you." The impression conveyed to my mind was that, in his opinion, fees paid by third parties were not within the arrangement.

101. Mr. Gray had no right to set aside the provisions of an Act of Parliament?—No; but I was endeavouring all the time, from June to December of last year, to obtain some information as to what the Treasury did consider to be contentious business, and what they did not consider to be contentious business, but to be business that was covered by the salary. At an interview that I had with the Chancellor of the Exchequer the other day, I felt myself fully justified in complaining that, although this document (*holding up a paper*), containing 16 or 17 different heads, and showing how the sum of 11,092 *l.* was made up, and specifying under what heads fees were payable, was in existence at the time when I was making those inquiries, it was never placed in my hands, but Mr. Gray gave me evasive replies and said, "I cannot tell you anything more."

102. If you look at the Act of Parliament you will find that it is carefully worded in such a manner as to include the fees on oppositions and disclaimers within the salary. It says, "all fees "payable to" any law officer "in pursuance of "the Patent Law Amendment Act of 1852, and "the Acts amending the same, or on account of "any letters-patent for new inventions, or any "gift, grant, or writing under the great seal, or "any warrant for the same," and then, "or on "account of any business in respect of which a "salary is for the time being paid to such law "officer." You will observe that those are separate alternatives, and there is no doubt that the Act was framed in that way because the solicitor to the Treasury was under a misapprehension that those fees were very considerable, and he wished them to be accounted for, though he seems to have forgotten that afterwards?—I cannot for a moment suppose that it was the intention of the Treasury to use big words there, which would cover a great deal more than it was the object of the arrangement to cover, more particularly as the law officers who were in office at the time were not affected by it.

103. I was a law officer at the time, and I was affected by it?—I can hardly suppose that it was intended to cover more than what the arrangement pointed to. It is a trumpery item, but still we all know that feelings are often much more stirred up by suggestions such as that, of which I was made the subject in an earlier communication to me and which caused me much annoyance, than by matters of larger amount.

104. I think that if you had looked at the first memorandum or minute, and the second, and also at the Act of Parliament, you would have found out that it was intended to comprehend those fees in non-contentious business?—When I had the honour of an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the presence of Mr. Stephenson, Mr. Stephenson said that he had urged all the time that this arrangement was under consideration, that the law officers should be consulted, and that there should be a distinct understanding as to what was to be included and what was to be excluded from the arrangement; but that it was positively refused, and that the law officers were not allowed to know upon what basis the calculation was made, that is, as regards the details, the figures.

105. You mean before the arrangement was made?—Yes, before the arrangement was made.

106. But they were allowed to know afterwards?—Yes; but for more than a twelvemonth I was asking upon what basis the calculation was made, and it was not until I saw the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the day after we broke up for the Easter recess, that I obtained the information. I never saw this paper, although I had been asking again and again for such information.

107. Sir *H. Holland.*] Which is the paper that you saw?—I did not see it even then, but I said that I thought it was only right that I should see the tabular statement. The minute which had been put into my hands stated this, that the Attorney General's salary of 7,000 *l.* was to replace fees for non-contentious business, amounting to 11,092 *l.*, leaving a balance of 4,092 *l.*, and a corresponding amount in the case of the Solicitor General. What I said to the Chancellor of the Exchequer was this: "These figures, coming "down to an odd 92 *l.* in the one case, and an "odd 55 *l.* in the other, must have been arrived "at upon specific items; this is not an estimate." Mr. Stephenson said, "Yes, it was arrived at "upon an average of several years;" and then I said, "Is there not some document in existence "which shows how that 11,092 *l.* is made up?" He said "Yes," and then the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave directions that I should have a copy of it; that is how I came to have it.

108. *Chairman.*] I think it would have been better, if I may say so, if not only the facts had been communicated to you, but also the second minute, because there is a second one stating the detailed arrangement. Have you seen that?—No; the only minute I have seen is the one of the 14th of December 1871. I stated that I thought I ought to have been informed fully upon the whole of this matter, and, if I had been, I do not think there would have been the slightest necessity to have had any reference upon the subject, because I should have been perfectly prepared to yield wherever I could.

109. Sir *H. Holland.*] Did you have the whole of the minute of the 14th of December before you?—No.

110. How far did you have it?—Only down to No. 5 here.

111. *Chairman.*] I thought you could not have had the whole of it?—No, I did not until I received the letter from Mr. Lingen a few days ago.

112. If you look at the memorandum, you will see that it explains what is meant by contentious business, that it does not cover those opinions as regards patents?—This applies entirely to the Solicitor General; it does not apply to the Attorney General.

113. It was not intended to be so confined; it merely mentioned the Solicitor General because it referred to the appointment of the Solicitor General at that time?—But I see by reading it that it is expressly confined to the Solicitor General; the Attorney Goneral is expressly excluded.

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The minute says, "for the performance of all his "official duties," and so on, referring afterwards to the "fees hitherto payable to the Solicitor "General for such duties."

114. The second part, which was intended as an explanation, was only sent to the then Solicitor General, because the Attorney General was intended to be still kept within the existing rules?—Do I understand that there is a Treasury minute to this effect?

115. That is approved by the Treasury?—What I had, as I have already said, was only the first part of it.

116. Mr. *Lingen.*] I think I could give some explanation which would a little clear up the matter, as far as the Attorney General is concerned. When the law officers were appointed during the time of the late Government, a communication was made to them to this effect: "I "am desired by the Lords Commissioners of "Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit herewith "for your information the enclosed extract from "a minute of this Board of the 14th of December "1871, fixing the terms upon which the law "officers of the Crown should thereafter be re-"munerated for their services; and I am to "state that directions will be given for paying "to you" (that is, the Attorney General) "a "salary of 7,000 *l.*, and to you" (that is, the Solicitor General) "a salary of 6,000 *l.* from the date "of your patent;" and then there was an extract from the minute of the 14th of December 1871, beginning, "The Chancellor of the Exchequer "informs the Board," and so on, down to the end of paragraph 5?—It was not the whole of the minute.

117. No, only as far as paragraph 5. The reason of that was that up to that point that minute of the Treasury had been resolved by the Cabinet, but that was not the case with the portions which follow, beginning, "The Chancellor of the Ex-"chequer further informs the Board that in order "to give effect to these resolutions on the ap-"pointment of Mr. Jessel to be Her Majesty's "Solicitor General, he communicated to that "gentleman, and Mr. Jessel accepted the follow-"ing more detailed and explicit terms." The agreement, as made with the present Master of the Rolls, embodied those later propositions, but those propositions could only be regarded as explanatory, because they had never been actually before the Cabinet, and therefore in communicating with new law officers we stopped at the point up to which the minute had really had the sanction of the Cabinet. At the change of Government I quite admit that there was an omission on the part of the Treasury in not writing to the present law officers the same letter which had been written to Sir William Harcourt and Sir Henry James. I can only say that these legal matters do not usually go through the Treasury, and it was really an act of forgetfulness in not communicating with them. As to the communications which took place between yourself and Mr. Gray, I can only say that I did not hear one single word of them, and they did not come to my knowledge at all. The whole of these arrangements with Mr. Lowe had been made with Mr. Stephenson. That is the state of matters until we come to the minute of the 14th March 1875?—The two parts of this document, the one ending at paragraph 5 and the one which follows, could not have been part of the same minute, for the latter has reference to the appointment of Sir George Jessel as Master of the Rolls, which I think was not contemporaneous, but took place at a later period.

118. Although it is embodied in a Treasury minute, so much of that minute as had been before the Cabinet, and had received its sanction as distinct from the Board of Treasury, ended at the first five propositions. But in making the agreement with Sir George Jessel the latter part had been embodied, and although the result of the communications which Mr. Lowe had had with Sir George Jessel was embodied in the same Treasury Minute, yet the latter part was explanatory to Sir George Jessel, and was addressed to him; and in communicating with the law officers subsequently appointed that portion of the minute was not communicated to them, but only the original part which had received the sanction of the Cabinet. But to the present law officers of the Crown no communication was made from the Treasury on their appointment?—I never received any but the one ending at paragraph 5.

119. I should like to say, with regard to the minute of the 14th March 1875, that when this Committee was decided upon by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it was my duty to draw up for him and bring together, as far as I possibly could, the facts which had arisen in the Treasury administration before the time of the present Government coming into office; and this minute is, to a very great extent, a memorandum of those facts, and the paragraph which you have alluded to simply stated what, I believe, is undeniable (there was not the slightest idea of making any imputation upon any law officer whatever in respect to it), that no return had been made of fees since the appointment of the present law officers. As to the reason why that had not been done, I had really no information whatever to give to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. In that very same paragraph it was mentioned that no communication had been made to them. As far as I personally was concerned, I was wholly unaware that you had had any communication with Mr. Gray. I simply put these facts before the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and it was merely as facts that they were embodied in the minute?—I did not for a moment suppose that you had any personal knowledge of the matter.

120. *Chairman.*] Now that you are in possession of the facts, I do not understand that you differ as to the fees of which we have been speaking being comprised within the Act?—As I say, the thing is very trumpery, and I was originally under the impression that they were covered, until I found what the minute states, and in respect of what the 7,000 *l.* salary was given to replace fees to the amount of 11,092 *l.*

121. That is the way in which it was calculated?—Yes; and I looked also at the minute that was placed in my hands.

122. But the minute of the Treasury says, "All fees payable for non-contentious business "shall be paid into the Exchequer"?—That means payable by the different departments of the Government.

123. No; it says that the Attorney General is "to receive 7,000 *l.* a year for non-contentious business"?—Surely these oppositions are contentious business.

124. They are contentious as between other people; for instance, the Attorney General and the Solicitor General receive no fees when they attend

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attend as assessors while other people are contending. Contentious business means business in which the Attorney General or the Solicitor General are employed for one litigant or the other. That was what was meant here?—I certainly desire, as I said before, to give every possible information to this Committee, but I do not understand that this Committee is sitting to decide what is and what is not contentious business.

125. We are not deciding anything; but as one part of the report of the Committee must be a statement of our opinion as to whether any further definition is required, we should like to know what is your opinion upon the subject, and whether you still feel any difficulty about it, because it may be our duty to report that a doubt having been felt by the Attorney General, it might be expedient to make it plainer. On the other hand, if you do not feel a difficulty about it, we might say that the Act is sufficiently explicit?—I must speak plainly. It appears to me that the arrangement having been made upon a certain footing, there has been, since the time of the arrangement, namely, the 14th of December 1871, a great addition to the work of the Attorney General and the Solicitor General. It is not confined to the one item that I mention now, but there has been a succession of additional business brought in under the class of non-contentious business which the law officers were to discharge without receiving fees for it.

126. Pardon me for a moment; the first question is with regard to the fees "on account of "any letters-patent for new inventions;" do you think that there is a doubt whether they include fees paid by the parties, or not?—For myself I feel no doubt at all; it seems to me plain that the minute does not cover fees paid by the parties.

127. But does the Act of Parliament cover them?—Nor that either, according to what appears to me to be its fair construction.

128. Let me remind you that there is no recital in it?—I perfectly well remember the Act being brought in, and it was brought in to give effect to the arrangement of the 14th December 1871.

129. Surely we must construe an Act of Parliament by its own language, and it contains no recitals. The words are these: "All fees payable to, "or to the credit of, any law officer or his clerk in "pursuance of the Patent Law Amendment Act, "1852, and the Acts amending the same, or on "account of any letters-patent for new inven-"tions"?—It has reference to a perfectly new order of things, as arranged in December 1871. As Attorney General I am entitled to certain fees, either by custom or by statute, or in a variety of other particular ways. For myself I should give them up directly, but I have to consider my successors in this matter.

130. The fees we are speaking of are only payable to any law officer on account of patents. They are only payable to you as a law officer?—As I have said, those doubts passed through my mind in the first instance, and I thought they would be included, until I found out how the 11,092 *l.* was made up.

131. Mr. Justice *Archibald.*] The terms of the Act of Parliament are disjunctive. It may or may not have been a proper arrangement, but do you think there is much doubt as to the construction of the Act?—It is necessary to be careful in construing Acts of Parliament if they are drawn in such wide terms; some limitation would appear to be necessary.

132. It strikes me as it did the Master of the Rolls on reading it. It says expressly: "All fees "payable to, or to the credit of, any law officer "or his clerk in pursuance of the Patent Law "Amendment Act, 1852, and the Acts amending "the same, or on account of any letters-patent "for new inventions, or any gift, grant, or writing "under the great seal"?—Of course it was open to them to make any alteration they might think fit in respect of those patent fees which were under their control; the fees on oppositions and disclaimers were never under their control.

133. "Or on account of any business in respect "of which a salary is for the time being paid," that is disconnected from the other sentences altogether?—I have had it in my mind that the Act was not intended to travel beyond the arrangement between the parties.

134. Mr. *Lingen.*] Of course I can only speak at second hand upon the point, it could be ascertained accurately by asking Mr. Stephenson; but my impression is that what occurred as a matter of fact was this, that when he made those calculations which were embodied in the letter of the 13th of June 1871, he told the then Chancellor of the Exchequer something of this kind: "I have "made as complete a return as I can without "applying to the law officers themselves. I think "there are fees which I have not included in this "return. I cannot say what they are, and with-"out applying to the law officers I could not find "it out"?—Yes, of course that might be. Here is a whole string of fees under 16 or 17 different heads. The information might have been inaccurate as far as regards the precise sums, but as regards the subject-matter I apprehend the appendix indicated it.

135. All I wanted to say was, and I think Mr. Stephenson would bear out this statement if you asked him, that he did not intend to exclude those fees, but merely to put them down as an unknown quantity, which for various reasons he thought it would be indecorous on his part as a mere officer of the Treasury to go to the law officers and inquire about; he did not know in what capacity he could go to ask these specific questions?—That may have been the case, but there is nothing to indicate it. His own wish was to communicate with the law officers.

136. *Chairman.*] As I understand you, you do not feel a doubt upon the Act of Parliament, if it supersedes any other arrangement, but you do feel a doubt upon that arrangement standing alone?—Yes. The words of the Act of Parliament would be large enough to include these fees if they stood alone, or were to be considered as superseding all previous arrangements; but, bearing in mind that it was intended to give effect to a previous arrangement, which in my opinion did not include these fees, I think the more restricted construction should be given to the Act of Parliament.

137. Sir *H. Holland.*] That doubt arose in your mind from subsequent information, did it not?—I had nothing but the minute of the 14th of December 1871 and the Act of Parliament, and I thought there might be a question raised as to whether those fees which were paid by third parties for oppositions and disclaimers were included in the arrangement or not. That was the fact. That led me to ask Mr. Gray as I did, beginning

beginning in June and going on to December, whether he could tell me what were and what were not considered as things falling within the rule. At that time either Mr. Gray or somebody else must have had the returns that were made by Sir George Jessel and his successors, but they were never produced to me.

138. Beyond that comes the question, assuming that those fees are included within the Act, do you think they ought not to be included; we should like to have your views upon that point also?—I think the arrangement of the 14th of December 1871 should be carried out; that is my impression, I confess; but, as I said before, the amount of these fees is so trifling that it is not worth while that they should be very much discussed.

139. It might be as well to bear in mind that the minute of the 14th of December 1871, is really posterior in date to the statement by the then Chancellor of the Exchequer, showing that he meant by contentious business, business done as a barrister in court; when you get that fact in your head, you see what was meant by the minute of the 14th of December 1871?—I know nothing of any statement made by the then Chancellor of the Exchequer. As late as the 20th of March 1875 I was told that the 7,000 *l.* was in lieu of items which amounted to 11,092 *l.*

140. But when we come to look at the facts, we find that it is not quite so; at all events, we have nothing to do with that. I understand that you still entertain a doubt upon this point?—I do not entertain any doubt that according to the fair construction of the arrangement which was come to in December 1871, these fees were not included. On the other hand, I fully admit that the Act has raised a doubt in my mind, which would not have been raised if I had been in possession of these materials, that is to say, the basis of calculation, showing the items of which the 11,092 *l.* was composed.

141. Have you any doubt as to the construction of the Act of Parliament?—No, I think not. I asked to be informed what my predecessors had been told, or what had been said to those who had formerly held the office of Solicitor General, and I could get no answer till April of this year.

142. Do you, or do you not, wish us to understand that you think the position of things as regards these fees require more accurate definition?—I think so; most certainly, if the present system is to be maintained.

143. Now then, as regards any other business which you thought was unfairly or improperly brought within the term non-contentious business?—The next matter I would refer to is this; there is a certain class of business that used to be performed by the Queen's Advocate, and which the Queen's Advocate was formerly paid for doing. When the office of Queen's Advocate was abolished in 1872, that additional business, which was not business that had previously been transacted by the Attorney General or the Solicitor General at all, was added to their non-contentious business under the new arrangement.

144. That was further non-contentious business; but did you understand that the arrangement was to comprise merely non-contentious business, which was transacted by the Attorney General at the time when the arrangement was made, and that if any change was made in the nature of his duties, the 7,000 *l.* was not to cover that; that, in fact, it was not prospective?—The 7,000 *l.* a year was prospective to this extent, that of course the loss of income would gradually increase as the amount of patent fees increased (as in fact they have done, as I have pointed out, to an enormous extent). But when the arrangement was made that the Attorney General was to receive 7,000 *l.* a year for certain business discharged by him, that meant business of the class which was at that time discharged by him. It was not intended that if, at a future period, another office was put an end to, the holder of which had been paid for doing other business, that business was to be handed over to the law officers without any remuneration. I do not ask for any remuneration for it, I only draw your attention to the fact.

145. If the Attorney-General is paid a salary in respect of non-contentious business, do you think it makes any difference whether the nature of the non-contentious business is changed or not, provided it is done before his appointment; of course it would be different if it were done after his appointment?—I will take an instance; a large number of Foreign Office reports were formerly sent to the Queen's Advocate and dealt with by him alone; now, since theabolition of the office of Queen's Advocate, all the reports come to the law officers. There is an increase in our business therefore as regards the Foreign Office reports.

146. Mr. *Lingen.*] But I think a certain number of the Foreign Office reports must go to Doctor Deane now?—I do not know of any that go to him without coming to the law officers also; they all come to my chambers first, I believe.

147. *Chairman.*] There were a certain number of reports made by the Queen's Advocate which are still made by Doctor Deane on minor matters which never go to the Attorney General at all?—Some of those which used to go to the Queen's Advocate alone were most important, and they now all come to the Attorney General. And the same thing happens also as regards the Colonial Office.

148. Sir *H. Holland.*] The Colonial Office have always been accustomed to send to the Attorney and Solicitor General; they have rarely consulted anyone else?—Formerly some of the business used to go to the Queen's Advocate.

149. Only in matters connected with divorce actions and probate suits, and so on?—I know they consulted the Queen's Advocate sometimes.

150. Mr. *Lingen.*] Supposing there were any cases now which went to Doctor Deane alone, you would not necessarily be aware of them, would you?—I only know about it from conversations with Doctor Deane.

151. *Chairman.*] Is it the fact that Doctor Deane has nothing sent to him direct now?—Very few, at all events. If you turn over the printed reports you will see how large a number formerly went to the Queen's Advocate alone. Having been twice Solicitor General myself, once under the old system, and once under the new, I can say that the number of things that are sent to the Solicitor General is double what it was during my former tenure of office; in fact, everything is sent now.

152. You were aware that all these changes had taken place before your appointment; they all took place when I was in office myself?—Yes; I am now aware of it.

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153. There has been no increase of non-contentious business since then, has there?—There are certain briefs in the Probate Court with regard to the administration of intestates' estates which require personal attendance in court. Those used to be attended to by the Queen's Advocate, and the Queen's Advocate was remunerated for them. Those briefs are all sent to me now, requiring *primâ facie* my personal attendance in court, and there is not a fee marked upon any of them.

154. Mr. *Lingen.*] Do they come from the Treasury?—No, they come from the Queen's Proctor; but when my clerk drew attention to the fact that no fee was marked upon, the Queen's Proctor said, that he was acting under the direction of the Treasury, that no fees were to be paid. I do not think that those are matters that the Attorney General ought to have a brief in at all; any junior could hold those briefs.

155. I should like inquiry to be made through Mr. Stephenson as to whether that is done by the direction of the Treasury, or not?—That could easily be ascertained.

156. *Chairman.*] Surely those briefs should not be sent to you, if they do not require the personal attendance of the Attorney General in court?—They do *primâ facie* require my personal attendance in court on Tuesday mornings to move them; somebody must appear in court to move them, and in theory the motions may be opposed, though in practice they are not; in the first instance, I attended to them myself to see whether I ought to go to the court myself or not.

157. Cannot any barrister move them?—Yes; I have since given a guinea fee to a barrister for doing so.

158. Would not the right course be for the Queen's Proctor to employ a gentleman, sending him a guinea fee to move them, as is done in the Court of Chancery?—I think so.

159. Do you not think that the Queen's Proctor made a mistake in sending them to you?—I understand that the Queen's Proctor is acting under the orders of the Treasury.

160. But I ask for your own opinion?—I think there ought to be a brief, marked with (say) one guinea, sent to some barrister; not to the Attorney General.

161. As is done in the Court of Chancery?—Yes.

162. You observed that a gradual increase of business would certainly occur; and you also said that there was a considerable increase in the business connected with the Foreign Office; but you cannot consider the accidental increase or decrease of the business of the public departments a matter not contemplated by the arrangement, can you?—No, certainly not.

163. While the Foreign Office business may increase, the business of another department may decrease?—Yes; I should not object for a moment to a fair increase of business, but I think it would be found by a little inquiry that a large number of cases are sent now for the Attorney General and the Solicitor General to advise upon which used to go to Mr. Bowen or Mr. Hemming, or some other junior; but as they can be sent now without a fee to the law officers, they are sent to them, and a fee to the junior is saved. This course is adopted to a very considerable extent.

164. That is what you wish to direct our attention to?—Yes. I may just mention that we have dealt with cases for opinions and reports amounting in number to over 600 in the year for the different Government departments, without receiving any remuneration for them beyond the salary.

165. Sir *H. Holland.*] I may state, having had some experience of the Colonial Office, that since this arrangement we have had less doubt about referring a case to the law officers?—I may say that there are none that come to us in a better form than those which come from the Colonial Office.

166. What I wished to say was that I think there is undoubtedly the feeling to which you refer in public offices, that no expense being caused by referring a case to the law officers there is less hesitation about sending it to them?—If a question were put to Mr. Bowen and Mr. Hemming, they would tell you at once whether fewer cases were not sent to them than formerly.

167. *Chairman.*] Do you think that the total number sent to the law officers has very much increased?—Yes, judging by my experience of the time when I was in office six years ago.

168. Was the number very much less than 600 per annum then?—Yes.

169. The increase has been there if anywhere, that is, at all events, the chief part of the increase?—I think there are also many more coming from the Local Government Board, and the Board of Trade, and so on. If there is a little dispute down in the country, as to whether the rules of some rural sanitary authority are quite right or not, instead of putting it in the hands of a local solicitor, up it comes to the Local Government Board, and they send it to the law officers directly.

170. Do I understand you to say that cases are sent to the law officers which do not fairly require the opinion of the law officers?—Yes, I think so.

171. Mr. Justice *Archibald.*] Do you think that cases are sent now to the law officers which would formerly have gone to the Attorney General's junior?—Yes, that is my impression. Indeed there is no doubt about it.

172. Sir *H. Holland.*] And not from the Foreign Office only, I suppose?—Certainly not; but as regards some of those which are sent from the Foreign Office, there are a lot of papers sent which have come from abroad, and you have to read them all through before you find out that it was unnecessary to do so.

173. *Chairman.*] They are often cases which do not require a legal opinion at all?—Yes, but you have to read them through first before you ascertain that. I have constantly had cases involving little more than an actuary's question.

174. Or a question of policy?—Yes, a good many questions of policy.

175. Some of them are not really legal questions in any sense, but I do not see how you are to draw the line. Do you think it would be desirable in the interest of the public service to make the public departments pay a fee upon every case for report or opinion, with a view to checking the practice of sending cases unnecessarily to the law officers?—I believe that a very large number of those that are now sent would not be sent if the departments had to pay a fee for

for sending them. I have heard that opinion expressed in authoritative quarters.

176. Those are cases not requiring the opinion of persons so eminent as the law officers of the Crown?—Not requiring the opinion of persons whose time is so fully occupied as that of the law officers must necessarily be.

177. Cases which might very well be sent to a junior counsel?—Yes; cases which might be dealt with by the counsel to the Home Office or the Colonial Office, or any other department, and which need not come to us at all. The amount is sometimes overwhelming.

178. Mr. Justice *Archibald.*] A great many cases from the Home Office used, in my recollection, to come to the Attorney General's junior?—That used to be the case. I will give an illustration of what I am referring to: The other day a case arose with regard to paying certain rates; it involved going back from one Act of Parliament to another, and looking through six or seven Acts of Parliament in order to find it out. That is a thing which could probably have been done just as well, or perhaps even better, by a junior counsel, because he would have been better acquainted with those Acts.

179. *Chairman.*] Surely you require the assistance of a junior in such a case as that?—I think most of them come direct to myself and the Solicitor General.

180. Have you not exercised the privilege of requiring a junior to be added where the case is one of great detail?—Very seldom; not half a dozen times since I have been in office. I have felt it my duty to deal with the cases if they came in that form.

181. Although they were cases requiring investigation in detail?—Yes; cases which required one to give up the best part of a day in looking through Acts of Parliament and consulting authorities.

182. Will you now tell us what you would suggest?—There is one point I wish to draw attention to. I may as well mention all my complaints against the Treasury at once. It is this, that the rule laid down in this third clause, "The law officers shall receive fees for contentious business and for opinions connected with "it according to the ordinary professional scale," has not been observed. I will give one instance in connexion with the Treasury itself, it was a patent case. There was an application for the extension of the term for the patent of the Martini-Henry rifles. That was a matter involving a question to the Government of 2 *s.* per barrel upon every rifle made during the next four years. I, as Attorney General, had instructions to attend and watch the application in the Privy Council as to whether the patent should be extended or not. My opponent for the patentees had 100 guineas marked on his brief and I had five. On my clerk mentioning the matter, he was told that it was always customary to mark five guineas and no more in such cases.

183. Surely that was in direct contravention of the Treasury minute?—I think I have had four briefs in patent cases before the Privy Council since I have been Attorney General, and in each case I have had five guineas. I should mention, however, that I have had an extra fee because they give 10 guineas for the first day; that makes it 15 guineas.

184. Nobody would say that a Privy Council brief to oppose the extension of a patent could bear a fee of only five guineas in any case whatever, not even for a junior who had just been called to the bar?—I believe that in old times the Attorney General had a complimentary fee and a junior did the work. I say, either do not send a brief at all or mark an adequate fee upon it.

185. The mistake was, in sending to you any brief at all if they intended to pay only a five guinea fee, because that was merely the old complimentary fee?—Yes. In one case I said, "The question in this case entirely depends upon "whether the parties have had a sufficient remu- "neration in respect of their patent, and that "depends altogether upon figures; as regards "the mode in which the accounts are made up, I "should like to have an actuary's opinion upon "that." There was no actuary to be had at the Treasury, and the next morning (that was on the second day of the sitting) I received the opinion of an actuary who told me what I had already found out for myself. He told me, in fact, what the totals when cast up amounted to, but gave me no opinion as to the book-keeping. Fortunately, there were some real opponents to the patent, and therefore the case was looked into, but it is obvious that there might have been a cross between those opponents and the persons asking for the extension of the patent. The matter might have been settled outside, so that there would have been some understanding between them, and then what would my position have been?

186. Mr. *Lingen.*] Did that brief come from the War Office, or did it come direct from the Treasury?—I think it came from the Treasury.

187. In the matter of a rifle patent, I should have expected it would have come from the War Office?—What makes me think it came from the Treasury was, that the fee in such cases has always been the same, a five guinea fee; so my clerk said.

188. *Chairman.*] When I went as counsel to the Privy Council in opposed patent cases, I never, as far as I recollect, saw the Attorney General appearing on an opposed patent. He left it to his junior, and to the other parties opposing; but on an unopposed patent, the Attorney General or his junior took an active part; in the case of opposed patents he left the actual opponents to deal with it?—In those cases the opponents sometimes come to an arrangement before the matter is disposed of.

189. He watched for that purpose, in order to see if that took place or not?—That would certainly be necessary.

190. Mr. Justice *Archibald.*] I think in my time the Attorney General very seldom interfered in a case for the extension of a patent. The practice as it has been stated is accurate in the main; although on some occasions I felt it to be my duty to interpose on behalf of the Crown, and watch the case; if there were parties really opposing it, I did not interfere, generally speaking?—The case I speak of involved a question of immense importance, and amounting to many thousands a-year to the War Office.

191. In those cases and in similar patent cases at the Privy Council do they send a brief to a junior as well as to you now?—Yes, to Mr. Bowen.

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192. So that you had a junior with you in that case?—Yes.

193. *Chairman.*] What did he get?—The same as I did; but this practice is not confined to the Privy Council. I have generally found that in the Inland Revenue cases in the Exchequer my fee is just about half what the leading counsel on the other side has.

194. That is very likely because the fees are paid with reference to the trumpery matter that may be in dispute, although the interests of the Crown that are at stake may in reality be very large?—Yes.

195. Mr. Justice *Archibald.*] As I understand, the fees are marked now upon those briefs?—Yes, by some departments. I have requested that it should be done by all.

196. Formerly they were not marked at all?—The Treasury will not do it now; the Treasury stand out against it.

197. Upon those briefs there never used to be marked 10 guineas for attendance and five guineas for consultation?—I request now that the fee should be marked upon each brief in the ordinary course of business.

198. *Chairman.*] In my time the fees never were properly marked. They were so small anyhow that I never complained, and said that a fee of 10 guineas should have been 20. But, as I understand it, the practice still continues that the fees of the Attorney General are not marked at the same rate as those of an ordinary Queen's counsel; is that your opinion?—Yes, that is my opinion, and that is the case to a considerable amount. I think also that a wrong view is taken with regard to contentious business generally. For instance, I will mention what happened in the case of the War Office only a few days ago. There was a case upon a contract, involving a considerable sum of money, against a colonel of a yeomanry regiment, who was giving up his command. The case was laid before myself and the Solicitor General to advise upon, and an information was filed to recover the money. He put in an answer. I presume some negotiation took place, as the result of which an agreement was come to with respect to the abandonment of a part of the demand and taking security for the balance, with two draft bonds, which I presume I was intended to advise upon, as I had the papers laid before me.

199. You are only asked now to approve of the compromise?—Yes, the papers were merely brought to me tied up together without any word of explanation whatever. It was treated as non-contentious business, and I had to surmise what was wanted of me.

200. Sir *H. Holland.*] Surely that is wrong, because when business has once been contentious, fees should continue to be paid upon it?—Yes, it would appear to me to be so from the minute.

201. Mr. *Lingen.*] That again came from the War Office?—Yes.

202. *Chairman.*] If you were asked to advise as to the propriety of a compromise pending litigation, that would be a matter affecting litigation, and consequently ought to be paid for?—It is taking my opinion upon settling the matter, two bonds being laid before me, with other papers, including the answer. My approving the bonds would, and I think properly, be treated as sanctioning the compromise.

203. Sir *H. Holland.*] You say that that is treated as non-contentious business?—Yes.

204. But when you once begin contention it is as important to settle a compromise as it is to go to court and fight it out in court?—Yes. I do not think the contentious character of the business depends merely upon its actually being in court or not. Suppose a case is put before you with regard to a person who is making a demand upon the War Office, and you are asked to advise whether to defend the action or not. Those cases are not of unfrequent occurrence, and rather a singular letter was put into my hands as giving Mr. Law's opinion to this effect, "When the "advice is taken of an Attorney General with "respect to a prosecution, his attendance in court "not being given or intended, such advice is non-"contentious business, and no fee is payable."

205. Is that Mr. Lowe's opinion that you are reading?—It is Mr. Law's.

206. You think that if that is intended it should be more clearly expressed?—It seems to me that it is holding out an inducement to a man, though I need hardly say that it would not influence me or any other law officer, to say, I will conduct this case in court, for if it does not come into court I shall not be paid for any previous advice I may have given in the matter.

207. That brings me to another point; do you think, that with the change of system, it should be left to the Attorney General to say whether he will conduct a case or not?—I think so.

208. Why should the responsibility be thrown upon you of saying that?—I wish it could be as you suggest. Knowing that the Solicitor General has had much greater experience in trials by jury than myself, when I have thought the case was one in which there ought not to be two briefs, I have asked that the brief should be delivered to him. A case of that kind occurred only to-day. According to Mr. Law's view, if I have advised upon a case I ought not to get a fee for advising upon the pleadings or at any other stage, unless I intend to go into court. In my opinion the advice of the Attorney General may be of value in cases in which he may deem it for the public interest to intrust the conduct of the trial in court to other counsel.

209. Although you advise upon the course of proceeding in an action, you do not get a fee unless it actually goes into court?—Just so. I will take the case of a Post Office prosecution. The old system was that all the papers were laid before me, and I had to go through them to see if a man who had been committed for trial should be put upon his trial or not. It was ridiculous to lay them before me, for the party had been already committed for trial, but if I was to advise at all, surely it was contentious business. A number of cases have come in which my clerk has suggested "a fee should be taken upon these," but Mr. Law's rule was quoted to the effect that no fee was to be paid. Then I said, "Send no more of such cases to me; there is no "necessity for doing so. If the magistrates have "committed the man, he should be put upon his "trial without requiring me to advise."

210. Those were, in fact, complimentary opinions. It was not supposed that the Attorney General would differ in those cases?—On two occasions I did differ. Those were cases of Post Office prosecutions, but they were cases which the Post Office were asked to take up. They were not originally Post Office cases.

211. Then you did not even there differ from the Post Office?—No.

212. I believe

212. I believe those would all have been sent in old days to give the Attorney General a fee, not for the sake of getting his advice upon them?—Just so, except as regards those cases which were not originally Post Office prosecutions.

213. Sir *H. Holland.*] Now the difficulty arises in this way. The fees having been abolished, there is a disposition to send the cases to the Attorney General in order to get his advice?—I have stopped them. I have said, "Do not send me any more of those."

214. *Chairman.*] What I understand you to say is this, in the first place you think that contentious business should be more carefully and clearly defined?—Yes.

215. And in the next place in defining it there are some things which you think it should include which it has apparently not been the practice to include. I think you would agree with me that advising on evidence or on pleadings, settling pleadings when they require to be settled, should be paid for?—Yes, that is really professional business.

216. Besides that, how would you define opinions that should be paid for; advising upon the course of proceeding, should of course be paid for?—It ought to be.

217. Advising upon the course of proceeding in the course of the suit, would clearly be contentious after the suit had begun?—Yes; I will give an illustration, a case which has occurred just lately. A contractor for the supply of meat to one of the camps has certain provisions in his favour, and he claims the benefit of those provisions. That is refused; considerable correspondence takes place as to the quantities of meat sent, and so on. The whole of the papers are laid before the law officers for their opinion as to whether the department should defend the action. Our advice is, you have a good defence to the action. I think that is a case of contentious business, but there is no fee upon it under the present system.

218. Do you think that in all cases where you advise respecting a defence to a demand, whether it ends in litigation or not, that is to say, a demand before some tribunal in this country, should be included in contentious business?—Yes, I should have thought that ought not to be covered by the fixed salary.

219. You would confine that, I suppose, to suits in English courts. You would not include cases with regard to demands made by foreign governments?—No, those would certainly not be included.

220. How would you limit it?—There would be no difficulty in limiting it in terms. I consider that all those cases in which the Foreign Office, the Colonial Office, and the Privy Council, ask advice at our hands, were unquestionably intended to be covered by the fixed salary. But when the departments get quarrelling with outsiders, it is another matter.

221. Mr. Justice *Archibald.*] What would you say to cases under extradition treaties, and matters of that kind?—Those would clearly be covered.

222. *Chairman.*] On the whole, may I take your opinion to be this, that it would be better to pay a fixed salary in respect of the patent business, excluding opposed patents, that is to say, oppositions to patents and disclaimers, and that there should be a moderate salary for that. You mentioned 1,500 *l.* a year, I think, at all events a salary which would be a fair compensation for the labour, whatever it might be?—Yes; allow me to put it in this way. I think it would be better to restore, subject to what I will say presently, the old practice of paying for the opinions, and for the reports which are sent to the law officers, but to give a fixed salary in lieu of the two guineas and the one guinea fee paid upon patents for inventions, and if it is thought desirable also in respect of oppositions and disclaimers, and matters connected with that.

223. That is only a trifle?—Yes, but it would be better to define it.

224. My impression is, but we should like to have your opinion, that it is very undesirable to pay a judge for prolonging a discussion before him. Although the amounts are small, do you not think that it is a bad mode of payment, that a person who is paid for acting as a judge should feel that the longer he lengthens out a discussion the more money he gets. The same applies to an arbitrator also?—The cases in which the discussion is adjourned are very few, I think that I have only had two of them.

225. Do you not think that it would be better that the Attorney General should have a salary for them?—Yes, but I would suggest that the payment should, in that case, be paid to the Patent Office, and not to the law officer.

226. You think that everything else should be paid for?—With regard to the last question, what you have suggested would be my view, subject to the observation that I have already made, that we are not now dealing with the question *ab integro*, but the system has been going on for four or five years, and going back to an old system is a different thing from continuing one that is already in existence. I think it would be hardly desirable to make so great a change unless it was accompanied with a change as regards the work of the different departments.

227. We may consider complimentary briefs as having been abolished for ever; there is no return possible to so absurd a system when it has once been abolished?—Clearly.

228. If you once went back to the system of fees and gave merely a moderate salary which would be commensurate with the work done in the patent business, would you not too much reduce the emoluments of the law officers?—I think you would; the 1,500 *l.* would not be an equivalent.

229. What I mean is this. If you were only paid at the same rate as Queen's counsel usually are for the business you actually did, whether in the shape of advocacy in court, or in the shape of advising on cases, and only got 1,500 *l.* a year in respect of the patent business, would not that reduce the office to one which no suitable person would accept?—What I said about the 1,500 *l.* was, you must take 1,500 *l.* off the sum of 5,500 *l.* in order to make the estimated reduction of 4,000 *l.* In my opinion you should not make so large a reduction in the other emoluments, if you took away the complimentary briefs, as to which I think what you have said is quite true.

230. Would this suggestion meet your approval; supposing 1,500 *l.* a year were paid for the patent business as long as it was done—I suggest a small sum, because it is by no means impossible that that business may be taken away from the law officers, and therefore, looking at the interest of the public, it is desirable to put a low figure for that which may be altogether taken

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away—supposing you had, in addition to that, a salary of a considerable amount as a sort of retaining fee, it being understood that nothing was done for it specifically, but that it was a mere salary for the office, would you approve of that?—I think, taking the sum of 7,000 *l.* for the salary, was fair, provided the law officers had fees for what I call the really contentious business as well, after the usual professional scale.

231. We shall be glad to have your opinion upon this point. It is, in fact, almost necessary for our guidance. Do you think it would be better to continue the present system of paying the Attorney General 7,000 *l.* a year, but more accurately defining the contentious business, or do you think it would be better to discontinue the present system, and to give the Attorney General a moderate sum for the reasons I have mentioned in respect of the patent business, and a fair sum as salary in the shape of a retaining fee, for which he would not be expected to do anything, but which would come in the place of what was formerly paid to him upon complimentary briefs, and that he should also be paid for the ordinary legal business actually done by him, leaving it to the departments to settle what business they would send to him. Which of the two systems do you think the preferable one?—I should prefer the latter system, leaving the figure to be adjusted hereafter. If that system were adopted, probably the 600 cases which are now sent would dwindle down to a much smaller number.

232. Of course, the retaining fee which I have mentioned would include what I may call the ministerial business of the law officers. In no case would you propose to pay them for that. I do not know what it is now, but it was very large in my time?—I do not know exactly what you allude to.

233. Attending Cabinet Councils, attending ministerial committees, attending in particular departments upon the head of the department; that was a very large business in my time; revising in consultation with the heads of the department, whether permanent or ministerial Bills that were brought into the House of Commons?—The Attorney General used to be paid for attending Cabinet Councils and for attending at the Home Office, and so on.

234. I think he was not paid for any of those things?—Yes, I think he was. You will find at page 14 of this book which has been placed in my hands that, "The Home Office report account includes fees paid to the law officers for their attendances at the Cabinet, Board of Trade, Home Office, &c., and for Orders in Council submitted to them for approval." Those attendances always used to be paid for, but I understand that they come in in this schedule under the general head "Report Account, Colonial Office, &c."

235. Sir *H. Holland.*] The Home Office comes under that head?—I considered that those payments were all included in the 7,000 *l.*

236. You will see that the next paragraph says, "With respect to the fees for attendance at the Home Office, I presume there are occasions when the law officers attend without any fees being paid"?—Yes, now and then.

237. *Chairman.*] Would you, or would you not, suggest that the law officers should be paid for those duties?—They should either be paid for them *eo nomine*, or I think those duties should be covered by the general salary. They take up no small portion of one's time. I have often been engaged for the best part of a day in that way.

238. It is responsible and difficult business, taking up a great deal of time if the Government is an active Government?—Yes, for instance, in John Mitchell's case I was down at the Home Office and the Colonial Office the greater part of the day getting up all the facts. I never should have thought of looking for a fee for that.

239. Would you include those ministerial attendances including, of course, the sifting of public Bills; we are trenching very near upon the duties of the Attorney General in the House of Commons?—As regards settling Bills, though I have done it, I have all along thought that it was hardly within the province of an Attorney General.

240. Bills relating to legal matters, and all Bills of that class, were always sent to the Attorney and Solicitor General. Would you, or would you not, include that business in the salary?—I think it is all very well to settle them with the draughtsman, but to have to settle them in the sense of drawing them is quite another thing.

241. My experience did not extend to that?—I had a letter from the Treasury requesting me to draw three or four clauses giving effect to so and so. I think that is not my business.

242. That is an innovation, as far as I am aware; but it was the regular practice in my time for the law officers to attend after a Bill was drawn with the draughtsman, to settle the Bill with the minister?—Yes. I have had long interviews with Mr. Farrar at the Board of Trade, or with the heads of other departments, but I do not include those in the 600 cases that I mentioned.

243. You would include that business in the salary, I presume?—Yes.

244. And the attendance on the Cabinet?—I would rather do that without receiving a fee for it.

245. There were attendances at the Privy Council as an assessor in my time?—I have never been summoned in that capacity.

246. It happens constantly that there are appeals to the Privy Council and that sort of thing. Would you include them?—I consider that the Attorney General occupies rather a judicial character in those cases, and I would rather not have a fee. That is my feeling. As regards the oppositions and the disclaimers I would rather not have a fee for them. Personally, I have an objection to being paid for each individual discharge of a quasi-judicial duty. The certain part of my examination had reference to what I conceive to be my rights.

247. As to advising upon Bills coming from the Legislative dependencies?—I would prefer that they should all be included in the salary.

248. There is a class of business which it is rather a modern thing to send to the law officers, but on which we were largely employed during the time that I was in office, and that is, settling treaties with foreign States; have you had much to do with that?—I have had, I should think, a dozen or more of them.

249. Some of them were very difficult?—You mean extradition treaties and matters of that sort.

250. I refer not only to those, but to commercial

cial treaties also?—Yes, I have had half a dozen with France alone.

251. Would you include all of those in the salary?—Yes, I consider that they are all included in the salary.

252. And assuming the system of salary to be retained in the manner I have suggested, do you think that they ought to be included?—Yes, I would have them all included. I would have a proper line drawn defining contentious from non-contentious business.

253. And all of those would be non-contentious business?—Yes.

254. Would you apply the same rule to the attendance of the Attorney General in the House of Lords in peerage cases?—No; there I think he should have a brief, because he is often called upon to argue a question.

255. Mr. Justice *Archibald.*] He acts professionally there?—Yes. He used to have a brief for attending the first day of term, upon a writ and so on, but those fees are all gone now.

256. Sir *H. Holland.*] There are some cases in which a brief is sent to the Attorney General where a junior might appear in court; but where the Attorney General does appear in court it is at once contentious?—Yes; that is my view.

257. *Chairman.*] Then, as I understand, with the exception that you have mentioned with regard to opinions, you think that it would not be difficult to define contentious business?—I do not think it would. I ventured to write to Mr. Stephenson saying that I thought he and I could have sat down and settled the question in half an hour.

258. Mr. Justice *Archibald.*] The most convenient mode probably would be to enumerate certain things which are clearly non-contentious?—That would be a very good way of doing it.

259. *Chairman.*] In your opinion, not looking merely to yourself but to your successors and to the benefit of the public, would it be better to keep the present system of a salary of 7,000 *l.* a year, carefully defining, so as to avoid all possibility of doubt so far as human prevision can avoid it, what is contentious and what is non-contentious business; or would it be better to enter upon a new system of giving a very limited amount of salary, very much less than 7,000 *l.* a year, and paying for everything?—I should prefer the latter system. I think it would be much more satisfactory.

260. If you prefer the latter alternative, will you give us the benefit of your opinion as to what the amount of the salary should be; the salary would include the patent business and nothing else, of course?—I should go upon the footing of the 7,000 *l.* for the Attorney General, and the 6,000 *l.* for the Solicitor General fairly representing what should be non-contentious. I could not do it at the moment, but I could make out a sort of statement showing the amount approximately.

261. I do not see how you could get at it quite in that way?—I would specify the business that was to be done without payment.

262. On the second view of those which I have mentioned to you, that would be the patent business only, would it not?—Yes; it would make the oppositions and disclaimers part of the patent business, and require all the fees to be paid at the Patent Office.

263. Then in addition to that, inasmuch as the complimentary business would disappear, I suggested, and you acceded to the suggestion, that there should be a sum paid as a retaining fee, an additional salary, and that it should be quite understood that that would be paid for doing nothing except for being Attorney General?—One part of the case would involve a little difficuly, and that would be fixing the sort of fee that should be paid upon the papers sent to the law officers, say from the Foreign Office. The Foreign Office papers, as you are aware, now come in a bag without any précis at all to help you to understand them; yet, as a rule, there was a sort of standing fee of five guineas upon them.

264. Probably, taking one case with another, that is not a very bad hit?—The question is, whether you would treat that as part of the scale.

265. I think you must reckon that the Foreign Office would pay in the manner in which they were formerly accustomed to pay?—I think I should, by reference to memoranda made during my former tenure of office, be able to say how many of the 600 cases would have come to me if the old system had continued.

266. But you must assume that upon the new system, you would merely get perhaps 300?—Yes, I would provide for that.

267. Sir *H. Holland.*] If I understand you rightly, you have not a very strong feeling in favour of the latter course, and, as you have yourself remarked, the new system has been in work for some years; have you considered the inconvenience which would be caused by another change?—Yes, I should have a strong feeling in favour of the other system, but for that circumstance.

268. *Chairman.*] Supposing the Attorney General received 3,000 *l.* a year and were paid for everything that he did, do you think that he would be in as good a position as he is now?—I have a little doubt about it, but I do not think that would be an unfair arrangement to make. I should doubt its being better pay, but I think it would be more palatable to the law officer than the present system, which is, in fact, as unpleasant as anything can be.

269. Sir *H. Holland.*] That arises in some degree, does it not, from the want of a definition of the word "contentious?"—Perhaps so, but in my opinion that unpleasantness is also due to other causes.

270. *Chairman.*] Would it suit your convenience to come again, or to write to the Committee to say what your deliberate opinion would be in case the second alternative should be adopted as to the amount of salary?—I think it would be only fair that I should speak to the Solicitor General on the subject.

271. Yes, and it concerns not only you individually, but your successors in office?—All I care for is this: the present system has caused me so much annoyance in the last few months that I do not care what the arrangement is, only let us understand what it is. If it were continued, I apprehend that it would cause the same annoyance to other persons after me.

272. We understand you distinctly that you think the second alternative the preferable one of the two?—Yes.

273. Supposing we were to take 3,000 *l.* as the amount of the salary (I am not fixing you to the sum just now), you would include in that the patent

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patent business as long as it lasted, so that if it ceased, the Attorney General should get the money?—Yes, there are some things which one gets paid for which I confess I should like to see abolished; for instance, filing income tax informations. I get 6 *s.* 8 *d.* for each of them. I have just to look at them. I think that need not be paid for, and I think it need not come to me at all. It involves a tax upon the poor wretches who eventually have to pay. It only comes to about 30 *l.* in the year to the Attorney General.

274. What do you say with regard to the Attorney General's fiat upon a relator's information?—I should be glad to get rid of that. I get 1 *l.* for it, and it takes a long time.

275. They are very troublesome?—Yes, very; I should be glad to be freed from the responsibility of them, but I do not see how it can be effected. The cases that give me the most trouble of all are applications for leave to prosecute persons under the Larceny Act, as fraudulent trustees.

276. You could not get rid of those; the statute makes it necessary that they should come to you?—Yes; and they are very important, because they involve putting a person in the dock.

277. They are certainly important and responsible?—Decidedly.

278. Mr. Justice *Archibald.*] With regard to applications for writs of error, you do not get paid for them at all, do you?—No; they are sometimes very troublesome. In a recent case, which is probably present to your mind, the writ of error cost me many, many days. Petitions of right, also, are sometimes very troublesome.

279. Sir *H. Holland.*] If it becomes necessary to define the word "contentious," it would be convenient to have a few of the cases in which you thought the briefs had been mis-directed. Perhaps, if it would not be giving you much trouble, you would kindly draw our attention to some of these cases?—Yes.

280. *Chairman.*] Perhaps, after you have seen your evidence in print, it would not be giving you too much trouble if you would favour the Committee with a definition of the word "contentious," which would meet your views?—I will do my best, but I am afraid it would be almost as difficult to define as a "populous place."

281. One of the duties of this Committee will be to report to the Government, assuming that the system is to be continued, not only that the word contentious should be better defined, but what the definition should be?—I will do my best to supply a definition of it.

282. And if you have any further practical suggestion to make, and will kindly add it, we shall be much obliged to you as we are for your attendance here to-day?—I will do so. There is one observation which I should like to make. I fully appreciate the zeal for economy in all departments shown by the Treasury. In fact, that is a necessary part of its work. But perhaps I may be allowed to suggest one respect in which I think it is not operating with advantage, and one which has come under my notice, particularly as Attorney General; I refer to the keeping the solicitors of the different departments down to the very smallest expenditure in all cases. There have been two War Office cases lately, which have suffered from that mistaken economy. In one case a person was encroaching in digging for coprolites. In another case a person was interfering with a leaden pipe by which water was conveyed to a fort. In each case I had to file an information, and in each I had twice to send down into the country for further information, because the instructions were wrong. The facts were incorrectly stated. I urged upon the very intelligent young man who represented Mr. Clulow, "Why do you not go "down to the place and see it for yourself; you "could put it right directly, instead of simply "writing to an engineer officer." His answer was, "We dare not suggest such a thing; we should be "incurring an expense for which we should be "blamed." Now we lost a good deal of money there by not having permission for a lawyer to go down to the spot and make the necessary investigation. The departmental answer was, "There "are plenty of engineer officers down there." I am sure that in several occupations the public service suffers from an apprehension on the part of those conducting the departmental law business that they may cause offence by incurring what they may deem necessary expense.

The Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned.

Thursday, 27th May 1875.

Present:

The Right Hon. THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS in the Chair.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Archibald.
Sir Henry T. Holland, M.P.
Mr. Lingen, C.B.
Mr. H. Leigh Pemberton.
Mr. E. W. Hamilton, Secretary.

Mr. F. HART DYKE, Examined:

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283. *Chairman.*] YOU are the Queen's Proctor?—I am.

284. Will you have the goodness to state exactly what duties you have to perform as Queen's Proctor?—I will take first, if you please, my duties in connection with the estates of intestate bastards and *bona vacantia*. I take out letters of administration, and get in all the money for the Government in respect of those matters. The Solicitor to the Treasury is appointed the administrator. He renders his account to me, and then I recommend the Lords of the Treasury as to the disposition of the balance of the effects, and prepare a warrant for Her Majesty's signature, and the administrator carries it out.

285. You only act, I suppose, under instructions from somebody. You do not take up a case yourself, do you?—Yes, I do. Latterly, for some years last past I have been concerned in divorce business and various matters of that kind. In fact, I may say I am known all over the world, and I correspond with solicitors and the people interested in cases before they come to the Treasury.

286. That is under a special Act of Parliament, is it not?—No, it is not under an Act of Parliament, it is under the general rule; it has been so ever since I have been Queen's Proctor.

287. Under the Divorce Act there is a special provision with regard to the intervention of the Queen's Proctor?—Yes; but I am not talking of the divorce business now. I will come to that presently. I was speaking of the letters of administration, when people die intestate without any known next of kin; in the case of bastards, for instance.

288. They communicate with you in the first instance, do they?—Yes, a great many do, and then I communicate with the Lords of the Treasury.

289. You do not undertake anything without the instructions of the Lords of the Treasury?—I make a report to the Lords of the Treasury, and upon that a warrant is prepared and submitted to Her Majesty for signature, directing Mr. Stephenson or the Solicitor to the Treasury for the time being to take out letters of administration. Then I move the Court for the administration, and Mr. Stephenson is sworn at the Treasury as administrator. I ascertain what the effects are either at the Bank of England or with various public bodies, and then the administration is taken. Mr. Stephenson gets in the effects, and he sends the account to me, and then I advise as to the disposition of the remaining effects.

290. That is in an unopposed case?—Yes.

291. In an opposed case, I suppose, you take the directions of the Treasury?—No, I take the opinion, in the first instance, of the law officers of the Crown; then if it is a case which has to go before the court, I report to the Treasury, and they direct me to take proceedings.

292. Then in every case when it is not a mere matter of form, you have in fact some instructions to carry out?—Yes, I should not go into a hazardous case without instructions; I should report to the Lords of the Treasury before taking any steps. Sometimes there are large and heavy pedigree cases.

293. Have you any other business except the business under the Divorce Act and this business in connection with the letters of administration which you have been speaking of?—Yes, I have to do with several other matters; for instance, under the Foreign Enlistment Act, and all the proceedings in connexion with prize money in time of war. In the Crimean War I carried the whole of the war business through for the Government.

294. You mean with respect to prize money?—Yes; and when booty is taken in India I have to prepare the warrants for the Crown. I have also taken many opinions, although not in the last few years, for the Foreign Office and the Colonial Office; and there are appeals from the Vice-Admiralty Courts abroad, and so on.

295. You conduct all these proceedings, in fact, under the instructions of the Treasury, I suppose?—It depends upon circumstances; for instance, if an appeal comes from a Vice-Admiralty Court abroad, the judgment being in favour of the respondent, I should take it up without instructions from the Treasury, but I should never appeal in a case where the point was doubtful without taking the opinion of the law officers, which I should send to the Treasury, and request their instructions what to do.

296. Suppose a case comes to you, and you take it up for the respondent, of course you look to the Treasury for payment of costs, if necessary?—It depends upon whether the parties are condemned in costs or not. I had a case not very long ago in which I succeeded, and the parties were condemned in costs. In those cases I have not to go to the Treasury at all; all depends upon the circumstances of the case.

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297. Mr. *Lingen.*] Would you act to any considerable extent upon what may be called general instructions from the Treasury without referring to the Treasury in each case. Is there any point at which you come to the Treasury in every case, or so long they as are routine cases, do you go on without reference to the Board of Treasury?—Take, for example, the case of Jarvis the other day; that was a heavy matter. I fancied at first that it was rather a fraudulent case on the part of the party who set up the claim. I got the facts together, and I took the opinion of Sir Travers Twiss. He thought it was a case which ought to be investigated. Then I sent it to the Treasury and requested their instructions. I went on and won the case, and a large sum was recovered. I should not go into any heavy matter without consulting the Treasury.

298. But in all cases that come to your knowledge you take mere routine steps *ex officio*?—Yes, the power of doing so is granted to me by the Queen's warrant. All those matters are mentioned in the Queen's warrant.

299. *Chairman.*] In all the cases inwhich you are engaged and for which you are entitled to receive the costs otherwise than from the parties you are paid by the Treasury, are you not?—Yes, but in point of fact there are very few cases arising now except the common administrations, and so on; and in those cases the expenses are paid out of the estates which are collected. For instance, I have a lot of administrations going in to-day and to-morrow, and among them there is one estate worth about 35,000 *l.* Occasionally I have much heavier amounts even than that. Of course the costs of administration are all taken out of the fund which the Treasury receive.

300. Then in point of fact, as regards this ordinary business, you have a right to transact it under your appointment?—Exactly, the Treasury have nothing to do with it in point of fact.

301. You were appointed for that purpose, to attend to that branch of the Crown business?—Yes, these matters are all specified in the Queen's warrant.

302. Is there anything that requires a warrant, for instance, supposing the office was vacant, could the solicitor to the Treasury transact the business?—Not without a special warrant from the Crown, I should think.

303. Why is that?—Because all these estates are vested in the Crown, they belong to Her Majesty in right of Her Royal prerogative.

304. I mean the business itself?—Of course the Solicitor to the Treasury could do that.

305. There is no reason for appointing a Queen's Proctor, except convenience, then?—That is all. It was different formerly, but now all the old ecclesiastical courts are abolished.

306. I was coming to that. I believe in some of the later Acts the Queen's Proctor is named, for instance, in the Divorce Act?—Certainly there must be a special Act of Parliament passed to meet that case.

307. For those purposes it would be necessary either to pass an Act of Parliament varying those provisions or to appoint the Solicitor to the Treasury the Queen's Proctor?—Yes.

308. Except for the Queen's Proctor being named in the Acts of Parliament there is no reason, now that the ecclesiastical courts are abolished, why that office should be maintained?—Not that I know of. But then you must remember that the war business is another matter altogether. I do not know how the Solicitor to the Treasury could manage all that, because he would not know how to set the war going. Of course the Solicitor to the Treasury would know nothing about that in the first instance.

309. You are speaking of want of knowledge. I am speaking of want of legal capacity?—Anybody could do it if he was told how.

310. There is no legal qualification required?—No, of course that is all abolished now the courts are thrown open.

311. The Queen's Proctor was necessary in former times because there was a set of courts in which a proctor only could act?—Yes, at the time when the Queen's Proctor was appointed there were other proctors practising in the courts, and nobody but a proctor could transact the business, but now those restrictions are all done away with.

312. And therefore there is no longer any difficulty of that kind?—None whatever.

313. As regards the position of the Queen's Advocate when that office ceased to be filled up, there was a portion of the business which used to be done by him which you took, I think, to the Attorney General, did you not?—Yes, and I do so now.

314. Can you tell us exactly what that was?—It was not the advising of the Crown as to the disposition of the estates which had been received under the letters of administration, but the making motions in court and taking opinions on points of law, and any proceeding consequent thereon.

315. But was not that advising done by the law officers before; I am speaking now of the additional business sent to the law officers in consequence of the change on the abolition of the office of Queen's Advocate?—The Queen's Advocate did it up to the time of the change.

316. And since that time that part of the business has been done by the two law officers, has it not?—No, I and the Solicitor to the Treasury have done it. Mr. Law wrote to me and asked if I had any objection to doing it. I said no; and we now do it.

317. Advising as to what is that?—As to the division of the estates or effects got in.

318. Was there not a class of cases in which you formerly had the advice of the law officers of the Crown before the change?—The Queen's Advocate used to do it, and nobody else.

319. What is the class of cases as to the division of intestates' estates upon which the law officers of the Crown have advised?—The cases of freehold estates, that is to say, when there is land, but they do not interfere with the personal estate.

320. As I understand you, those cases do not now go to anybody to advise upon?—I and Mr. Stephenson do them.

321. Those cases do not go to the Attorney General, or to any other counsel?—No.

322. What I wanted to direct your attention to was the portion of the business formerly done by the Queen's Advocate, and now done by the Attorney General, is there not some advising or other business of that kind?—Yes; those are the motions in court for the grant of administration. There are a good many of those cases, and in every case the Queen sends me a warrant to apply to the court for letters of administration.

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The Queen's Advocate used to make those motions in court, but after the Queen's Advocate was abolished, I suggested to the Treasury that the Attorney General should be asked to do them, and they gave me instructions accordingly, and so he has done them.

323. Those motions are matters of course?—Yes; but you are obliged to have them made by counsel in court, because they are parties cited.

324. But they are not opposed?—No, at least nine out of ten of them, and more than that are not; they are quite unopposed, mere matters of course.

325. Those unopposed motions may be made by any counsel, may they not?—Yes.

326. I suppose there would be no difficulty if you received the necessary instructions from the Treasury in sending the briefs for them to a junior?—No.

327. Mr. *Lingen.*] Have you quite *carte blanche* as to whom you will select in those cases; does not the Attorney General nominate the junior?—Sir John Coleridge came down himself once or twice to make those motions, and when the Attorney Generals cannot come themselves, they send a junior, there is no difficulty about it.

328. *Chairman.*] Would it not be better for you to send the brief at once to a junior, and not to trouble the Attorney General at all about it?—It does not signify one way or the other. I suggested to the Treasury myself that the Attorney General should be asked to make these motions, and they gave me instructions to ask him to do so. I send them to him, and that has been done ever since.

329. The nature of the business is such that it could be done by anybody?—Yes, that is so; any junior comes down and makes those motions.

330. There is no reason in the world why it should be the Attorney General?—Not in the least.

331. And there is every reason in the shape of economy for his not doing that work?—

332. Is there any other branch of business which you now send to the Attorney General which you formerly sent to the Queen's Advocate; is there not some advising?—Yes; there are some cases for opinion about whether we should oppose a will or not, and cases of that kind. When bastards die, there are always plenty of people only too ready to seize hold of their property and get wills made. Not very long ago I had two cases for opinion as to whether I should take proceedings or not. I sent one to the Attorney General, and the other to the Solicitor General. Those were important, and they were strong cases, but they thought there was not sufficient evidence to justify the proceedings.

333. You sent them to one law officer or the other in the alternative?—Yes.

334. There is not a large amount of business of that description?—No. On the whole you may take it as being very small.

335. About how many such cases would there be in a year?—I should think not half-a-dozen.

336. Is that all the additional business which has been thrown upon the law officers in consequence of the abolition of the office of Queen's Advocate?—There are numerous cases in connection with the Foreign Office and other departments.

337. I am speaking of your department?—I am not aware of anything further.

338. As far as your own business goes, there is nothing else that you know of?—No.

339. Then it is a mere trifle, in fact?—Yes, nothing comparatively.

340. Mr. *Lingen.*] With regard to those motions in court, of which you have been speaking, are fees marked upon the briefs?—No, not now.

341. They involve the attendance of some counsel in court in each case?—Yes, some one must go.

342. Nevertheless if it is an unopposed case it always carries no fee?—No; since the alteration was made with regard to payment by salary, I have never paid any fees in those cases.

343. Mr. *Pemberton.*] When a junior counsel appears for the Attorney General, he merely signs the brief for the Attorney General, not in his own name, I suppose?—Yes; he merely signs "administration granted," so and so.

344. *Chairman.*] In point of fact, we understand that the Attorney General has been sending one-guinea fees to junior counsel for those motions, you could do that just as well?—No.

345. Mr. *Lingen.*] But at present the guinea comes out of the Attorney General's pocket?—It is a very trifling matter altogether, I should think.

346. *Chairman.*] In fact, I understand from you, that the addition to the work of the law officers, in consequence of the abolition of the office of Queen's Advocate, is not worth mentioning, as far as your department is concerned?—Not at all.

347. May I ask whether you have had any trouble in ascertaining whether you ought, or ought not, to pay a fee to the law officers under the new regulations?—No; because the fact is, when the alteration was made I had a letter from the Treasury about it, and I went and satisfied myself at the time as to what I ought to do, and I have always acted upon that ever since.

348. Then you have never had any difficulty?—Not in the least.

349. As regards the other part of your business, the intervention in the Divorce Court, if you have any information you submit it to the Attorney General for an opinion, do you not?—Yes; or rather I take his directions.

350. In all cases?—Yes, except those in which I know there is nothing to be done. I use my own discretion, except where there is a *primâ facie* case.

351. Where there is a *primâ facie* case you take his directions?—Yes.

352. In those cases you get no directions from the Treasury, do you?—No.

353. The Treasury have no control whatever over those cases?—No.

354. Mr. Justice *Archibald.*] In those cases you have to apply for leave to intervene?—Yes.

355. Do you brief the Attorney General in those cases for applying for leave to intervene?—No; I get his directions to intervene, and then I go to a junior to move in court; the Attorney General does not do that. In short, the present Attorney General has no brief in any of the divorce cases now.

356. Then, since the new mode of paying the law officers has come into operation, you do not send briefs to the Attorney General to move in those

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those cases?—No; in fact he has no briefs at all in divorce cases now, except the first one of all for the directions.

357. Do you select your own counsel after the intervention is allowed?—Yes; I do as I like about it.

358. *Chairman.*] The Attorney General simply directs you to intervene, and there his function stops?—Yes.

359. He has nothing whatever to do, except to advise upon the *primâ facie* case?—Just so.

360. Sir *H. Holland.*] Does he receive a fee for advising upon the *primâ facie* case?—Yes; that is the first and only one he receives.

361. That is contentious business?—Yes.

362. Mr. *Lingen.*] You consider that you have entirely *carte blanche* to retain what counsel you like for the further proceedings?—Yes.

363. Mr. Justice *Archibald.*] You are not restricted to the Attorney General's junior?—No; on the contrary, I have always fought against that; I will not have it.

264. *Chairman.*] You feel yourself quite at liberty to choose the junior?—Yes; I do for the Government what I should do for myself; I get the best man I can.

365. That is as to the junior only; you have not one fixed junior for the Government work?—No; the fact is, I was allowed to go to Lord Penzance, and consult and advise with him about the cases, when I had any difficulty, and it was considered fair to divide the business among the juniors in the court. I take one or two or three, just as I like.

366. As you would for a private client; you are quite free?—Yes.

367. Mr. Justice *Archibald.*] The business after the intervention is allowed consists in drawing the pleadings by the Queen's Proctor, advising upon evidence and briefs for the trial?—Yes.

368. Upon each of those you exercise your own discretion as to the counsel you select?—Yes.

369. Mr. *Lingen.*] Those fees come to a considerable sum?—Yes.

370. Mr. Justice *Archibald.*] Has that always been your practice, or has it varied at all since the new mode of remunerating the law officers was adopted?—Of course a great deal depends upon who the Attorney General is. If the Attorney General is a common lawyer I am only too glad to get him, but if he is an equity lawyer he is of no use for examining witnesses. Sir John Coleridge and Sir Robert Collier always came themselves, and of course I was only too glad to get them; but the present Attorney General has desired me not to send him any briefs at all in divorce cases, so I can do as I like.

371. The Solicitor General does not claim any briefs?—I have sent briefs to the Solicitor General, because he is a common lawyer, and he is a man of great weight, and has done very well. I wish to get him. You are aware that the great difficulty is to get good counsel.

372. Sir *H. Holland.*] You retain him as an eminent counsel, not because he is a law officer?—Yes.

373. I understand you to say that the Attorney General has sent to you to say that he does not desire briefs in these divorce cases?—Yes, he gave me that instruction himself.

374. Is it for that reason that you do not consider yourself bound to send him briefs?—If the Attorney General chose to go under the Act of Parliament he might be entitled to go, but I am not sure about that; the Act is rather oddly worded.

375. Mr. Justice *Archibald.*] You do not act under the directions of the Attorney General at all in sending briefs to the Solicitor General?—No.

376. Nor as to the counsel whom you retain?—No; he has never mentioned the subject to me.

377. *Chairman.*] What we mean is this: you select the Solicitor General just as you would select any other counsel, not because he is Solicitor General?—No, I select him because I like him, and because I think he does very well. The great difficulty is to get good counsel. There are many counsel whom you would like to get, but you cannot depend upon them for coming. Now that you are upon the subject, I may mention that there is a great difficulty with regard to the law officers, and that is this: you may get your case up and have it in perfect order, and you may fancy that you are going into court to win your cause; but when the morning comes you find that the Attorney General is arguing a case in the Court of Queen's Bench, and the Solicitor General is arguing a case in the Court of Exchequer, and there you are left in the lurch.

378. Sir *H. Holland.*] That is common in all courts?—It may be so, but that does not make it any better.

379. Mr. Justice *Archibald.*] In the administration cases does the Attorney General claim a right to briefs?—The administration cases are mere motions of course, at first, at all events.

380. At first they are, but you proceed to something more substantial in the way of litigation afterwards?—Yes, sometimes; but we have never had such a case since the present Attorney General has been in office.

381. *Chairman.*] Has not the practice been in former years to take the Attorney General's directions as to the counsel to be retained in those opposed administration cases?—No, because in former years the Queen's Advocate led the Attorney General, and the practice was to take the Queen's Advocate, the Attorney General, and a Doctor of Civil Law.

382. That is not what I am referring to. Has it been the practice on the part of the Queen's Proctor to ask the Attorney General to name the counsel?—I have done it, although not as a rule; latterly I have not done it, because the present Attorney General has wished to have nothing to do with it.

383. I wanted to distinguish between the individual and the office. The present Attorney General has expressed a wish not to be troubled with it; but supposing a new Attorney General were appointed to-morrow, would you, according to your practice in the first instance, take his directions as to the employment of counsel in opposed cases?—No; I have always opposed that. Lord Westbury put me into the Act. He was Attorney General at that time, and there was an Irishman who wanted Lord Westbury to appoint him to manage all these cases. Lord Westbury spoke to me about it. I said, "No, I will not "have anything to do with that." Several Attorney Generals have tried the same thing, but I have

I have always fought against them, and I have beaten them.

384. You have always been so far independent?—Yes.

385. Mr. Justice *Archibald.*] Has that been the case with regard to the administration cases as well as the divorce business?—Yes.

386. Has the present Attorney General intimated his desire not to be retained and employed in the administration cases as well as the divorce cases?—I have never had an opposed administration case since he has been in office, and he has not been asked about it.

387. You remember the case of The Queen's Proctor *v.* Jervis?—Yes, Sir Robert Collier was in that.

388. In that case the Attorney General was employed?—Yes, but Sir Robert Collier was a common lawyer. The equity bar do not cross-examine witnesses in the fashion we are accustomed to.

389. The Attorney General's junior was employed in that case?—Yes.

390. Was the Attorney General's junior employed by direction of the Attorney General, or as a matter of selection?—I think I did as I liked about that.

391. In that case there was a Commission to America?—Yes.

392. And counsel were sent out to manage the business there?—Yes.

393. Those were of your own selection?—Yes. It was an estate worth 70,000 *l.*, I think.

394. Sir *H. Holland.*] Do you happen to have a copy of your patent or warrant; I do not know what is the right term for it?—I have not got it here, but I have no doubt there is a copy at the Treasury.

395. You could let us see a copy of it?—Yes; I could send you a copy.

396. Mr. *Pemberton.*] It would be in the old form?—Yes; it is just the same as the others.

397. Sir *H. Holland.*] Am I right in saying that you claim a right to deal with administration cases independent of the Treasury?—Yes; the Treasury have nothing to do with these cases.

398. But supposing you fail in obtaining costs, you look to the Treasury for the costs, do you not?—The costs in all those cases are paid out of the estates. When I take out administrations the Treasury receives large sums of money, and the costs are, of course, paid out of the money so received.

399. *Chairman.*] Sir Henry Holland was alluding to the opposed cases, and you to the unopposed. In an opposed case you do not act, as I understand, without taking the instructions of the Treasury?—That would depend upon the circumstances of the case. In a large case I should not do so. I had a heavy case some time ago, but, as Mr. Justice Archibald knows, I won the cause, and got the money, and the costs were paid out of the estate.

400. Sir *H. Holland.*] Suppose you have a case brought before you that is going to be opposed, you say you exercise your discretion as to whether it is of such importance that you ought to take the advice of the Treasury before acting, or whether you should act without consulting the Treasury; is that so?—What I should do in such a case as you suppose is just this. I should get the facts and the evidence together, and lay a case for opinion before the law officers. If the law officers thought that it ought to be gone on with, I should send it in to the Treasury, and ask their instructions to proceed in the matter.

401. Mr. Justice *Archibald.*] The Solicitor to the Treasury is the nominee of the Crown under the Act?—No, he is named in the Queen's warrant as it comes from Her Majesty.

402. I thought in some of the Acts of Parliament there was a provision naming the Solicitor to the Treasury?—Yes, but there is a warrant in each case which names him. The course which things take is this: I receive a letter stating that A. B. is dead; that he had such-and-such property; that he was a bastard, or has left none but illegitimate relatives. Thereupon I write a letter, requesting further facts, and particulars as to where the property is situated, what it amounts to, and so forth; and on obtaining that information, I send a report to the Lords of the Treasury, and recommend that Mr. Stephenson should be appointed administrator to get in the effects. Then a warrant is drawn out and signed by the Queen, and sent to me, appointing Mr. Stephenson; then the money is obtained, and Mr. Stephenson renders his account to me. I find out who the next-of-kin are, or the persons to whom the Crown should make grants, and I recommend accordingly.

403. Mr. Stephenson becomes one of the nominal parties to the suit?—There is no suit.

404. *Chairman.*] Is there any greater difficulty that you know of, as a rule, in dividing the personal estate than in dividing the real estate, or *vice versâ*?—I do not know much about the real estate, because I have nothing to do with it. But as regards the personal estate, the difficulty is to find out who are the next-of-kin; there is no difficulty except that of finding out who the parties are to whom grants should be made.

405. As a rule, in my own limited experience, there was not 1 case in 10 that required to be sent to the law officers, and you tell me that now yourself and Mr. Stephenson advise the Treasury as to the personal estate; I do not see why you should not advise the Treasury also as to the real estate?—The proceedings are different in the case of real estate.

406. Mr. Justice *Archibald.*] There is a necessity for a commission of escheat in the case of real estate?—Yes, they go down to take evidence.

407. I do not understand that you advise at all as to the division of real estate?—No, I have nothing to do with that. You will recollect perfectly well the case of The Queen's Proctor *v.* Jervis. In that case there were three or four farms in Hampshire, worth 25,000 *l.* or 30,000 *l.*

408. There was a commission of escheat as to those?—In that case I recommended the Government (there were special reasons for it) to sell the estates, and so they did; and now I have got the money, and the accounts the Treasury settled soon, and the residue will be divided; there was a very nice place down in the Isle of Wight.

409. *Chairman.*] In the cases of personal estate you would advise upon the distribution of the money?—Yes.

410. In the other cases the law officers advise upon the distribution of the real estate. It seems a singular state of things that in one case the advice of the law officers should be required, and

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in the other it should not?—The course of proceedings for the purpose of getting in the estate is quite different.

411. Mr. Justice *Archibald.*] There are certain Acts of Parliament which empower the Queen by sign-manual to make grants to the illegitimate relatives in order to give effect to the provisions of a will, or in such a way as they may think fair and just and right. After deducting the expenses of escheats, and a certain portion which goes to the Treasury, they make the division as they think best?—Yes.

412. I should think the escheats are much more frequent than the cases of personal estate: there used to be escheats of land held by aliens, but that is at an end now?—I take out from 40 to 50 administrations in a year.

413. *Chairman.*] I suppose the number varies very much?—No, that is about the average. Some are large amounts. I have taken out an administration amounting to 120,000 *l.* and sums of that sort.

414. Sir *H. Holland.*] In how many of those cases upon the average do you get the authority of the Treasury for acting?—Not one, because they are all matters of A B C.

415. Mr. *Pemberton.*] Supposing in an opposed administration case that your case broke down, how would the costs be paid?—I cannot tell you that. I do not recollect any case breaking down; we are always successful.

416. *Chairman.*] If it is a doubtful case you do not try it?—Just so. As a rule I do not interfere in a case where there is nothing to be got, or where there is any considerable doubt.

417. Sir *H. Holland.*] I see the average expense in the last five years amounts to 5,815 *l.* per annum?—Not of these cases alone, I think.

418. It appears to be so by the statement we have before us. There are three heads given, namely, administration cases (intestacy), divorce interventions, and legitimacy declarations. We are told that the estimate for divorce interventions alone in 1875–76 is no less than 9,000 *l.*; the "other "business," (that is, the administration cases, I suppose) is paid for out of the Crown's Nominee Account, and on an average of the last five years amounts to 5,815 *l.* per annum?—The stamps in those cases are very heavy sometimes.

419. Then what makes the large sum is the stamps, and of course the inquiries beforehand?—Yes.

420. Mr. *Lingen.*] And there are the regular professional fees which are paid, as you said just now, as if you were acting for another client?—Yes; I charge by a printed list, you know, that is ruled by the court.

421. *Chairman.*] Does the amount of 5,815 *l.*, to which Sir Henry Holland has just referred, that is paid out of the Crown's Nominee Account, include stamps?—Yes, it does. Many of the administrations are for small accounts.

422. But your costs for administrations alone would not average 5,815 *l.* a year, would they?—No, nothing like that, I think.

423. Then this sum must include something else, that is quite plain?—Yes.

424. Sir *H. Holland.*] I understand you to say that it includes stamps?—No, I should think not; but I really cannot tell you offhand.

425. The stamps would make it a larger sum?—Yes; for instance, if you had an administration of 50,000 *l.* or 60,000 *l.*, the stamps would make the amount at once.

426. Mr. *Pemberton.*] Do you send in your estimate direct to Parliament?—No; the Treasury write to me to furnish an estimate, and I send it to them.

427. Mr. Justice *Archibald.*] From what does the Nominee Account come; is it from the estates?—Yes.

428. *Chairman.*] Do your costs go in independently, or are the stamps included in the same account?—I go to the Stamp Office to get stamps like other people.

429. Then you charge them, of course?—Yes.

430. Then they would naturally appear in the same account, whatever it is?—Yes. Only this very afternoon I have signed a cheque for 800 *l.* for stamps.

431. Then if this is the total sum paid out of the Nominee Account, that would include the stamps?—Yes, I suppose so.

432. Mr. *Pemberton.*] It would look as if it did from this statement, to judge from the words following the figures Sir Henry Holland has referred to, namely: "The fees paid to counsel form "but a small part of this expenditure"?—Yes, of course many of these sums are of small amount, that would account for it; but now and then we get a large one.

433. *Chairman.*] Do you not conduct some Admiralty cases also?—Yes, under the Foreign Enlistment Act.

434. You only do that under the Foreign Enlistment Act and the Admiralty Court Acts?—Yes.

435. You do not conduct other Admiralty cases for the Crown?—No, only in war-time.

436. In peace-time you only do those two branches of the business?—That is all.

437. Mr. Justice *Archibald.*] There are some cases which come to you from the Colonial Office sometimes, are there not?—Yes; in short, I do business for all the Government departments.

438. *Chairman.*] That is, business that is handed over to you as they might hand it over to any solicitor they liked?—Yes.

439. Mr. Justice *Archibald.*] That is generally litigious business, I think?—Yes.

440. *Chairman.*] When business is handed over to you, I suppose you charge for it to the department that sends it to you?—No, the charge all goes to the Treasury; everything goes to the Treasury; for instance, I used to get slavers condemned, and pirates, and so on; and under the Foreign Enlistment Act there have been several ships taken, during the German war there were some.

441. Mr. Justice *Archibald.*] The Foreign Enlistment Act gave rise to a good deal of litigation?—Yes, and it would do so again in war-time.

442. *Chairman.*] Of course except in war-time there is nothng to be done under that Act?—No.

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443. *Chairman.*] I BELIEVE you are aware of what the Committee is appointed to consider?—I know its general scope. I understood that there were some questions to be considered with reference to the organisation and action of the law officers; that is the only point to which any information that I have to give to the Committee would go.

444. As regards the law officers, the principal point which we have to consider and report upon is whether their remuneration shall remain on the present footing, or whether there shall be a return to the old system, or whether any other system shall be adopted?—As regards their remuneration, I do not know that my opinion would be of much value. I should imagine that that question might also depend a good deal upon how far the law officers were enabled to do their work. If you give people great facilities for doing work, you may remunerate them at any rate, because you occupy much less of their time. If, on the other hand, you make the law officers do the work of ordinary solicitors and solicitors' clerks, you take up a great deal more of their time, and therefore, of course, the remuneration must be at a different rate. I do not see how you can separate the question of remuneration from the question of the functions which you ask them to perform.

445. We could do it only in this way: assuming that they perform their present duties, should they be remunerated on the present system? We shall be very glad to consider any suggestions which you have to make as to whether any alteration should be made with reference to their duties?—Certainly. I am not come here to say that the remuneration of the law officers is inadequate, that is not at all my opinion; but I should be very glad to point out some defects which have occurred to me in the manner in which the work is brought before the law officers, the effect of which, in my opinion, is to occupy a great deal of their time unnecessarily, and to call upon them to do labour which is totally unnecessary, so that in point of fact you could economise their time and use it to much greater advantage.

446. I suppose you refer chiefly to the mode in which cases or papers are sent from the Foreign Office?—That is one main item. I may also observe that I think that as regards the functions which the law officers are supposed to transact, and which they do not transact, in respect of patents there is another very great administrative absurdity. It takes up a portion of their time, it also involves the necessity of having skilled persons, for whose action they are responsible, and who are not always available. I know that at the time when I became a law officer there was only one single man who was supposed to understand the work with reference to patents. He had been a clerk of the late Attorney General, the present Lord Chief Justice Coleridge; I was obliged to secure him upon whatever terms I could. I got him for about six weeks, and then he obtained another appointment elsewhere; after that there was nobody of course who knew how to do the work.

447. There never were more than two, one for each law officer?—At the time that I became Solicitor General, it so happened that Sir Henry James had recently become Attorney General. The clerks of the former law officers went with them, and there happened to be just one old gentleman, upon whose life depended the whole tradition of what was to be done in the department; and if he had not been available, or if he had died, the whole work of the two law officers would have been left to two or three inexperienced clerks who had never seen the work before. All that leads to the work being very laborious, to a waste of time, and to the work being in my opinion imperfectly done at last. If you can get the time of the law officers economised, so as to have a portion of their time which they might devote to other business, one scale of remuneration may be very right; if, on the other hand, you transact your business in a manner which absorbs the whole of their time, if the work is to be properly done, the scale of remuneration ought to be very different.

448. Although the two questions may be connected with one another, perhaps you will not mind taking them separately. First of all, as regards the patent business, what do you propose should be done?—First of all, with regard to the patent business, excluding the hearings, which are very proper matters for the law officers to be employed upon, what really happened with reference to the unopposed business was this: the patents came to this clerk, who I was told was a man who understood the matter. He looked through the patents, and he was supposed to understand whether the specifications, and so forth, were drawn in the proper form. It was only a question of form, there was no question of substance in it at all. He took such objections as he thought fit, and he brought them to the law officers of the Crown. The even numbers I think went to the Attorney General, and the odd numbers to the Solicitor General; and without reading them, unless your attention was called to any particular thing, you signed them. All that would have been just as well or much better done by some experienced clerk in the Patent Office. There was no real function whatever that the law officers performed with reference to patents except when it came to be opposed business at the hearing; and in my experience I had only two hearings during the three months I was in office, but the hearings are very proper things for the law officers to do. With reference to the unopposed business, all I can say is, what the law officers of the Crown did was not of the smallest advantage to the public or to anybody else.

449. In the case of unopposed patents, did you never reject an application for a patent?—What happened was this. I think in two or three cases the clerk used to write upon the margin, or the piece of paper pinned to the patent, "This "seems to be for a very absurd object." For example, there was an application for a patent for a spring cigar-case, or something of that kind. Then you had to say, "Is this so absurd a thing "that a patent should not go for it?" The opinions of different people might vary on such a point. Certainly, if I had to form an opinion as to whether a thing was or was not worthy of a patent, I should find great difficulty in doing it. As a general rule, I thought that if a man was foolish enough to pay the money for the patent,

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that was his concern rather than that of anybody else. I think there were two or three cases in which it was quite obvious that the patent could have been of no use; and in those cases the application was rejected.

450. Sir *H. Holland.*] Do you think it would have been satisfactory to the applicant if those applications had been rejected by a clerk in the Patent Office? That is what you must look to. When the rejection is by a law officer, the applicant goes away just as if he had got the verdict of a jury?—I have very little belief myself in the power of a law officer to form an opinion upon the value of patents.

451. *Chairman.*] I thought the duties of a law officer were limited to the question of whether the thing for which the patent was applied for was a new manufacture within the realm. Of course, it must also be useful; mere nonsense would not do?—Just so.

452. But there were questions not unfrequently as to whether it was, within the definition, a proper subject for a patent; I rejected several on that ground?—I do not remember any rejection on the ground you refer to. It was very often a question whether a man had properly described his invention, but I was only in office for a very short time.

453. After all, in the case of all business in all Government departments, you must have somebody to sift the papers; there must be some person upon whom the head of any department can rely; no head of a department can do all his own work in that way?—That is perfectly true; but what I say is, the most unfit man to do it is the accidental clerk of a barrister who happens to be made a law officer. Perhaps you will allow me to put to you the point which I think is the most material one for doing the business well, for saving time, and thereby saving money to the public; it is, that the law officers of the Crown, like the heads of any other department (to take the case to which you have just referred), should have a fixed staff, who should be experienced in the business which they have to transact. Now no minister in any other department, if he were simply turned into the department and were new to its business, could get on half as well as he does at present, when he comes into a department where he finds a number of skilled and experienced persons who tell him what has been taking place there, what has been the habit of the office, and who are in fact skilled in the tradition. The truth is that the law officers of the Crown are in a far more difficult position than the minister of any particular department would be in such cases, because they are, in a sense, the ministers or advisers of all the departments. The legal business of all the departments comes before them, and what may happen, and did in fact happen, in the case of Sir Henry James and myself was, that when we became law officers our clerks knew nothing at all about the business. It constantly happened that in reading a case you saw that opinions had been given upon it before. I several times wrote to the department and said, "Will you send me the opinions "that have been given before?" and they wrote back and said, "It is not our business; it is "your business to have the opinions." All I said was, "I have not got the opinions, and I do "not know where to find them."

454. Mr. *Lingen.*] That would be a very improper answer from any department; no such answer ought to have been given to you?—I certainly did receive that answer; and I was told that the law officers were supposed to keep drafts of their opinions, and that those drafts were filed, as they naturally would be, in the archives of my office. What happened when I was made Solicitor General was, that two cabs arrived filled with a number of miscellaneous odd volumes, which were tumbled out into the street, and were ultimately brought up into my room; those were called the archives of the Solicitor General. Instead of there being, as you would naturally suppose, some office where the opinions of the former law officers would be filed, where the opinions on Colonial business would be filed in one place, and on Foreign Office business in another place, and on Treasury business in another place, the whole thing was in the greatest confusion. You had to pick up the thing as you best could: you had to job a clerk here, and seek the assistance of a devil there, and get on in a happy-go-lucky way as you best could. Consequently the business was in the greatest possible state of confusion, whereas if you could have gone to an office where you would have found two or three clerks who knew what had happened before, they would have said, "Here "you will find the papers relating to such-and-"such a case, and you will see what has been "done before." Then you would have had some notion how to proceed.

455. Mr. Justice *Archibald.*] Do you think that the law officers should be supplied with a fixed permanent staff?—Yes.

456. Who should pass from one law officer to another in succession?—Certainly. Then it would not depend upon accident whether anybody knew anything about the business. What I should like to see would be that there should be chambers in some convenient place where the papers should be found, and where there should be two or three clerks who were permanently responsible for the business.

457. Sir *H. Holland.*] It would not require a large staff, I suppose?—No; two or, at most, three clerks would be an ample provision.

458. *Chairman.*] Passing on to the question which is more particularly referred to us, have you any suggestion to make with regard to the mode of payment to the law officers?—I have said already that I would not propose to increase the remuneration of the law officers of the Crown.

459. Assuming that the amount of payment remains what it is now, have you any reason to think that the mode of payment by fixed salary for non-contentious business, and by fees on briefs in the usual way for contentious business, is an inexpedient mode of payment?—It is all part of the same question to which I have been referring. Do you mean to treat the law officers of the Crown as the heads of a public department, or do you mean to treat them as private barristers jobbed by the Crown for its business to do piecework? The latter was the old system, and all this higgledy-piggledy way in which the business was transacted arose from that. The absurdity of the thing was that you had most important Cabinet papers, which when they passed between Cabinet Ministers were secured in boxes with Cabinet keys, papers upon momentous questions on which peace and war depended, and other matters of the most confidential and important character, going backwards and forwards in private chambers in the hands of ordinary clerks in open envelopes, without a seal or anything else to secure them. The most important and confidential papers, which in the Foreign Office would be

be treated as requiring the greatest secrecy, and would go about in red boxes in the custody of officials with salaries of 200 *l.* a year, went from one set of chambers to another in open envelopes, and were tumbled about from boy to boy in their passage from one law officer to the other. That was the result of treating the business of the Crown as if it were merely sent to private barristers, because that is what the law officers of the Crown were under the former system of remuneration. If you mean to treat them as a public department, which is what you appear to mean by giving them fixed salaries, by which you recognise them as being, as it were, permanent officers, then I think you should treat them upon a totally different footing; the two systems are inconsistent. The old plan belonged, of course, to the system of payment by fees for the particular employment. The new plan recognises the law officers as a public department. That being so, I think their department should be an establishment by itself. That is all I have to say upon the two systems of remuneration.

460. What we really want to know is this: do you think the system of salaries plus fees desirable to be continued, or should you have fees only, or should you have salary only; those being the three exhaustive alternatives?—I see no objection to the system that has been established. I think the salary system is a better system, upon the whole, than the fee system. I never had any experience myself of the operation of the fee system. I was told (I do not know whether I was correctly informed or not) that when the fee system was removed it led to some of the public offices sending a great deal more work to the law officers than they had sent previously. Whether that was so or not, I have no means of judging; but I know that an enormous mass of business was sent from the Foreign Office which had no possible relation to law at all, and might just as well have been sent to anybody else as to the law officers. All that results from the want of organisation in the departments. But if you think that you can settle the question of remuneration, apart from the question of organisation of the departments, that is another view. I think the remuneration should depend upon the amount of work to be done, and the facilities afforded for doing it. All I can say is, it is difficult to determine the remuneration of the law officers, so long as it is uncertain what they will have to do, and what facilities they will have for doing it.

461. Mr. Justice *Archibald.*] The Attorney General has a certain position, as representing the Crown in litigious business as well as advising the public departments. The salary has been proposed as remuneration for the non-contentious business, but under the present arrangement the Attorney General must be remunerated for contentious business, or rather the law officers, for they both represent the Crown?—Yes.

462. Do you think it is desirable to continue the present mode of payment by salary for the non-contentious business, and to give fees for the other business in which the law officers must necessarily be, or would regularly be, employed to represent the Crown?—I really have no opinion at all upon the subject of whether or not you should continue the system of fees for the contentious business. I certainly do think that the system of payment by salary for the business which the law officers do in advising the departments is a better system than the system of fees.

463. Do you think that it would be practicable to add a further salary for the contentious business?—I am myself not very much in favour of adding salaries at all to anybody. I have been told that the remuneration of the law officers is considered too small, but I am not myself acquainted with the grounds upon which that opinion is based.

464. *Chairman.*] I am not aware that that has been stated by the law officers?—No; I do not say that it has been stated by the law officers, but I have heard it stated.

465. Sir *H. Holland.*] You are speaking of the salary now?—I should have thought myself that there was no person in the profession who would decline a client who guaranteed him 7,000 *l.* a year to begin with.

466. *Chairman.*] And a place of great honour and dignity?—Yes.

467. Sir *H. Holland.*] And fees for contentious business besides?—Yes.

468. *Chairman.*] And the option of taking professional business from other clients?—Certainly. I should not have thought that anyone in the profession would have declined that. But I think the present manner in which the business of the law officers has to be transacted is not satisfactory.

469. That is rather out of the scope of our inquiry; but I may mention that I remonstrated upon some of those very points that you have mentioned?—It is perfectly lamentable. I could not have believed that it was possible that business should have been done as it is done by some of the departments.

470. Mr. Justice *Archibald.*] I understand you to put it in this way. A salary which may possibly be thought by some inadequate, or barely sufficient, considering the circumstances under which the work is done at present, might be sufficient for the non-contentious work if better arrangements for administration were made?—Yes, certainly. I mean, if you expect the law officers to do the work which ought to be done by the second-class clerks of the Foreign Office, you must expect that you will have to remunerate them at a higher rate than if the second-class clerks at the Foreign Office do that work for themselves.

471. Sir *H. Holland.*] I think your chief ground of complaint in that respect would be against the Foreign Office, because they have been so much more liberal in sending papers to the law officers than other departments. If there is a letter to be drafted they sometimes send that?—Yes; anything that was not very clear was put into a big canvas bag at the Foreign Office and sent to the law officers.

472. Without any case or memorandum of any kind drawing your attention to particular parts?—Yes. The general form was, "Earl Granville would "be glad to have your opinion upon the enclosed "papers;" and that was all. You had to read through an immense mass of papers, and sometimes, when you had given up a considerable amount of time to reading them through, you found that there was no question of law in them at all, and that they ought not to have gone to the law officers. That was made a great deal worse by the new arrangement which was made when the office of Queen's Advocate was abolished and the appointment of Dr. Deane took place. Surely this has something to do with the question of the system of remuneration. The old practice with

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with reference to the law officers was, that the less important cases went to the Queen's Advocate alone, and that the more important cases went to the Attorney General and the Solicitor General. What was done at the time when the office of Queen's Advocate was abolished was to appoint a new legal adviser to the Foreign Office, who signs with the Attorney General and the Solicitor General; the consequence of which was that they were supposed to read all the papers. The only result of the arrangement was to throw upon the Attorney and Solicitor General the whole of the comparatively unimportant business which had previously been done by the Qeen's Advocate. That multiplied most unnecessarily the work of the law officers of the Crown. If you had made a junior law officer the permanent legal adviser to the Foreign Office (as you have a permanent legal adviser to every other department), whether it was Dr. Deane or anybody else who was in that situation, you would of course have really saved the time of the law officers; but instead of doing that, you wasted their time more than ever by the new arrangement by making them responsible for all the business that was done. No doubt there was one advantage in that as regards the law officers under the former system, because it multiplied their fees, but that advantage ceased to exist as soon as the system of salary began. Of course when the appointment of Queen's Advocate ceased, before the new system of payment began, the Attorney General and the Solicitor General got a great many more fees than they did previously, because they got all the small business as well as all the large; but the moment that the system of salary commenced, the position of things was changed, and they had all this unnecessary work cast upon them without any corresponding advantage from it. Those are the main things to which I would call your attention. I applied to the Foreign Office, and said that at all events there should be a box with a key to send their important papers about in. I do not know whether that is done now or not.

473. *Chairman.*] I made a similar suggestion, not to the Foreign Office, but to the Chancellor of the Exchequer?—I received an actual promise after several months that it should be done when there were papers of great consequence. It has always been said that the "Alabama" escaped in consequence of information having been obtained in that way with regard to the opinion of the law officers as to seizing her. I do not know whether that is true or not, but it is evident that such a thing might happen any day. I had a great battle about the manner of carrying the papers of the great public departments. Up to that time all the business of the Foreign Office and all the other departments had been sent from one set of chambers to another in envelopes, and forwarded in brown-paper parcels by train when the law officers were out of town.

474. Mr. Justice *Archibald.*] I thought the papers came up from the Foreign Office in sealed bags?—They reached me in envelopes.

475. *Chairman.*] They go in sealed bags to the Attorney General, and the Attorney General's clerk opens them, and sends them on to the Solicitor General?—All I can say is that the papers seemed to me to be in a state of most dangerous insecurity if there was any matter which it was at all desirable to keep safe. But all that is only incidental to saying that I think, for the sake of the satisfactory transaction of business, especially if you pay the law officers by salary, you ought to treat them as a legal department doing the work of all the public departments, and having a fixed establishment for that purpose.

476. Sir *H. Holland.*] I remember sending you some of the earlier reports in British Guiana cases with reference to deportation Orders in Council that you had no information about?—Yes, it leads to infinite waste of time. Imagine what would happen in any other department if you jumbled people in without anybody to tell them what had happened before they came in.

477. Mr. Justice *Archibald.*] Of course your suggestion would involve the employment and payment of a staff of subordinate officers?—Yes. With reference to that I drew up a memorandum, but going out of office at the time, I never sent it in. In that memorandum, which was addressed to the Foreign Office, I pointed out, what I took the pains to ascertain, namely, that the fees now received by the Exchequer in respect of patents which formerly went to the law officers of the Crown amount exactly to the salaries of the Attorney General and the Solicitor General. I think 13,000 *l.* was the sum that I ascertained at that time, or thereabouts. The consequence is that the unfortunate patentees practically pay the salaries of the law officers for doing the general legal work of the country. That being so, and the Exchequer paying nothing whatever out of the 13,000 *l.* which are paid to the Attorney and Solicitor General as salary, I do not think it would be making a great demand upon the Exchequer to say that out of that fund they should pay the moderate amount that would be required to keep in chambers a sufficient permanent staff for the Attorney and Solicitor General. I should think that that staff would be something of this kind: one head clerk, one second clerk, and perhaps an assistant boy. That would be the sort of staff that would be necessary, and they would have a couple of rooms where the archives would be kept, and where I suppose the law officers would meet. That would be all that would be requisite, and that might be supplied anywhere; it might either be in the Temple, or it might be here, or wherever it was most convenient.

478. Mr. *Lingen.*] Did you find any difficulty as to marking out contentious and non-contentious business?—To tell you the truth the question did not really arise, because I came into office in November and went out in March, and I do not think that there was above one case that I went into court about at all. There were several cases that I had to prepare for, but I had no practical experience of contentious business. There was one case I remember in the Privy Council, and perhaps there were one or two others, but they were certainly nothing of importance.

The Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned to Thursday next, at Four o'clock.

Thursday, 3rd June 1875.

Present:

The Right Honourable THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS, in the Chair.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Archibald.	Mr. Lingen, C.B.
Sir Henry T. Holland, Bart., M.P.	Mr. Leigh Pemberton.
	Mr. E. W. Hamilton, *Secretary.*

Dr. DEANE, Q.C., Examined.

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479. *Chairman.*] I BELIEVE you are acquainted with the subject which we are appointed to inquire into?—Yes, generally.

480. We are informed, and it appears by the correspondence, that different views have been taken by the Treasury, and by yourself, as to the meaning of the terms upon which you have been appointed. I believe you have the letters before you now. So far as I understand the question (I really do not profess to understand it quite minutely) the question in difference between you and the Treasury was not as to advising or reporting upon any case sent from the Foreign Office, but as to whether they were entitled to send you any work to do which the Queen's Advocate had not formerly done officially?—Not quite so; which the Queen's Advocate had not formerly done except in relation to the Foreign Office. The view which I took of the letter which I received when I was appointed was this, that I was expressly attached (if I may so express it) to the Foreign Office, and had no connection whatever with any other department.

481. Will you be kind enough to look at the letter, because, after all, it is a question of words: "My Lords are pleased to assent to this arrange-"ment on the understanding expressed in your "letter, and which is herein repeated, namely, "that Dr. Deane is to do the work heretofore "performed for the Foreign Office by the Queen's "Advocate alone, and also the work which the "Queen's Advocate was used to do in connection "with the Attorney and Solicitor General;" did you understand that to mean simply what he did in connection with the Attorney and Solicitor General, and also for the Foreign Office?—No; I understood "the Foreign Office" to be the governing words in that paragraph, and that the work was to be work formerly done for the Foreign Office by the Queen's Advocate alone, and also work done for the Foreign Office in connection with the Attorney and Solicitor General.

482. You did not understand that the word "also" meant that you were to do all the work that the Queen's Advocate had formerly done in connection with the Attorney and Solicitor General for any department?—No; I suppose, as a matter of evidence, I ought not to tell you what took place between the then Attorney General and myself.

483. I am afraid that was not communicated to the Treasury, and that was the cause of the misunderstanding?—That may be so.

484. Sir *H. Holland.*] I suppose you would support your view by referring to the following sentence, namely: "He is to do this work on an "appointment by the Attorney General for the "time being, and as his assistant in these matters, "and he is to do all the work of advising and reporting in cases sent from the Foreign Office, "on a salary of 2,000 *l.* a year"?—Yes.

485. *Chairman.*] Perhaps you will be kind enough to say what passed between you and Sir John Coleridge, because that may account for the misunderstanding?—What passed between me and Sir John Coleridge was this: Sir John Coleridge sent for me, and told me that the Government had made up their minds to abolish the office of Queen's Advocate; that they wanted to appoint somebody to do the work which the Queen's Advocate had formerly done, and that they would give 2,000 *l.* a year as the salary. I took time to consider that. From having worked with a former Queen's Advocate, Sir John Harding, I knew pretty well what the work was. I thought that 2,000 *l.* a year would certainly be very much less than the general work of all the departments was worth, and therefore I said that I would take the office, such as it was (the Queen's Advocate's office being abolished), considering myself as merely attached to the Foreign Office. That was the view which I took, and I took it practically to this extent, that when I subsequently saw, in "Whitaker's Almanack," that I was put down as counsel to the Foreign Office, I called the Attorney General's attention to it, and he said: "It is perfectly true that the Go-"vernment" (the then Government, of course) "have promised you that salary through me, but "there is great objection to your being put down "as counsel to the Foreign Office" (the objection being on the part of the Foreign Office), "and therefore you had better have that struck "out." I wrote to Whitaker's, and it was struck out. I also was in correspondence with Sir Henry James, who succeeded Sir John Coleridge, and ultimately I was in correspondence with Mr. Stephenson or Mr. Gray (I forget which) on the same view, and some letters passed between Mr. Gray or Mr. Stephenson and myself with respect to this very point, in which I endeavoured to support my reasoning by saying that throughout the whole of this letter the Foreign Office, and the Foreign Office alone, is the department named.

486. Mr. *Lingen.*] Did the difficulties arise upon cases which had come from any other department than the Foreign Office?—The first difficulty which arose was in connection with, I can hardly tell you what case, but the fees had been paid to me. I had sent in all the papers except the Foreign Office papers in the old way, that is, with a covering letter and an endorsement of fee upon it, and no difficulty arose until, having been paid a fee in the preceding year, I received a letter, which I have here, from Mr. Stephenson, enclosing a letter from the Comptroller General (whose name I do not know), saying that unless the

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the fee was returned he should raise an objection, that, in fact, he would object to the fee being charged in the vote.

487. Sir *H. Holland.*] That was in the case of a China and Japan Order in Council, was it not?—I do not remember what it was at this moment. Thereupon I wrote to Mr. Stephenson, and said that I was not going to make any disturbance about the fees, and therefore I should return the fees in this case, and take upon myself to refuse all business that came from any department except the Foreign Office, for the future.

488. Mr. *Lingen.*] From what department had this business come; was it from the Treasury?—Yes, it came from the Treasury, I think: at all events, it did not come from the Foreign Office.

489. Sir *H. Holland.*] Surely a China and Japan Order would have come from the Foreign Office?—No, it was an Order in Council.

490. Mr. *Lingen.*] Was this the nature of the difficulty that, under the terms of your appointment, you declined to take any business which came to you except from the Foreign Office?—Yes.

491. Sir *H. Holland.*] That China and Japan Order would be an Order made by the Queen in Council under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, which empowers Her Majesty to legislate for British subjects in certain countries by Order in Council; but I thought those all came from the Foreign Office?—In this particular case I know it did not come from the Foreign Office, and in the correspondence (which I have not got here, except one letter of the Comptroller General's) it was said that it must be an exceptional case.

492. *Chairman.*] I have a note of it; it appears that it came from the Treasury?—I thought so.

493. "The instructions to Dr. Deane were "issued from this department in pursuance of a "letter from their Lordships, covering a letter "from the Foreign Office;" it was really Foreign Office business, but they sent it through the Treasury?—It may have been so.

494. Sir *H. Holland.*] The point about those Orders in Council is this, is it not, that they have not been necessarily drawn by the Queen's Advocate; many of the Orders in Council have, as I know, been drawn by Mr. Reilly?—Most of them, I think, have been drawn by Mr. Reilly.

495. Did you raise the point that the letter of the 15th May 1872 refers to "work which has "heretofore been performed for the Foreign "Office by the Queen's Advocate alone;" I understood that you had made a point of that, that this was not work which had been done by the Queen's Advocate alone, because other counsel had often been employed to do it?—I did not raise that point at that time.

496. *Chairman.*] You raised that point upon another occasion?—Yes, but not upon this case.

497. Sir *H. Holland.*] Did you raise the point in connection with the Orders in Council?—No, I raised that point upon the Delagoa Bay Arbitration; I did not raise it upon this case.

498. It is the same point, whether it applies to the Delagoa Bay Arbitration case or to the Orders in Council, is it not?—No, I think not.

499. Both Orders in Council and cases have been drawn by other than the Queen's Advocate?—That is so; but my objection in this particular case was not that it was work which had not formerly been sent to the Queen's Advocate alone, or in connection with the Attorney and Solicitor General; my objection was in consequence of the department from which it came.

500. You treated it as coming from the Treasury?—Yes.

501. Mr. *Lingen.*] That was only a matter of form, because we might have said to the Foreign Office, "Dr. Deane has refused to receive this "case from the solicitor to the Treasury; you "must send it to him direct"?—Possibly that might have been the case, but I was not aware of it until a year afterwards, when I was told to refund the fees I had received, or if I did not refund them I should hear more about it.

502. *Chairman.*] This was genuine Foreign Office business, and if sent to you from the Foreign Office direct, would have come within the very terms of the memorandum?—Certainly, and I should have taken it without a word.

503. I wish now to ask you a question upon your letter at page 142, where you say: "Work "I conceive to mean work which he could claim "by virtue of his office as Queen's Advocate, and "which the Foreign Office could require him to "do as Queen's Advocate, and which he was not "at liberty to refuse." Was there any work that he could claim from the Foreign Office as Queen's Advocate? There was work which it was usual to send to him, but was there any obligation on the part of the Foreign Office to employ the Queen's Advocate for any particular work?—At the time when I wrote that letter, I certainly thought, and I still think, that the Queen's Advocate might at all events feel himself aggrieved if he had not received certain work.

504. He might certainly have felt himself aggrieved if he was passed over; but although I have known cases in which the Queen's Advocate was consulted, I never heard that he made any claim to a brief?—I feel sure that in matters of advising in certain cases, I am not speaking of briefs, he would have felt himself aggrieved.

505. It really comes back to this, as I understand it. The Foreign Office might have practically asked the Queen's Advocate to advise upon almost any matter which emanated from that office?—Yes, subject to the exceptions to be named, of which there are two that I have been concerned with, such as the Delagoa Bay Arbitration case, and the instructions upon the North American Fisheries cases.

506. They seem to have been so few that there was no practice established as to them?—As to the arbitration cases, the precedents were all the reverse, as far as I could trace them at all. I do not know by whom the Alabama case was prepared; I think the Bulama case was prepared by Mr. Reilly.

507. Sir *H. Holland.*] No, it was prepared by Sir Travers Twiss; I often saw him about it. All these are colonial matters; the Bulama case, and the San Juan case, the North American Fisheries, and the Delagoa Bay case?—I inquired at the time I wrote that letter, and I understood that the Bulama case was not prepared by him, and I also understood that the San Juan case was not prepared by the Queen's Advocate.

508. The San Juan case was prepared by Mr. Reilly?—Yes.

509. The preparation of those cases gives a good deal of trouble, because it is necessary to go back in the history of the matter. We have had five of them in the last six years, but in those cases

cases certainly there was no rule that they were to be sent to the Queen's Advocate. And the Orders in Council were generally sent to Mr. Reilly; and Mr. Reilly drew the San Juan case?—I think so, as far as my experience goes; but the Master of the Rolls will know better than I do. The Orders in Council having been drawn were then sent to be settled, or to know whether they were to be approved, or whether there were any objections to them to the law officers of the Crown.

510. *Chairman.*] They were sent to all the three law officers?—Yes; but now, with exceptions, I never see an Order in Council.

511. Sir *H. Holland.*] Because you are not necessarily referred to with the Attorney and Solicitor General?—Just so.

512. *Chairman.*] I believe the practice grew up before you were appointed to send to the Attorney and Solicitor General only, and it has not been changed?—Very likely that is so. All that I can say is, that I very seldom see an Order in Council.

513. My impression is, that they would not have been sent to you unless the Attorney or Solicitor General had suggested it?—Probably.

514. Sir *H. Holland.*] Did you raise the point with reference to those cases, that, although they came from the Foreign Office, they were Colonial Office cases?—No, I did not raise that point at all. The point I took upon them was, that they were exceptional cases, not falling within the regular duty of the Queen's Advocate.

515. *Chairman.*]. Those were the arbitration cases; what were the others?—The other case was the instructions to the Queen's Commissioner who was going out upon the North American Fisheries question.

516. That is really a peculiar and special matter; I suppose there have been many cases of instructions which the Queen's Advocate did settle?—I have searched for them in vain. You know how difficult it is to find any precedents in a matter of this kind. I tried to get all the information I could, and I could find nothing of the kind.

517. I believe from what I have heard, I know nothing about it personally, that in former times it was not at all uncommon for the Queen's Advocate to go personally to the Foreign Office and give his personal advice, without any papers being sent to him at all?—That was the practice in Sir John Nichol's time and in Sir John Dodson's time; I can speak to that pretty well, from what Sir John Dodson has told me. The practice was, that they used to be constantly sent for by the minister of the day, and the thing used to be talked over between them, and in many matters, where papers were sent, the exception was to send them to anybody but the Queen's Advocate.

518. That may be a reason why it is difficult to find out exactly what the Queen's Advocate did; he did a great deal at the Foreign Office?—Yes, he did a great deal there. I know he was there personally very frequently; at all events, I know that Sir John Dodson was, and I believe Sir John Nichol was also.

519. Then, to come back to the real matter in dispute, as I understand it, you do not object to take anything from the Foreign Office that they fairly send you, whether it emanates from the Colonial Office or not, so long as it is really business, such as the Queen's Advocate used to advise upon?—Nothing that comes from the Foreign Office should I be justified in objecting to.

520. Supposing the Colonial Office have a case which is in the nature of Foreign Office business, that is to say, the same sort of business that the Foreign Office are accustomed to, and they send it on to the Foreign Office, and the Foreign Office send it to you, that would occur occasionally, as in the cases of the Delagoa Bay Arbitration, and the North American Fisheries, and the Bulama case?—That is, in fact, almost every day's practice; it happens constantly. Within the last few months, there have been India questions, with reference to slaves, which the India Department has sent to the Foreign Office. Then the case comes from the Foreign Office in the manner you refer to.

521. What I mean is this: it is the practice of all the departments to send to a particular department special matters which that department is accustomed to deal with; those which were formerly sent to the Queen's Advocate from the Foreign Office would now be sent to you, and you would raise no objection, so far as those are concerned?—Not if they came through the Foreign Office.

522. Sir *H. Holland.*] What is the point of objection as regards those arbitration cases. Is it solely because it is work which was not always performed by the Queen's Advocate?—Because they are special matters which were not always sent to the Queen's Advocate.

523. Mr. *Lingen.*] You raised that objection although they came from the Foreign Office?—Yes, although they came from the Foreign Office. The point I took in the Delagoa Bay case was this, that if I were to consider that it was a part of the duty that I had to discharge for the 2,000*l.* a year, the whole of my time would be taken up in that. It was a thing which extended over some nine months, and that would entirely have defeated the object of the provision in my appointment, that I might attend to my own private business, and I might go a step beyond that; if I were to prepare the Delagoa Bay case for the Foreign Office, there would be no reason why the Foreign Office should not do as they used to do a hundred years ago with the Queen's Advocate, and send me over to Portugal or anywhere else to argue the case, if it was part of my regular duty.

524. Sir *H. Holland.*] I do not know that that follows, because that would not fall under these words?—It was work formerly performed for the Foreign Office by the Queen's Advocate.

525. Mr. *Lingen.*] That would go to the scale of remuneration rather than to the terms of the bargain?—I do not know how you can separate them.

526. *Chairman.*] What you understood by "heretofore performed" in the memorandum, was "heretofore *usually* performed"?—Yes.

527. Work which the Queen's Advocate did not usually perform, although it might formerly have been sent to him equally with other counsel was not within the bargain?—Just so.

528. Sir *H. Holland.*] Has any other point arisen, except that which you have mentioned, as regards the arbitration cases and the Orders in Council?—And the instructions.

529. Mr. *Lingen.*] At the top of page 144, our

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our solicitor says that he considers as coming within the terms of the memorandum, "all cases "referred by the Foreign Office to the Treasury "requiring the intervention of a solicitor before "going to counsel." If the case is evidently one which must have originated in the Foreign Office, although it comes through the Treasury solicitor, should you from that circumstance alone decline to receive it?—I think if it came from the Treasury alone I should, and I must tell you fairly why; I was exceedingly annoyed at a letter which I received, forwarded to me from the Comptroller General, in which he treated me, as I thought, in a considerably cavalier manner.

530. The Comptroller General is wholly independent of the Treasury, and he would treat the Treasury quite as cavalierly, I can assure you, if he had occasion to do so?—That letter annoyed me very much.

531. *Chairman.*] The objection you have just referred to could easily be got rid of by the solicitor to the Treasury sending back his case to the Foreign Office, and asking them to forward it to you; then there would be no objection on your part?—None at all.

532. Mr. *Pemberton.*] Business could not come in what is called a professional way from the Foreign Office, could it, because there is no such person as a solicitor to the Foreign Office?—No. It is sent straight from the Foreign Office.

533. The original papers are sent direct to you, without any analysis or any help?—Just so; they come in the original without any case at all. The last difficulty that I had with the Treasury arose upon a case connected with the York Residentiary Canonry. When the papers upon that case came to my chambers I returned them, and I received a letter from Mr. Stephenson, on sending them back to me, in which he said, "No question "can arise in this case with respect to your agree- "ment with the Foreign Office. It has nothing "whatever to do with the Foreign Office, and the "usual professional fees will be paid as a matter "of course by this department." That letter was dated 13th January of this year.

534. Mr. *Lingen.*] That case would not have emanated from the Foreign Office, and, consequently, we could not have sent it back to the Foreign Office. But as regards your objection to receiving papers from the Treasury that had emanated from the Foreign Office, it would be met by our simply sending them back to the Foreign Office to be forwarded to you from there?—Yes, as regards the ordinary business.

535. *Chairman.*] I understand you to say that you are quite willing to advise upon anything that is sent from the Foreign Office, on which the Queen's Advocate usually advised before?—Yes.

536. Therefore, if the Colonial Office or the India Office were in the habit as they were of sending to the Foreign Office cases which the Foreign Office sent on either to the Queen's Advocate alone, or to the Queen's Advocate as well as the Attorney and Solicitor General, you do not object to advising upon them. But if the Foreign Office chooses to send its papers to another department, you do not feel bound to receive them from that other department?—Yes; that is the view I have taken.

537. Mr. *Lingen.*] Supposing those cases which you say would have taken up so undue a portion of your time, according to the bargain, had come to you from the Foreign Office, you would have had no objection to take them?—Yes, I should.

538. *Chairman.*] On the ground that it was work that had not therefore been usually performed by the Queen's Advocate?—Yes.

539. Mr. *Lingen.*] Would not the Queen's Advocate usually have drawn those cases?—Of the only three instances that I know of, it appears that he only drew one, and I was not aware of that until Sir Henry Holland mentioned it just now; two of them he certainly did not draw.

540. These two conditions must be fulfilled, that the business comes from the Foreign Office, and that it is work which formerly was usually performed by the Queen's Advocate?—Yes.

541. Sir *H. Holland.*] We may as well settle the practice for the future. If you had now a letter from the Treasury you would assume that it did not come from the Foreign Office, and had nothing to do with the Foreign Office business?—Yes, I suppose so.

Mr. *Lingen.*] If it had nothing to do with the Foreign Office we should, as we did in the case of the York Residentiary Canonry, mark it with a fee.

542. *Chairman.*] Have you any suggestion to make as to the conduct of business; it is hardly a fair question to ask you, but in the first place, do you think it a good system to pay counsel a salary for doing a portion of the business?—I think it is for this reason, that it is a much more simple plan. It saves the whole keeping of accounts and all disputes. A man knows generally what business he has got to do when he takes the office, and it is much better that he should take his chance whether he has more or less to do. He knows what he has got to receive, and there are no difficulties.

543. I suppose you are pretty well acquainted with what the Attorney and Solicitor General do in advising the Government. You must have seen a good deal of it; would your observation apply to them also?—As far as I am able to judge, I should think it would apply to them too, and for the same reasons.

544. Sir *H. Holland.*] Did you say that you thought it desirable that the office of Queen's Advocate should be abolished, and that that was a move in the right direction?—No, I have not yet expressed an opinion upon that, but I think it was a move in the wrong direction; and a suggestion I was going to offer to the Committee would be that the office might, I think, with advantage be reconstituted. I think an arrangement might be made which should extend the duties as they are laid down in this letter of Mr. Law's to all the departments, so that the Queen's Advocate, if he is re-appointed, or whoever takes my place, should consider that he is connected with all the departments, and that his services can be claimed by all the departments. It appears to me, as far as I can judge from my own experience, that it is extremely inconvenient not to know what relation one stands in to a public department, for instance, to the Colonial Office or to the Board of Trade. I would say to the Board of Trade particularly, and incidentally, I think, to the Treasury.

545. Then following that up, do you think that if the office of Queen's Advocate was revived the payment should be by salary or by fees?—By salary, I think.

546. Supposing his work was extended to the other departments, and that he was liable to be called

called upon by all of them as before, do you think it would make so much difference in his work, that the salary of 2,000 *l.* a year should be increased?—I think so. I know what Sir John Dodson and Sir John Harding had to do. I do not know what Sir R. Phillimore and Sir Travers Twiss did. As far as I can see from the last three years during which I have held the appointment, the business of the Foreign Office alone has increased very much from what it was in the time of Sir John Dodson and Sir John Harding.

547. I do not know whether it is quite fair to ask you what amount of salary you think would really be required?—I would rather not give an opinion upon that point.

548. Some one must judge, and you are now a better judge than most, of the work that would have to be done?—Not knowing what questions might be asked of me I took out, or had taken out for me yesterday, an account, which I have here. In the three years I have reported to the Foreign Office alone on something under 1,100 cases, and I have received 6,000 *l.* for that, that is about five guineas a case, which I think is not too much.

549. *Chairman.*] No, it is about the usual figure, considering what the Foreign Office cases are?—Taking one with another, I think it may be regarded as about the usual figure; I think that is a fair sum to pay for the business. If the business is to be extended in the way I have suggested, it would cease to be a fair sum.

550. Sir *H. Holland.*] Do you have questions sent to you as a barrister from the Board of Trade?—I have had some, but few; I recollect that formerly in Sir John Harding's time there used to be a great many questions coming from the Board of Trade, and also a very large aliquot part of the business used to come from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, that is business which I never had before me.

551. I imagine that any Queen's Advocate if the office were revived would hardly take work from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, for theirs is more in the nature of a private department now?—The Queen's Advocate always used to have that business to do.

552. Mr. *Lingen.*] Those were Orders in Council?—Yes.

553. Sir *H. Holland.*] Have you had much business from the Home Office?—No. There have been a few questions about naturalisation that have come from the Home Office.

554. And the War Office?—I have never had anything from the War Office.

555. From the Admiralty?—I got business from the Admiralty in another shape.

556. As Admiralty Advocate?—Yes.

557. Probably that might be merged into the Queen's Advocate?—I think it should be merged into the Queen's Advocate.

558. Mr. *Lingen.*] None of those cases come to you *ex officio* in consequence of your present appointment; they only come to you as a civilian, as they would to any other barrister?—Just so.

559. *Chairman.*] Have you considered the effect of the re-creation of a third law officer on the point of the number of briefs delivered in a case?—I have. I think it is quite unnecessary to deliver briefs to all the law officers.

560. Sir *H. Holland.*] Surely that might be provided for in the terms of appointment; it is only a matter of arrangement after all?—It is only a matter of arrangement; as a matter of fact the three law officers do not all attend, and therefore I think it would be wrong to insist upon that.

561. *Chairman.*] If an ancient office is re-created with an old patent, of course that gives to the person appointed all the rights to the emoluments, &c. in the usual and accustomed form; and it is quite impossible to re-create an old office except in that way, unless it is done by Act of Parliament?—The only briefs which, even under the old practice, the Queen's Advocate could claim, I think, were briefs in the Admiralty Court and in the Probate Court, in certain cases.

562. And in the Ecclesiastical Courts?—No, not in Ecclesiastical Courts, unless the Crown was concerned, which of course was very seldom. The Admiralty Court was the court in which he could claim briefs, and also in those cases of disputed wills where the Crown came in. There he claimed briefs, and in prize cases also, of course. Now that we have mentioned that, there is a reason, as it seems to me, why the office of Queen's Advocate might well be re-established. It is possible that we may never have another war, but certainly if a war were to occur I think there might be a difficulty in filling his office, with regard to prize cases, if the Queen's Advocate had ceased to exist.

563. Why?—Because the preparation of all the papers, and everything of the sort connected with war, all the advising upon prize cases and so on, was done by him.

564. That was so, but in no other country in the world that I am acquainted with is there a Queen's Advocate wanted; an ordinary barrister does the work. It is a question of knowledge. When there was a separate bar of which the Queen's Advocate was at the head it was a different thing; but now that the whole bar may be looked to to furnish somebody acquainted with these matters, I hope there will always be somebody found who possesses the necessary knowledge; at all events, making a man a Queen's Advocate will not give him the knowledge?—No.

565. Practically, as I understand it, in your three years, no question has arisen except with regard to those two exceptional classes of cases, namely, instructions to commissioners and settling arbitration cases and Orders in Council; is that the fact?—Yes.

566. We need not anticipate any trouble unnecessarily?—No.

[The Witness withdrew.

Thursday, 10th June 1875.

PRESENT:

The Right Honourable THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS, in the Chair.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Archibald.
Sir Henry T. Holland, Bart., M.P.
Mr. Lingen, C.B.
Mr. Leigh Pemberton.
Mr. E. W. Hamilton, *Secretary.*

Sir JOHN KARSLAKE, Q.C., M.P.; Examined.

Sir *J. Karslake*, Q.C., M.P. 10 June 1875.

567. *Chairman.*] PERHAPS you will be kind enough to give us your opinion first of all upon the main question we are considering. The main question we are considering is this, whether it is desirable to continue the new system which came into force in the year 1871, by which, in lieu of paying the law officers by fees, it was arranged that the Attorney General should in future have a salary of 7,000 *l.* a year for non-contentious business, that he should no longer receive any complimentary fees, and that he should be paid for contentious business on the ordinary scale. The same arrangement was made as to the Solicitor General, with the modification that he was to have 6,000 *l.* instead of 7,000 *l.* a year?—Yes.

568. Suggestions have been made as to two modifications of this arrangement. One is a simple return to the old system with which you are acquainted, by which the law officers were paid not only for what work they did, but for a great deal of nominal work which they were not expected to do, by complimentary briefs, and so on, and then they were not paid for what work they did on a scale at all commensurate with the value of the labour, it being considered that the complimentary briefs made up for that. On the other hand, they received, as you are aware, a very large sum from patent fees, in respect of the perusal of patents. That was the old system, and it is suggested that we might possibly return to it. Another suggestion has been made that, supposing we do not continue the present system, and supposing we do not revert to the old system, we might, as a third course, adopt a system of this kind, to pay each law officer a salary as a law officer, for doing nothing, a sort of annual retaining fee, and then to pay him for what he actually does, according to the usual scale. I suppose, on that system, it would be assumed that he did not receive the whole of the patent fees, but received a sum in lieu of them. That is to say, he would get a retaining fee or a retaining salary. He would get a sum in lieu of the patent fees, and he would be paid in other respects upon the ordinary scale. We have to consider and report to the Government which would be the best plan. I may mention also, that if we should recommend a continuance of the present system, it has been suggested to us that it would be desirable to define more accurately and completely the kind of business which is to be included in "contentious business," and to be paid for as such. We shall be glad to have your opinion upon the whole subject?—Of course my experience in 1867 and 1868 was under the old system, and I certainly did not think in those days that the amount that was received by the Attorney General for what he had to do was at all too much. At the same time I do not mean to say that the source from which it came, when you come to analyse it, was a particularly satisfactory one. Of course the patent fees in those days were the chief emolument which the Attorney General received. During the short time that I was in office in 1874 nothing could, to my mind, be more unsatisfactory in every respect than the mode in which the Attorney General received his emolument by way of salary. In the first place he had a nominal salary of 7,000 *l.* a year for non-contentious business, but then out of that 1,000 *l.*, or very nearly that sum, went out of his pocket immediately in ordinary expenses, because you must remember that although the Attorney General under that rule receives none of the patent fees, yet they are nominally paid to him, and a sum amounting to about 500 *l.* a year is paid *eo nomine* for clerk's fees, not a shilling of which really goes to the clerk under the new system. Consequently, the Attorney General has to pay his clerk for the loss] he sustains in consequence of the Attorney General giving up his time to the Government business; he has to pay his patent clerk, and he may also have to pay "a devil" for assistance which he finds necessary. I thought that that was a very unsatisfactory state of things, and I further thought that under the minute, however it might be construed by the authorities from whose opinion there was no appeal, the rule about contentious business was very unsatisfactory. In former times I believe what were called "favour briefs" which the Attorney General received were much more numerous than they were when I was in office in the years 1867 and 1868. But, as I understand it, one question which arose was, whether when parties came before you on a disputed patent that was contentious or non-contentious business, that is to say, whether those fees were covered by the words of the Order in Council or the Act of Parliament; I forget exactly which it was.

569. Sir *H. Holland.*] It was an Act of Parliament?—The question was whether those were matters coming within the first class or within the second class. I do not know that the question arose in my case as being a matter of any importance at all, but still I understood that the question was raised. The question as to what was contentious

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contentious business arose also in another form. It was suggested that, although the Attorney General was bound in every case to read through the facts of cases relating to Post Office offences and to Mint prosecutions, and to advise whether there should be prosecutions or not, yet, because he did not actually follow those cases into court, although they went into court, that was not contentious business in his hands, and therefore fees were not to be paid to him upon it. That was a very minor question, because they were small matters altogether; at the same time it gave rise to differences of opinion between the departments of the Government and the law officers which it was disagreeable to enter upon. Another reason why I thought the system a very unsatisfactory one (and I may speak disinterestedly about it, as there is no chance that I shall ever hold the office again), was that, in my opinion, there was a great loss of prestige and dignity to the office by comments being made as to the law officers' salaries being paid patentee's fees which did not go to them. See what the state of things is. The patentees have to pay very nearly 6,000 *l.* a year, I think, or, with clerks' fees, it is nearly 7,000 *l.* than 6,000 *l.*; if I recollect rightly, it is very little under the actual salary paid to the Attorney General. Those fees are exacted as Attorney General's fees and Attorney General's clerks' fees, and yet not a shilling of those fees goes to the Attorney General's clerk, and the General Attorney himself is paid by a salary. Of course it follows from what I have said that if the patent business is to go on as before, which I suppose is very improbable, I personally would rather be remunerated by patent fees than on the present system. But if bye-and-bye the patent fees are taken away from the Attorney General, which I look upon as one mode of raising an income for the Attorney General, I think some other mode must be adopted in order to induce the best men in the profession to take the office upon themselves. It must be quite obvious to everybody that if the Attorney General is to be one of the leading men of the profession, and a man who really has a large practice, one of the heads of the bar for the time being, it would be utterly impossible for him to give up anything like the whole of his time to the Government if he is to be paid by fees marked as they used to be when I was Attorney General independent of the patent fees. But it used always to be said when a case came before you from one of the Government departments on which a private client would have marked fees of three times the amount, you ought not to quarrel about those fees being so small, because you get several other fees which make up for it. As regards "Reports," there cannot be the least doubt, having regard to the amount of work that the Attorney General had to do, that if it had not been for the patent cases the fees paid upon the reports were absolutely and ridiculously inadequate. I do not mean to say that the labour always consisted in looking up questions of law, but for the amount of time and trouble that he had to expend in looking through a mass of papers, which he frequently found when he came to the end of them contained nothing whatever upon which it was necessary for a lawyer to express an opinion.

570. *Chairman.*] Those were Foreign Office papers?—Yes, and also other papers at times. I recollect that one of the last sets of papers that I had in 1868, before I went out of office, referred to a question between the American Government and our Government about emigration ships. Each Government had their own rules with regard to emigration ships, and the Americans said, that although English ships were fitted up according to our rules, they would not admit them into their ports as emigrations ships, because they had not complied with their rules. There was some question as to the size of a bed, as to whether the bed ought to be 3 feet or 2½ feet wide, and 6 feet or 6½ feet long, and whether the matron ought to be 50 or 60 years of age; and having read through all the papers I found that there were no questions of any kind upon which I could give an opinion as a law officer. I do not happen to remember what the fees were in that case, but probably there was something like five guineas marked for two days' work in reading through all this rubbish, which never ought to have come before a law officer at all. It is quite obvious that a law officer cannot give up his time to attend to these matters unless he is properly remunerated for it. For my own part I should prefer a system of fees in every case to a system of salary, unless you take away altogether a certain amount of business, and compel a law officer still to watch Bills through Parliament; to read Bills, as he necessarily must, to make up his mind as to the form of them, and advise his Government from time to time upon any Bill, whenever they seek his assistance. I must say I think it is very important, if possible, to get rid of the system of salary altogether; but if you get rid of the patent business, by means of which an income is given to the law officers for the services rendered by them in respect of patents, which services I am bound to say are not very useful, I think it may be necessary still to give each law officer a salary of some sort or kind for the duties he has to perform. On the other hand, if it goes on as it is now, I think the question as to what is "contentions business" should be better defined. If I were a law officer I should not personally care to see every Post Office case or Mint case, but if I advised on such cases, and the cases are conducted by some one else in court, I do not think it is right that I should be deprived of the fees to remunerate me for the advice I have given. There is nothing to define "contentious business" as being business which a law officer ultimately conducts in court; and this state of things might arise under the present system; a law officer may advise upon a case of importance up to the last moment when his Government goes out of office, not knowing, according to the present way in which the rule is carried out, whether that business would be contentious or not; then another law officer comes in and is told to conduct the case before the Central Criminal Court, or any other court, for the Government, and the first law officer, who has gone out of office in the meanwhile, may be told, "You have had nothing "to do with the contention in this case; it must "be considered non-contentious as far as you are "concerned." If the law officer is not entitled to hold briefs for the Crown in cases in which he advises, he ought to be able to consider himself at liberty to hold a brief for the other side; but that is not the case, except with the consent of the Crown, which consent the Crown will never give him, and at the same time he is told this is non-contentious business (although the business actually goes into court), simply because he is not required to conduct it. Therefore, I think, if

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if the present system is to continue there ought to be some definition one way or the other by which law officers should be informed in what cases they are entitled to briefs and fees.

571. Sir *H. Holland.*] You would say if you were advising upon a case, whether an action would lie, or whether an information should be issued or not, that that ought to be considered as contentious business?—I should say so, but that is not the way in which the rule is applied at present, if I rightly understand the contention of the authorities upon the point. Of course an Attorney General ought not to go into the Central Criminal Court upon these little Post Office prosecutions; but at one time the practice was to give him a complimentary brief at all events. Now, supposing an Attorney General was to be told, "We do not want your assist-"ance in this revenue case, because it is a small "matter, and we think a junior will do it very "well," there is no rule of law, there is nothing but a custom, to say that the Attorney General should go to the Court of Exchequer in those cases.

572. *Chairman.*] He does not always go himself in revenue cases?—He always has a brief; he may have advised an information, he may have settled the information, he may have advised upon the evidence, he may have advised upon the case, he may have advised at every stage up to the time of going into court, and yet the department may say, "We think your junior, whoever he "may be, is quite sufficient to argue this case, "therefore we will not give you a brief at all." And because the law officer does not go into court it is contended that that is non-contentious business as far as he is concerned. It is not known whether it is contentious business or not until it is ascertained whether that particular department will give the law officer a brief in the case or not. In the meantime it is not permitted to him to take a brief for the other side.

573. The rule, as it was represented to us by Mr. Stephenson, was this: that a fee was paid for the advising, not according to whether the law officer had a brief or not for going into court, but according to whether the case came into court or not?—That is exactly the principle which they do not apply to small matters; it may be applied to some cases, but certainly it was not applied to Post Office cases and Mint prosecutions.

574. Those do not go through the Treasury. The Treasury rule, as Mr. Stephenson stated it to us is, that if the case comes into court at all he pays the fees for advising?—That only shows the difficulty of construing the rule. If the question is whether that rule should be amended or not, it is important to bear in mind that different departments have different systems of applying the rule. The system in the case of the Mint is to mark the amount of the fee upon the case, and pay it. On the other hand, the practice of the Post Office is to decline altogether to mark a fee or to pay it, on the ground that they have nothing to do with the law officer except to lay a case before him and get his advice.

575. Mr. Justice *Archibald.*] If a law officer were asked to advise whether, under a certain state of circumstances, a suit might be maintained or an information should be filed on the part of the Government, do you think that should be considered as contentious business or not?—Yes; but it seems to me that that would not be "contentious business" within the rule if it did not eventually come to a suit.

576. Sir *H. Holland.*] Supposing in a case like that you advised against a suit, but subsequently a suit was started, would you give a retrospective operation to it, and say, "I advised "in that case; it has now become connected with "contentious buisness, therefore I ought to re-"ceive the fees"?—I should say that that ought to be contentious business in the ordinary sense of the word. Let me put this case: Supposing I, as Attorney General, have expended 100 guineas worth of time and labour advising on a case; then I go out of office, and another Attorney General has a brief for going into court, and I am told by the Inland Revenue Department, or any other department, "You cannot consider this "as contentious business, because up to the time "when you ceased to be Attorney General, you "did not go into court about it. It is true you "advised upon the case, but you were not a repre-"sentative of a contending party."

577. Would not that be cured by giving it a retrospective operation, and saying that all opinions upon cases which afterwards came into court should be treated as having been contentious business in the first instance?—I think you want something more than that. I think it is a very inconvenient state of things for a law officer to be told that the contentious or the non-contentious character of the business depends upon the result. He ought to know whether he is the Crown's counsel in a case, or whether he may hold a brief for one of the public. If the Crown has a right to say in a particular case, "We do not want "your assistance now that you have advised up "to this point, therefore we shall not give you a "fee for your opinion, and you shall not hold a "brief for our opponents;" that is a very awkward state of things, of course.

578. *Chairman.*] Let me read to you a suggested definition that I have drawn up of contentious business: "Briefs in actions or other "proceedings, whether civil or criminal, in any "court of justice in England, or before a Com-"mittee of either House of Parliament" (of course the Attorney General does not go before a Committee of the House of Commons unless he happens to be out of Parliament; but this is intended to include peerage cases), "or before "the Privy Council, or any Commissioners, "referees, or arbitrators. Consultations and "conferences on such briefs. Advising whether "on case stated or in consultation or conference "as to instituting any proceeding, whether civil "or criminal, in any court of Justice in England "or before a Committee of either House of Par-"liament, or before the Privy Council, or any "Commissioners, referees, or arbitrators. Or as "to defending any such proceeding if threatened, "as to the mode of conducting or compromising "and such proceeding when pending; settling "pleadings and evidence for or in any such pro-"ceeding"?—I think that would give something like a definition of contentious business.

579. It would include, would it not, everything that could fairly be claimed as contentious?—I think it would, as far as I see. But I think it is necessary to consider how far the different departments are bound to send those cases to the law officers; that is an important matter. There is no written law or statute law upon the subject that I know of, to the effect that the Post Office, for

for example, must send to the Attorney General, and so on.

580. I believe the proposal would be, that the department should itself decide whether the case was one of sufficient importance to be sent to the law officers or not. I cannot speak for other members of the Committee, but that would at all events be my own suggestion, that the departments should be entrusted with a discretion in the matter, and should send business of importance to the law officers, and smaller matters to a junior?—If it is a question how far that would work out in favour of or against the Attorney General and Solicitor General for the time being, you must assume that not one per cent. of the Mint cases or of the Post Office cases would ever go before the law officers at all under that system.

581. The present Attorney General said that he thought, as a rule, none should go to the Attorney General?—Yes, except every now and then.

582. Only an exceptional case of great importance or great difficulty should be sent to him, but, as a rule, those cases should not be sent?—In nine cases out of ten a junior would give advice much better upon them than the Attorney General would. Often when the cases came before me I thought that Mr. Poland would have done the work much better than I should do it, because he was much more *au fait* with the Acts of Parliament.

583. Assuming that this rule is adopted, that in no case would a department send to a law officer unless the department considered it a proper case for a law officer either to advise upon or to conduct, that would take away from the law officers almost all the smaller cases?—Yes, all of them.

584. That would leave them nothing but the important business to conduct, and as to that we should propose that he should be paid not on the extremely moderate scale on which he is paid, but as any ordinary Queen's counsel of similar rank would be paid?—Yes, and to that would apply not only the cases which actually come in the form of a case from the Treasury or from some other department, but also to the Foreign Office and the Colonial Office papers.

585. No, the Foreign Office and the Colonial Office papers would in that case be covered by the salary. The salary would then be restricted to two classes of business practically, apart from some small business. First of all, there would be the patent business which, although it imposes a certain amount of trouble upon the law officers, is, as you say, only a mode of paying them?—While you are upon that subject I should like to say that in my judgment a great deal is said about the duties of the law officers in patent cases, which is hardly said fairly. I can only say that I used habitually to read through every specification that came before me, not only for the purpose of seeing that there was an invention, but also for another very important purpose, namely, to see that the revenue was not being cheated, because a patentee might cram two or three inventions into the same patent; for instance, if he was taking out a patent for an improvement in ships, he might include an improvement in anchors, an improvement in the keel, and an improvement in the cordage, as all being improvements in ships. There were constant squabbles about that, and I used to make the patentees divide it into two or three different patents. Therefore there was something, and in fact a good deal, to do in those matters.

586. I do not know what your practice was, but I believe the practice to be, as a rule, that the patent clerk reads through the patents under general instructions, and then brings before the law officer first of all any objections that he has to make in any case which he doubts about?—I used to find practically that his objections were, generally speaking, formal.

587. Except as to those very questions that you have been referring to, whether two inventions were not being included in the same patent?—I found that those were very often omitted altogether by him. I know this, that in two or three instances when instead of putting in a provisional specification a complete specification came in, I had to return them and refuse to have anything to do with them, because they had put two or three inventions in the same patent.

588. I do not suppose, whatever you may have done, that every law officer reads through all the specifications?—I can only say that I used to do it in order to see that there was something like an invention before I passed them. But that was a very useless office when it was done, because if there was, in my opinion, an invention, however slight, I was obliged to pass it.

589. Practically your duties were confined to matters of form with very few exceptions?—That was the point that I chiefly looked at, that the revenue was not cheated by putting two inventions in the same patent.

590. Do you not think that with the exception of opposed patents all the duties performed by law officers in respect of patents could very well be performed by a good and experienced clerk in the Patent Office?—I should not like to express an opinion as to whether you would not want a man of a certain amount of scientific experience.

591. I am not speaking of examinations, I speak of the duties performed by the law officers as regards seeing whether a patent is in due form or not?—If it is merely to see that the patent is in due form and to see that there is not a second patent involved in the specification, it might be done in that way.

592. And whether it is a proper subject matter of a patent?—That is a difficult thing for a law officer to determine. I will give an instance of that; when I was in office, a man came and said he wished to take out a patent for a new mode of making an envelope. He said there was a great difference between his and any envelope I had ever seen. All I could say was, "This seems to "me to be new, but the public may of course find "out some day that the principle is a very old "one." When the new specification for the improved envelope was laid before me, I looked through it to see what was said. The man said, "I first of all bend down the sides instead of the top which used to be the mode of making these envelopes," or something to that effect.

593. Do you not think that an experienced officer in the Patent Office would be quite as likely to know what is a proper subject matter of a patent as the Attorney General?—I think he would be much more likely to do so; at the same time there is no means of testing his opinion.

594. There would be no difficulty about appealing from such an officer?—Nothing could be more

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more unsatisfactory than the jurisdiction of the law officers in this business.

595. If the patent business were taken away from them, they ought to have a compensation in the way of salary?—I think so; it would not be in the least worth while for a man at the head of the profession, with a very few exceptions at all events, to give up the greater part of his own business and become a law officer, with the requirement of being in the House of Commons, for it may be sometimes 10 or 12 hours a day, probably doing little, but waiting there at the beck and call of the Government without having something considerable for it.

596. As regards advising for the Foreign Office, the present Attorney General suggested that the business of the Foreign Office had probably very much increased since they have ceased to pay for it directly. It is impossible to compare the quantity of business at different times, therefore one cannot be certain about it, but that was his suggestion?—I have always understood that it depends very much upon who is the Foreign Secretary; some Foreign Secretaries do not send their business to the law officers at all, others do.

597. So I have understood, but, independently of that, do you think it is worth while to impose any check upon the Foreign Office either as to the mode in which they send business, or as to the nature of the business that is to be sent?—I cannot see where it is possible to draw a line. The great labour that I used to find with regard to the Foreign Office papers arose from this. You come to a set of papers which have been accumulating perhaps for four or five years, with the opinions of perhaps three or four successive sets of law officers upon them, and you have some question put to you which involves the necessity of your reading through the whole of those papers before you can express any valuable opinion upon it. I cannot help thinking myself that a permanent lawyer in the Foreign Office would be of the greatest possible assistance to the law officers for the time being in advising upon those papers. I stated my opinion to Lord Stanley in 1868 that it was useless to have a case stated, or a précis sent to the law officers upon Foreign Office matters, because it was almost certain that some most important document would either be overlooked or wrongly abstracted, or something of that kind. At the same time the greatest possible assistance would be rendered by a permanent counsel who could tell a law officer who comes in one day and goes out perhaps six months afterwards, what really has been done in the matter, what is the outline of the case when it comes into his hands. I do not know whether it is within the scope of this Committee's duties to consider that, but of course it was in that respect that the Queen's Advocate was able to render such great assistance. If he had been long in office he knew at all events the general outline of the old papers that had to come before the law officers afterwards. What made the work so extremely laborious was, that in order to reply to a question when you were asked what answer should be given to a particular despatch, you had to read back papers which had been accumulating for perhaps five years.

598. Sir *H. Holland.*] And after all it might be a question of drafting a letter; there might be no real question of law involved?—Yes. What the Chairman was asking me, as I understood it, was as to what could be done with reference to these Foreign Office cases. I see nothing that could be done. Of course what always strikes me in reference to compounding in these matters for a salary to be paid to the Attorney General is this, it will operate very unequally indeed upon successive law officers. At this moment we are in a state of peace; next year or the year after we may be in a state of war, and the difference in the labour of the law officers depending upon whether you happen to be at war with some other country or not is enormous. There are all sorts of questions of blockade, and so on, arising during a state of war.

599. Mr. Justice *Archibald.*] But the system of payment by salary having been once adopted, do you think it would be advisable to revert to the old system, although you would not have approved of adopting it in the first instance?—I should infinitely prefer reverting to the old system.

600. *Chairman.*] Even taking the risk of the patent business disappearing?—No; then you must pay upon the Foreign Office papers, &c., at a very much higher rate than you have done hitherto, and you must give a salary besides.

601. As I understand you, you would not return to the old system unless there is either a salary given to replace the patent fees, or the patent fees are allowed to remain?—If the patent fees remain, and are paid upon the scale on which they were paid when I was in office in 1868, although I do not think the Attorney Generals made anything like the fortunes that it was supposed they did then, I should be perfectly content with that state of things, because I should know that if I happened to be in office at a quiet time I should get a comparatively small amount of work from the Government, and could, therefore, take a comparatively large amount of private practice; if on the other hand there was a war in Europe, I should have my hands so full that I could not take much private practice, if any, but I should be remunerated in the other way, that is to say, upon the Government business. I think it would be unfortunate that that state of things should occur, if only on this ground, that I look upon it that the more the Attorney and Solicitor General can be seen conducting cases in court, the better it is by far for the dignity of the profession of which they are members. I think nothing can be more unfortunate than having an Attorney General in office, who really is never before the public in private cases. But you must sacrifice those private cases if you have a great deal to do for the Government, as you necessarily have in times of war.

602. Mr. Justice *Archibald.*] The Attorney General is not only the principal law adviser of the Government, he is also the head of the bar?—He is the head of the bar; and I am quite certain if he is never before the public in the great mercantile cases, and other cases which attract the attention of the country, he is very little thought of.

603. *Chairman.*] He loses prestige, and thereby damages the office?—Not only that. I recollect, when I was a boy, or at least when I was coming on to the bar, when we heard that an Attorney General in large practice was going to argue a case, we always went to hear him, because he was the great man in the profession; but that would be altered if the Attorney General never came into court except upon Government business. If

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the Attorney General loses prestige in that way, I think it is a great misfortune.

604. Sir *H. Holland.*] Whether the Attorney General is paid by salary, or whether he is paid by fees, in times of war, or other times of trouble, he must attend to the Government work, and therefore he would not be able to come into court on private business?—Just so. I say, so long as the patent system goes on he should be paid altogether by fees, patent fees and others. Then a law officer, who had a great deal to do for the Government would receive a proportionate payment in fees for the Government work that he did; on the other hand, a law officer who had comparatively little to do for the Government could take briefs from private clients. But the more he can appear in court and in public as one of the leading counsel in England, the better for the bar and the better for the public.

605. The appearing in public does not depend upon the system by which he is paid; it is a mere question of whether he has time to go into court or not?—Yes. A law officer goes in for a lottery to a certain extent. He says, "I think, if I give "up my private practice, I ought to be able to "get an income from the Government." He says, "I may diminish my income very much by taking "the Government work, but I must risk that. If "I get a quiet time, I shall be able to do a large "amount of private practice too; if I do not get "a quiet time, I shall be paid for an additional "amount of Government work; in one way or "the other, I shall be paid for what I do." It will be known that an Attorney General cannot go into court in unquiet times, simply because he has so much work to do that he cannot afford the time for it.

606. Mr. Justice *Archibald.*] And as we know, changes of Government do take place, and an Attorney General must look forward to reverting to his private practice some time or other?—Yes; that has two aspects. I have thought over it very much; there have been a certain number of men who have held office who increased their private practice by doing so; they have made a mark, perhaps, by the way in which they have conducted the Government business, especially the Government law business. Other men, on the contrary, have done themselves infinite damage by holding office; they may not have had a very sure footing in the profession before they took office, and they have not strengthened their position by being in office, but have rather lost the footing that they had before. It is a risk.

607. Sir *H. Holland.*] A man must take his chance of that when he accepts office?—Yes, he must run the risk; but I think you must always remember those chances in considering this question, because the Government for the time being ought to have the most eligible men who can be procured for the position of law officer, having regard to certain other things that must be looked to. A law officer has got to get his seat and keep his seat in Parliament; that is one point. My opinion certainly would be that in the interests of the law officers, as long as the patent law remains in the present state, I would very much rather take the patent fees, and take proper fees upon Government business than have any salary at all. That would avoid many disagreeable questions arising, and it would be more satisfactory to the law officer himself.

608. Taking into consideration the chance of an alteration being made in the patent law, and taking also into consideration the fact that the system of payment has been changed, and that the law officers are now paid by salary, would you make a change in the system, either by reverting to the old system or otherwise?—If you put that question to me, I must take into consideration the probable contingency of the patent fees being taken away.

609. There is the contingency of the patent fees being taken away altogether from the law officers, or of some change being made; but then, on the other hand, there is the fact that a change has been made in the system of payment, and that the law officers are now paid by salary. Taking those two things together, should you be inclined to advise that there should be a change in the present system by reverting to the old system, or would you leave things as they are?—It is very difficult indeed to give an opinion upon that until you tell me whether the patent fees are to be taken away.

610. *Chairman.*] I think you must assume that the present patent system will not last much longer?—And that there will be no substitute for it giving the Attorney General comparatively less work to do, and a handsome remuneration for doing it.

611. That is not very likely. That would look like a sort of sinecure?—Then I should say the best plan would be to give the Attorney General for the time being a certain salary, as a sort of retaining fee, which should be paid to him as a law officer, for the advice he has to give the Government upon all sorts of questions, independently of the actual law work he does, and to give him also liberal fees upon the papers that are placed before him from time to time, and that there should be some rule laid down as to what the departments are bound to send to the law officers. That is really a matter for serious consideration, because I can imagine nothing more unfair than to ask a law officer to advise up to a certain point upon cases which may come into the Court of Exchequer or any other court, and then to tell him that the solicitor to the department concerned is to decide whether a law officer or any other counsel shall receive a brief.

612. Sir *H. Holland.*] The suggestion of the Master of the Rolls will entirely cover that, I think?—I think not. That suggestion has reference merely to what is "contentious business." I am upon a different point, and that is this: at one time, in every single case in which the Government was concerned, there was a brief given to the law officers. That was a very vicious system, and nothing could justify it. Those were called complimentary briefs. I do not advocate a return to that system in the least; but I say if the Government go to a law officer, and ask his advice upon a case, then they ought to send him a brief if it comes into court. If they refrain from going to a law officer at all, then let the law officer practise like any other barrister. Let it not be said to him, the Crown will be content with the advice of a junior in this case, but you shall not go into court against the Crown. The effect of that would be that the law officer, not having advised upon the case, and not having received a single sixpence in the case, whether it is a revenue case or any other in which the Crown is concerned, would be precluded from going into court on the other side, although if he is a barrister in large practice, he would probably have received from a private client a brief and double

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the fee that the Crown would give him. There ought to be a rule laid down as to whether a law officer is entitled as a matter of course to demand a brief in cases in which he has advised, or in which the Crown is really substantially interested. I do not mean in all small prosecutions, but those cases ought to be looked into and defined. If the solicitor to a department may say, "I will not "give a brief to the Attorney General in this "case; I think a junior will do the work very "well," although the Attorney General might have settled the information, and might have expended much time and attention upon it, and might, if he had not been a law officer, have argued the case on the other side, that is very unfair. It is not fair to say, "We will not let "you argue the case for the other side, and yet "we will not have you for the Crown." And I may remark that even in small matters at times I think it is sometimes expedient that the Attorney General should appear as representing the Crown.

613. *Chairman.*] I think you must limit that answer. Any information in the Court of Chancery the Attorney General must sign, but he signs, not because he advises upon it, but because he acts at the instance of other people. You would not compel a party proceeding by information to employ the Attorney General because he signs it, and therefore leave out the Solicitor General?—No, not when he signs only *pro formâ*; not in cases where, although he signs, a private individual is really taking the proceedings; I think that ought to be defined, however, but I mean in cases where really and substantially the Crown is interested. In proceedings which are substantially promoted on behalf of the Crown, it should not be left to the discretion of the department to say, "We are quite content with your "advice up to the present moment; you have told "us exactly what the point to be determined is. "We will now ask A.B. to take the case; we will "send him a brief, and we will not send you a "brief at all." Take, for instance, a revenue case. I think, in every single case where the Revenue Department proceeds in the Court of Exchequer, the Attorney General ought to have a brief. I do not care what the amount is, or whether the question be one (for instance, a question of domicile) which you might think that some other counsel might argue better than he would, or not.

614. Mr. *Pemberton.*] When you say the Attorney General, do you think that the Solicitor General ought always to have a brief too, in every case?—Yes, I think so. If the Crown chooses to have the onus of law officers at all, it is bound to employ them in these cases.

615. Sir *H. Holland.*] Would not that lead to complimentary briefs?—No.

616. *Chairman.*] Do you not think that that would be a great disadvantage to the Crown, sometimes, in the present day?—No.

617. In former days the Crown was able to select its law officers freely, and then it was quite certain to have for one at least of its law officers a good lawyer and a good advocate; but that is not so now. The Crown may be compelled to take two gentlemen, neither of whom have held the first position as advocates; they may be selected for other reasons; it would never do to deprive the Crown of the services of the best lawyer to argue its cases?—I do not say that you ought to deprive the Crown of the best man, but I say you should give the Attorney and Solicitor General briefs in that case, and get A.B. to argue the case.

618. But that could not be; if the Attorney General and the Solicitor General had briefs, they would be there, and they would have to argue it; and therefore the man who was best fitted to conduct the case would not be the man who would actually conduct it?—Up to the present time that difficulty has not been found.

619. Do you not think it is more likely to arise in the future than in the past?—I think if the Attorney General and the Solicitor General really saw their weakness in any case, they would give it up to somebody else. You must take it with all the risks, looking at the matter all round. I think it would never do to snub the law officers in that way. If you select men for that position at all, you must take the chance of getting the first man at the bar, or the third, or the tenth, or the twentieth; but, whoever you get, it would be most unfair to the law officers to preclude them from holding a brief on the other side, and not being employed to represent the Crown in revenue cases; that would never do. I think myself it would be *pessimi exempli.* However, my notion is, that if an alteration is to be made, there ought to be a strict definition of what is to be the obligation on the part of the different departments to deliver briefs to the Attorney and Solicitor General for the time being in cases in which the Crown is concerned; and I think it would make a great difference to the opinion of any person who, except for the mere honour of the thing, was thinking of taking the office, to know what would be the right of the Post Office, or of any other department of the Government, as to sending or withholding from him briefs. It is a hard thing upon the law officers to let them advise upon a case up to the last moment before it goes into court, and then to tell them they shall not hold a brief, or even to tell them at the beginning that they shall not advise at all. In that case they would, in fact, be no longer the law officers of the Crown, if it was left for each department to say whether they would send to a private counsel or to a law officer. I think myself, when that matter is settled, if the patents are to be taken away, I should give a certain retaining salary to the Attorney General, and I should give him ample fees upon all other business that comes into his hands, and I should have a very strict provision as to what other business is to come into his hands. I do not think the law officers would have the least objection to get rid of mere so-called favour briefs, those Mint cases and favour briefs to advise upon.

620. Mr. Justice *Archibald.*] Do you think that the difficulty you have stated with regard to the report business could be met by an increase of salary?—No, I do not; because I think that would operate very hardly indeed upon different law officers, as I have already pointed out.

621. I am speaking only of the report business?—If there happens to be a war going on, or if a war has just closed, the number of cases which come before the law officers as to matters of breaking blockade and things of that sort is infinitely greater than it would be when there had been no war for some time past. Even in 1867 and 1868, when I was in office, although things were comparatively quiet, then the cases

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we had as to breaking blockade in America were very numerous and very troublesome.

622. *Chairman.*] In my time we had the remains of the American War cases, and cases arising out of the German War besides?—Yes. I do not know how I can suggest anything more upon the subject. I have said all that occurs to me upon it. I remember one other matter in consequence of something Mr. Lingen said. I must say I was very sorry myself when the office of Queen's Advocate was abolished. I think that an officer of that sort, who was acquainted with a particular branch of the law upon which he was generally consulted, had great weight.

623. But the bar which supplied the Queen's Advocate has been abolished; the thing has ceased altogether?—I do not mean to say that you have the great men of that bar now that you used to have, but the acquaintance with the special subject which the Queen's Advocate used to possess was very valuable.

624. Sir *H. Holland.*] It seems to be a question whether you should not supply that, to a certain extent, by having a permanent counsel at the Foreign Office who would entirely devote his attention to that particular branch of law which the Queen's Advocate was specially acquainted with?—If there is a prize open to a man in a particular department, there are still plenty of means of educating men for it; perhaps more than ever there were practically. I cannot help thinking that it would be a great advantage to the Government for the time being to have some legal officer in the Foreign Office, who on a change of Government, or a change of law officers, would be able to come and say, when an immense bag of papers was placed before them, "You will find that the real ques- "tion here is this." You could trust that man to a certain extent, but a mere *précis* of papers which had been tied up in a bag and shuffled like a pack of cards before they came to the law officers is worthless.

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625. A few minutes' conversation with a lawyer would very often save an immense deal of trouble in such a case?—Yes, certainly. I think in 1867 there was no counsel to the Colonial Office; I believe you were the first.

626. Have you found any inconvenience from not having some place where former law officers' opinions were recorded and stored up?—If I recollect rightly, the Attorney General for the time being almost always had a number of volumes sent to him in which there were those opinions.

627. They were very badly kept, were they not?—Nothing could be worse; still, very often the Foreign Office used to refer to a law officer's opinion of such and such a date, and then you could turn to it.

628. But I think you could not always get hold of it?—Often, if it was not in print, it would be sent to you from the Foreign Office.

629. Mr. *Lingen.*] Those opinions were sent with the remainder of the papers?—Yes.

630. And you sent them back?—Yes. I am reminded that the Queen's Advocate kept them for years back. You could ascertain the exact facts about this from former law officers of the Crown, but I believe those opinions were part of the papers you had to get through.

The Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned to Thursday next, at 4 o'clock.

Thursday, 17th June 1875.

PRESENT:

The Right Hon. THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS, in the Chair.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Archibald.	Mr. Lingen, C.B.
Sir Henry T. Holland, Bart.	Hr. Henry Leigh Pemberton.
	Mr. E. W. Hamilton, *Secretary.*

MR. AUGUSTUS K. STEPHENSON, Solicitor to the Treasury, further Examined.

631. Mr. *Lingen.*] WE have been discussing this question, whether the counsel to departments should be appointed by the solicitors of those departments, in the same way as a private solicitor would appoint any other counsel, quite independently of any control by the Attorney and Solicitor General, or whether the Attorney and Solicitor General should have the nomination of the counsel who were to act for the different departments; do you see any practical difficulty, or have you encountered any difficulty which would occur, or which would be avoided, according as the one or the other of those courses was taken?—No; I cannot attribute any difficulty that I have encountered to the practice which has hitherto prevailed of the Attorney General having the power of appointment.

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632. Would you extend that answer equally to the counsel who might be nominated for a given suit, as to those who were permanently annexed to the departments?—I have never found any evil arising from the power being exercised by the law officer. Possibly in one or two instances, if I had had the choice, I might have appointed another counsel; but then it would only have been my opinion against the opinion of the law officer. He had exercised his discretion in one way, and I might have exercised

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mine in another; but I have never found any practical evil arising from the practice which has prevailed.

633. Has your experience of the criminal business brought you much into contact with the counsel that are permanently attached to the different departments?—I have some difficulty in answering that question. First of all, I should say, with respect to the Treasury I have never found any difficulty. With respect to the Home Office, the state of things is somewhat altered at present from what it was when the appointments of the present counsel to the Home Office were made. The alteration is in this respect, that there is a considerably larger amount of criminal business done by the Treasury solicitor now than there was formerly. The present staff of counsel for the Home Office, I think, is not sufficient. I think we have not enough permanent counsel for the Home Office work. I should like, if I had the power, to have three or four counsel, nominated by the Attorney General, to whom I might, as Treasury solicitor, when cases came from the Home Office to be conducted before metropolitan police magistrates, at the Old Bailey, or at the Middlesex Sessions, deliver the briefs according to the amount of business and the description of business which at any particular time might have to be done.

634. There being no such counsel now, how are they selected?—There are two counsel at present, but I think the two counsel are not sufficient. I think Mr. Poland, the senior counsel, has at times too much business.

635. Sir *H. Holland.*] Who is the other counsel?—Mr. Beasley is the other counsel; but when successors to Mr. Poland and Mr. Beasley have to be appointed, I would say, give me two or three, to whom I might go according as the amount of business to be done might render it necessary. At present I do not like to ask for another counsel whilst there are permanently appointed counsel, but what I wish to point to is this, that at the time when those two counsel were appointed there was not such an amount of business sent from the Home Office to us as there is now, particularly police-court business.

636. Mr. *Lingen.*] Are you perfectly satisfied with the present mode of appointment of these *quasi* standing counsel by the Attorney General?—I would rather have had it that the Attorney General of the day should have consulted either the Home Secretary, or somebody else, before he made the appointment. I do not want to say anything personal, because I think it would be perfectly impossible to get a better man for the work than Mr. Poland is, and I have never found any fault from the quantity of work he has had; but it would certainly be better if we had two or three, I think, so that I might go to a second man when Mr. Poland was overburdened.

637. Mr. Justice *Archibald.*] Have you found a difficulty occur at the Old Bailey, for instance, from the fact of there being four courts sitting there sometimes, and cases from the Home Office coming on in each of those courts?—Yes, I have found that difficulty.

638. So that neither of the two counsel would be able to attend to all those cases?—That is just the difficulty that I have found.

639. *Chairman.*] As I understand it, all you want to ask the Attorney General to appoint a couple more counsel?—Yes, I should like to ask him to do that.

640. Sir H. *Holland.*] But you would like to couple with that the suggestion that he should appoint them in consultation with the head of the department?—Yes.

641. Mr. *Lingen.*] His present practice, or rather his present power, would be to appoint them without the slightest reference to you or to the Home Office?—Yes, but I have never had any difficulty with the law officer of the day; when I have heavy cases I apply for another counsel, and he gives me a Queen's Counsel to lead. But the difficulty arises also with respect to the preliminary inquiries before the magistrates.

642. It is not the number of counsel who are required, but rather the mode of selecting and appointing them, that we are discussing now?—It is the number of counsel that is important in this point of view. I have only these two counsel for this work, and I should like to have more to select from. If the Attorney General would say, "Take Mr. A. B., Mr. C. D., or Mr. E. F. as you "may need," so that I should not be obliged to go with three or four cases to one counsel at the same time, but might take whichever of them I liked, for each particular case.

643. Perhaps you are more in contact with the law officers than the solicitors of the other departments. We rather wanted to extend our experience to those departments, and to know whether the present mode of appointing these standing counsel is perfectly satisfactory, or whether it should be modified, either to the extent of giving *carte blanche* to the departmental solicitors, or of giving them, at all events, a voice in the matter?—I think it would be well to modify it to this extent, to give either the head of the department or the solicitor of the department a voice in the appointment made by the law officer of the day. I should put it thus: Allow the Attorney General of the day, as usual, to appoint the standing counsel of every department, but let that be subject to a veto by the head of the department for whom the counsel were appointed. The head of the department might consult, and probably would consult, the solicitor of the department on the matter, but I think it would be better to give the veto upon the appointment by the Attorney General to the head of the department.

644. Would it not be enough to say that the Attorney General should appoint in consultation with the solicitor of the department?—I think that would depend upon the terms upon which the Attorney General and the solicitor of the department happened to be at the time.

645. *Chairman.*] You would prefer that there should be an absolute veto given to the head of the department?—Yes.

646. Do you not think that that would put the head of the department at a great disadvantage as compared with consultation? They could not talk it over together. On the other hand, if it were done in consultation, the Attorney General might suggest A.B.; the solicitor of the department might say, "I do not think he is quite up "to the mark; what do you say to C.D.?" You must bear in mind that if a man is actually named for appointment, and is afterwards vetoed, that is a slur upon him, and consequently the head of the department would be very slow to do that?—I do not see why it need be known that the Attorney General had appointed him at all. In fact, he would not be appointed until the nomination was approved by the head of the department.

One

One difficulty that I see with regard to the other mode of appointment is this. If the solicitor of the department had a real objection to a gentleman who was mentioned, and if the Attorney General were to overrule him, then, if anything went wrong in the next case the solicitor of the department would say, "You appointed the man. "I told you what would happen, but still you "appointed him against my wish, and you must "take the responsibility of it."

647. Mr. *Lingen.*] So far that would be fair, if he had any reason for what he said?—Yes; personally I have never had any such difficulty, and I do not anticipate any.

648. *Chairman.*] But you would rather have the appointment made subject to the approval of the head of the department?—Yes.

649. Then the name would be submitted to the head of the department by the Attorney General before the appointment was made?—Yes.

650. Mr. Justice *Archibald.*] Do you think it would be beneficial if the tenure of the appointment of standing counsel was restricted to two or three years, subject, of course, to reappointment?—I do not think so myself.

651. Sir *H. Holland.*] Would not that give you an opportunity of getting rid of a man who you might see had fallen off his work, without any trouble at all?—It is almost like dismissing him.

652. Surely it is not the same thing as dismissing him; you simply do not reappoint him?—The appointment is not renewed; it comes to the same thing.

653. Not renewing an appointment is easier at all events than dismissing a man, is it not?—Yes; another mode of attaining the same object would be by making him go out with the law officers of the day.

654. *Chairman.*] That is very risky?—Yes, it is.

655. Mr. Justice *Archibald.*] I imagine it is only by custom and practice that the appointment continues after a change of law officers?—Yes.

656. *Chairman.*] Mr. Lingen has suggested that the appointment should be limited to five years, following a military precedent; what should you say to that?—I should not object to that; there are different positions which the different counsel hold, and I do not quite understand to which of them you propose that this rule should apply. Do you mean it to apply to the Attorney General's junior, because that is a personal appointment; he is an assistant to the Attorney General? These other counsel that we have been speaking of, the departmental counsel, are representatives of the Attorney General.

657. Practically the Attorney General's junior goes on from one Attorney General to the other?—Yes, I know he does.

658. Sir *H. Holland.*] The Attorney General's junior is not a departmental officer?—No. I understand then that you are only referring to the departmental counsel, who are the representatives of the Attorney General. They are in quite a different position from the Attorney General's junior, who is really his assistant.

659. *Chairman.*] The suggestion is entirely confined to the departmental counsel who represent the Attorney General. I understand that you are of opinion that the arrangement which has been suggested should be carried into effect?—Yes.

660. Sir *H. Holland.*] Which time would you say should be the limit for the tenure of the appointment, five years or seven?—I should say five years. I should like to ask one thing further, and that is, whether you would make it apply not only to the departmental counsel, but also to another class, namely, the circuit counsel? There are certain counsel who represent the Attorney General on circuit, in the Mint and Post Office prosecutions.

661. *Chairman.*] We intend it to apply to all of those, both the leaders and juniors?—I only wished to understand that.

662. The fact is, in all these cases, when a man is a good man he would find a five years' tenure quite long enough to induce him to take the office, because it would get him on in the profession?—Yes; a man has had capital opportunities in five years of the Government business, if he can take advantage of his position.

The Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned.

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Appendix A.

Appendix A.

Memorandum by the Attorney General as to the suggested Modes of Remunerating the Law Officers.

The two suggestions to which my attention was directed, and upon which I understand my opinion was desired, were the following:—

1. The substantial continuance of the present system, but with a clear explanation of what is to be deemed non-contentious business.

2. The adoption of a fixed salary, which should cover all business connected with patents for inventions, but leave all other business, as well non-contentious as contentious, to be paid for on the usual professional scale.

If the first suggestion be adopted, I think that the salary should not cover any fees paid to the law officers by third parties. If it be thought desirable that the fees in respect of patent oppositions and disclaimers should be included, they should be made payable at the Patent Office, as I think it highly undesirable that the law officers should be made collectors of fees for the Treasury. But I doubt whether it would be expedient to consider these fees as covered by the salary, and for this reason, that the Treasury have really no control over the fees paid by third parties. The fees payable to the law officers for patent references and warrants are placed, by the Patent Act of 1852, under the control of the Treasury; but those payable in respect of oppositions and disclaimers are, under the provisions of the same Act, regulated not by the Treasury, but by the Lord Chancellor and the Master of the Rolls.

A more important question, however, for consideration, in the event of the first suggestion being adopted, is the satisfactorily defining of what is to be treated as contentious and what as non-contentious business; and this question becomes the more important by reason of the course adopted by some of the departmental solicitors, acting, as I am given to understand, under directions from the Treasury, and which has resulted in a large amount of business being placed before the law officers, and treated as non-contentious business which I venture to think should be treated as contentious. I do not think that I can better illustrate my meaning than by adopting a suggestion made by Sir Henry Holland on the 3rd of May (see Question 279), and I consequently proceed to enumerate a few instances in which this course has been adopted:—

1. Briefs to the Attorney General to appear in the Court of Probate and apply for grants to the Treasury Solicitor of administration to the estates of intestates (see Questions 153, &c., and the answers thereto). There have been about 40 or 50 such briefs in the year. This is, in my opinion, clearly contentious business, and whether these briefs are held by the Attorney General himself, or by some junior nominated by him, there should, I think, be a fee.

2. The commanding officer of a militia regiment retained in his hands considerable regimental balances; a case was laid before the law officers to advise whether the Crown could, under the circumstances, maintain a suit, and the filing of an information was advised.

3. The information having been filed and an answer put in, the papers were laid before the Attorney General *en masse*, to settle two bonds for securing the payment by the officer and a surety of upwards of 6,000 *l.* by instalments; by approving the bonds, the compromise was itself approved.

4. After letters of administration of the estate of a supposed intestate had been granted to the Treasury Solicitor, a third party set up a will and took, or threatened to take, proceedings for recalling the grant; the surrounding circumstances were very suspicious, and a case was laid before the law officers to advise whether the proceedings could be successfully resisted.

5. Damage done by an adjoining owner to pipes by which water was conveyed to Government property; a case was laid before the law officers, who

who advised that there was sufficient to support either an action for damages, or an injunction information, and the latter was adopted.

All these cases, and there have been several others of a similar character, have, though I think improperly, been treated as non-contentious.

Of a somewhat similar, though, I admit, more doubtful character, were the following:—

6. Cases laid before the Attorney General to advise whether the circumstances were sufficient to put Post Office servants on their trial.

7. Case to advise whether the circumstances were sufficient to support a prosecution against the owner of a ship for sending her to sea in an unseaworthy condition.

8. Similarly as to a prosecution against the captain of a ship for not staying by a vessel with which he had been in collision, and which foundered with great loss of life.

9. Whether a claim upon the estate of an intestate, based upon an alleged *donatio mortis causâ*, could be successfully resisted.

Upon the whole, it appears to me that business having relation to actual or contemplated litigation in a court of justice, whether civil or criminal, or before an arbitrator, is contentious business within the meaning of the Minute of 14th December 1871.

As regards the second of the suggested modes of remunerating the law officers, the chief advantage of having recourse to it appears to be that no question could arise as to what was contentious and what non-contentious business, as all would be paid for except that derived from patents for inventions.

The difficulty in the way of adopting this mode would be the determination of the fixed salary. Having regard to the probable great reduction in the amount of business that would be sent from the Government departments, I do not think that the salary should be less than 4,000 *l.*, if the present estimate of income is to be maintained.

If, however, this course was adopted, I would suggest that 3,000 *l.* only should be called salary, and the remaining 1,000 *l.* should be treated as 300 *l.* or 400 *l.* for a secretary, and 700 *l.* or 600 *l.* for office expenses. And here I would observe that whereas, under the old system, the clerks' fees were sufficient to provide the salaries of all the clerks whom it was necessary for the Attorney General to retain, the cost to him for clerks alone under the present arrangement is upwards of 600 *l.* per annum. The official correspondence also of the Attorney General is very extensive.

I have thus dealt with the two suggested modes of remunerating the law officers for the future, but it has occurred to me that there is another mode which is worth consideration, and that is to increase the salaries of the law officers slightly (say to the extent of 1,000 *l.* per annum), and let such salaries then cover all business whatsoever, contentious as well as non-contentious, except briefs in court or before an arbitrator, which should be marked according to the usual professional scale.

In this view also I would appropriate the additional 1,000 *l.* per annum to secretary and office expenses.

There remains one subject in connection with the remuneration of the law officers, to which, in the interests of those who may succeed me in the office of Attorney General, I think that I ought to advert, though I need hardly say that nothing is more distasteful to me than to appear to be endeavouring to make a good bargain, either for myself or others, and it is this:—

In my opinion, any Attorney General who desires to fully discharge the duties of his office must be prepared to sacrifice the emoluments to be derived from private practice, at any rate during that portion of the year in which Parliament is sitting; and, if the Government "non-contentious" business (including under that head the constantly increasing and, as I think, necessary and important personal communications between the several departments of the Government and the Attorney General) continues to increase as it recently has done, it will be almost equally necessary for the Attorney General to entrust to other counsel a large proportion of the Government "contentious" business, which under other circumstances he would be able to transact, and from which he at present derives emolument.

I need hardly say that from these two causes a very large reduction must be expected from the amount of remuneration heretofore received by the Attorney General.

The present salary of the Attorney General, after the deductions above alluded to, and others of which the Committee are aware, does not amount to 6,000 *l.*; I do not think that his fees from Government contentious business can be estimated as exceeding 2,000 *l.* to 2,500 *l.* per annum. Now, I think it may be assumed that few barristers succeed to the office of Attorney General whose fees from private practice have not been as much as 8,000 *l.* per annum, and this with 10 or 12 weeks' rest in the Long Vacation, to say nothing of shorter vacations at Christmas, Easter, &c. The law officers have substantially no vacations. In my first year of office there were but seven days on which I had not Government business to attend to, and I never but once had two consecutive days to myself. The Attorney General, again, is expected to be, and ought to be, in the House of Commons from its sitting to its adjournment. Many matters occur in the first and last hours of the sitting which more or less require his attention. I should also observe that, in the event of an Attorney General abandoning his private practice during his tenure of office, his prospects of successfully following his profession on his retirement from office would be materially diminished. Now, I readily admit that to many men, and certainly to myself, the question of the amount of salary would have but little influence as regards the acceptance or refusal of such an appointment, if offered. As regards an appointment so honourable as that of Attorney General at present is, the honour must remain the chief inducement to accept it; but, at the same time, I doubt whether the office would be regarded as equally honourable if its emoluments were reduced below those of a leading barrister in private practice. Of one thing, however, I am certain, that nothing would operate so effectually to lower the dignity of the office as to place the holder of it in the position of a law clerk to the Treasury, a result which I fear that some of the recent changes have a tendency to precipitate.

(signed) *Richard Baggallay.*

31 May 1875.

Appendix B.

Appendix B.

(1.) Treasury Minute appointing the Committee.

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall,
14 March 1875.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer submits to the Board that it is desirable to institute an inquiry into the system upon which the legal business of the Government is conducted.

The cost and extent of this business are very great, including the payments made to the law officers of the Crown, and to various departmental officers under the titles of solicitor, counsel, &c., to their respective offices.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer adverts to the Board's Minute dated 14th December 1871, wherein it is stated that Her Majesty's Government has agreed to the following resolutions respecting the terms on which the law officers of the Crown shall in future be remunerated for their services, that is to say:—

1. The Attorney General shall receive 7,000 *l.* a year for non-contentious business, and the Solicitor General 6,000 *l.* a year.

2. All fees payable for non-contentious business shall be paid into the Exchequer.

3. The law officers shall receive fees for contentious business, and for opinions connected with it, according to the ordinary professional scale.

4. All complimentary briefs, and payments for services not intended to be given, shall be abolished.

5. The salaries above mentioned shall be voted by the House of Commons.

He states to my Lords that, in pursuance of this minute and of instructions founded thereon, complimentary briefs, and all payments in the nature of them, have been discontinued; that the fees which used to be paid to the law officers by the Clerk to the Commissioners of Patents for Inventions, and by the Clerk of the Patents for Appointments, are now paid into the Exchequer; and that fees are no longer paid to the law officers upon the references made to them from the public departments for advice (only), whether such advice be given in the form of Opinions upon cases, or in the form known as Reports upon original papers.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer explains to the Board that, according to returns prepared by the Solicitor of the Treasury in 1871, the Attorney General's salary of 7,000 *l.* was to replace fees for non-contentious business amounting to 11,092 *l.*, leaving a balance of 4,092 *l.*; and that the Solicitor General's salary of 6,000 *l.* was to replace fees for non-contentious business amounting to 9,755 *l.*, leaving a balance of 3,755 *l.*; but that the amount of the fees replaced by these salaries would apparently have been greater, had not the solicitor confined it to such sums as he could ascertain without direct inquiries of the law officers themselves.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer states that no information has at present been obtained as to the difference of cost between the complimentary briefs abolished and the higher scale of fees allowed on briefs for substantial duty.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, having so far explained the position in which the Attorney and Solicitor General at present stand to Her Majesty's Government, goes on to inform the Board that the situation of Queen's Advocate was not filled up when it last became vacant, but that in May 1872, in pursuance of a Minute of my Lords, dated the 22nd of January then last preceding, Dr. Deane was retained, on an appointment by the Attorney General, "to advise the law officers in all matters connected with the Foreign Office, and to fill in some measure the position of the late Queen's Advocate; in which position he was to do the work previously performed for the Foreign Office by the Queen's Advocate alone, and also the work which the Queen's Advocate was used to do in connection with the Attorney or Solicitor General; he was to be the assistant of the Attorney General in these matters, and to do all the work of advising and reporting on cases sent from Foreign Office." His salary for the performance of the duties thus described was to be 2,000 *l.* a year; he was to be paid, like the Attorney and Solicitor General, the usual fees for any contentious business he might be employed upon, in addition to his salary, and he was to retain his private practice.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer states that upon the interpretation of these terms, which are quoted from letters of the late Attorney General (Sir John Coleridge) appointing Dr. Deane, serious differences of opinion have arisen between my Lords and Dr. Deane, who is understood to contend that his salary includes no service except such as the late Queen's Advocate might have claimed *ex officio*, or, at any rate, no service which it was customary for the Foreign Office to assign, sometimes to the Queen's Advocate, and sometimes to other counsel. The dispute makes it doubtful whether the engagement with Dr. Deane results in any saving to the public.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer further observes, that while the remuneration of the Attorney and Solicitor General, and of the Queen's Advocate, has been thus far dealt with, there remains to be considered, before coming to the strictly departmental solicitors and counsel, the position of the Queen's Proctor, through whose hands a very serious annual expenditure is made by the Treasury Solicitor in administration cases (intestacy), divorce interventions, and legitimacy declarations, &c. The estimate for divorce interventions alone in 1875–76 is no less than 9,000 *l.*; the other business is paid for out of the Crown's Nominee Account, and, on an average of the last five years, amounts to 5,815 *l.* per annum. The fees paid to counsel form but a small part of this expenditure. The Chancellor of the Exchequer calls the attention of the Board to the absence of all effective control over it, and to the probability that much of it might be saved if the Treasury Solicitor were directly entrusted with the same business, and had liberty to employ agents upon it as he now has in Chancery and Common Law (including both civil and criminal) cases, where the Crown is concerned, but where no *ex-officio* agency, such

such as that of the Queen's Proctor, is interposed.

The facts thus far examined relate to the remuneration of the principal law officers of the Government, and to the position of the Queen's Proctor; but the Chancellor of the Exchequer has also had before him some account of the various legal officers and departments, forming parts of many of the public offices, and discharging, relatively to the special business of their own several offices, duties similar to those which the Solicitor of the Treasury performs relatively to this Board and the Home Office, as well as to those public offices which have no legal departments of their own. The number and cost of these departmental solicitors and counsel, with their respective establishments, is already very considerable; they have recently been increased in number, and applications for further additions may be anticipated.

Looking to the foregoing circumstances, as well as to the impending legislation for the Public Prosecution of Offences, the Chancellor of the Exchequer advises the Board to take steps for inquiring into the arrangements connected with the entire conduct of the legal business of the Government.

Two main points appear to him to require attention. One is the mode adopted for the remuneration of the law officers, should the change introduced by the Minute of 14th December 1871, and partly confirmed by "The Law Officers' Fees Act, 1872," be maintained and completed; the other is the sufficiency or redundancy of the various solicitors' departments attached to different public offices. He thinks there may be cases in which new appointments of special solicitors are desirable; but he apprehends that, more commonly, there may be reason to doubt whether so many separate departments are necessary, and whether it might not be better to suppress some of them, and to give their business to the Treasury Solicitor, with liberty to employ agents, as the business from time to time might require.

With these objects in view, the Chancellor of the Exchequer advises the Board to appoint a committee to inquire into the premises.

My Lords approve, and are pleased to name the Right Honourable the Master of the Rolls, the Honourable Mr. Justice Archibald, Sir Henry Thurston Holland, M.P., Mr. Lingen, Permanent Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Henry Leigh Pemberton, Official Solicitor to the Court of Chancery, to be a committee as aforesaid, with Mr. Edward W. Hamilton, second-class clerk of the Treasury, as their secretary.

My Lords have ascertained that the Master of the Rolls, Mr. Justice Archibald, Sir Henry Holland, and Mr. Pemberton are willing to accept this Commission; and they desire that a copy of this Minute, and of the papers prepared by the Solicitor* of the Treasury on which it is founded, be furnished to each of them.

My Lords think it desirable to commence the inquiry in England; but, as certain questions are also pending relative to the remuneration of the Lord Advocate, and to the conduct of the Government's legal business in Scotland, my Lords propose to refer the inquiries connected with this subject also to the same Committee.

It will be seen, upon the Committee's Report, whether it is necessary, and in what degree, to extend the inquiry to Ireland.

* 13 June 1871. 4 August 1871. 13 Sept. 1871. 22 January 1875. 2 February 1875.

(2.) LETTER addressed by the Treasury to the Attorney and Solicitor General, with Enclosures.

Treasury Chambers,
Sir, 24 April 1875.

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you herewith, for your information, the enclosed extract from a minute of this Board, dated the 14th December 1871, fixing the terms upon which the law officers of the Crown should thenceforward be remunerated for their services; and I am to add that the following further explanation of these terms was communicated to Sir George Jessel, Master of the Rolls, at the time of his being offered the appointment of Solicitor General, he being the first law officer appointed on a salary, viz.:

"That for the performance of all his official duties which are non-contentious, as distinguished from those requiring or connected with his attendance as a barrister in court, he should receive a salary of 6,000 *l.* per annum, to be annually voted by Parliament, in lieu of the fees hitherto payable to the Solicitor General for such duties.

"That so far as such fees had been hitherto paid out of public moneys, and charged to the accounts of the several establishments of Her Majesty's Service, such payments should be discontinued, and so far as he might receive such fees through other channels, he should account for them to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and pay them over as the said Lords might direct.

"That as regards the contentious duties of his office, and as regards his official attendance in the House of Lords, no briefs should be delivered or fees paid to him, unless he is expected to perform actual service, and for such service performed his fees should be paid according to the ordinary professional scale."

Sir Hy. James and Sir W. Vernon Harcourt took office upon the terms set forth in the same Extract A., and the accompanying copies of accounts (Enclosure B.) rendered by them and by Sir George Jessel of fees payable by the law officers themselves into the Exchequer in pursuance either of the Treasury Minute above referred to, or of the Law Officers' Fees Act, 1872 (35 & 36 Vict. c. 70), are also sent for your information.

Enclosure A.

Enclosure B.

As regards the fees which used to be paid to the law officers by the Clerk of the Patents for Inventions, and by the Clerk for the Patents for Appointments, they are now paid directly into the Exchequer by those clerks.

My Lords desire me, however, to request that you will be kind enough to favour them with an account of all such fees received by you since your accession to office, down to the present time, as in your opinion come under the Law Officers' Fees Act, in order that their Lordships may give the necessary directions for carrying the fees to account as required by that Act.

Upon receiving such a return, their Lordships will communicate with you upon the subject of rendering these accounts in future, at such intervals and in such a form as may best suit your convenience.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. R. W. Lingen.*

Enclosure A.

Appendix B.

EXTRACT from the Treasury Minute dated 14th December 1871.

"The Chancellor of the Exchequer informs the Board that Her Majesty's Government has agreed to the following resolutions respecting the terms upon which the law officers of the Crown (except Sir John Duke Coleridge, in whose case no change is to be made) shall in future be remunerated for their services, that is to say:—

"1. Except as aforesaid, the Attorney General shall receive 7,000 *l.* a year for non-contentious business, and the Solicitor General 6,000 *l.* a year.

"2. All fees payable for non-contentious business shall be paid into the Exchequer.

"3. The law officers shall receive fees for contentious business and for opinions connected with it, according to the ordinary professional scale.

"4. All complimentary briefs and payments for services not intended to be given shall be abolished.

"5. The salaries above mentioned shall be voted by the House of Commons."

Enclosure B.

ACCOUNTS rendered by Sir *G. Jessel.*

AMOUNT due to Her Majesty's Exchequer from the Solicitor General in respect of Fees received officially for Non-contentious Business and Complimentary Briefs.

Date.		Counsel's Fees.	Clerk's Fees.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
2 Dec. 1871	Queen's Proctor; Case, &c., *re* Winston - -	7 7 –	– 12 6
14 „ „	Wilde & Co.: Supplementary Charter, Trust and Loan Company of Canada.	10 10 –	1 1 –
15 „ „	Vaughan & Son: Tanver's Patent—Hearing - -	2 12 6	– 17 6
15 „ „	Carpmael: Way's Opposition—same Hearing -	2 12 6	– 17 6
3 Jan. 1872	D. Graham Johnston: Moiety of Warrants signed by Solicitor General to 30th December 1871.	22 10 –*	—
4 „ „	Admiralty: Henwood *v.* Harrison—Not appearing	28 7 –	1 13 6
5 „ „	War Office—Five items, Cases and Consultations -	16 16 –	1 10 –
8 „ „	Raven and Bradley—Complimentary Briefs - -	68 5 –	3 2 6
	TOTAL - - - £.	159 – –	9 14 6

	£. s. d.
Counsel's Fees - - - - - - - -	159 – –
Clerk's Fees - - - - - - - -	9 14 6
Amount paid - - - - - - -	168 14 6†

	£. s.	
* Less amount handed over by Mr. D. Graham Johnstone for fees on patents for appointments - -	22 10	
† Less fee returned to Sir George Jessel as being for contentious business	11 –	
		33 10 –
TOTAL - - - £.		135 4 6

Appendix B.

AMOUNT due to Her Majesty's Exchequer from the Solicitor General in respect of Fees received officially for Non-contentious Business, Complimentary Briefs, and Patent Hearings.

Date.		Counsel's Fees.	Clerk's Fees.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
22 Jan. 1872	E. L. Rowcliffe: Attorney General *v.* Simkins. Probate Court: Attorney General *v.* Shorter.	24 4 –	1 15 –
26 „ „	Customs: Brief, &c. Attorney General *v.* Mitchell	15 15 –	– 12 6
31 „ „	W. A. Gilbee: Barret and Eler's Patent—Disclaimer	5 15 6	1 10 –
5 March „	Newton & Son; Stead's Patent—Hearing - -	2 12 6	– 17 6
5 „ „	Robertson, Brooman, & Co.: Maître's Opposition -	2 12 6	– 17 6
7 „ „	E. L. Rowcliffe: Attorney General *v.* Simkins—Refreshers: Attorney General *v.* Shorter.	4 4 –	– 5 –
14 „ „	Valpy & Co.: Lindsay's Disclaimer to Young's Patent—Hearing.	2 12 6	– 17 6
14 „ „	Same—Fiat - - - - - - - -	3 3 –	– 12 6
	TOTAL - - - £.	61 19 –	7 7 6

	£. s. d.
Counsel's Fees - - - - - - - -	61 19 –
Clerk's Fees - - - - - - - - -	7 7 6
TOTAL - - - £.	69 6 6

ACCOUNT rendered by Sir *Henry James.*

On the 20th October 1874, Sir Henry James, then late Attorney General, sent a cheque for 102*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to the Secretary to the Treasury, with the following letter:—

"Dear Sir, "New-court, Temple, 20 October 1874.

"It was only yesterday, when referring to my bankers' book, that I became aware that, during the time I was Attorney General, the Patent Clerk had paid into my account certain fees which appear to me to belong to the Crown.

"Those fees amount to 102*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, for which sum I now beg to inclose my cheque.

"I am, &c.
(signed) "*Henry James.*"

This cheque was handed over to the Accountant of this Department; and the following letter was addressed to Sir H. James:—

"PATENT FEES."

"Dear Sir, "Treasury, 4 November, 1874.

"The cheque forwarded to the Treasury in your letter of the 20th October has been handed over to me and sent to the Paymaster General, in order that the amount may be placed to the credit of the Vote for Law Charges (viz., 102*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*).

"It will be necessary, however, that a list of the fees received by you, making up the above amount, should be furnished for the purposes of public audit.

"Will you, therefore, be good enough to direct your clerk to prepare and forward to me such a list?

"I am, &c.
(signed) "*J. Gray.*"

"Sir Henry James, Temple."

Appendix B.

ACCOUNT rendered by Sir *W. Vernon Harcourt.*

The following return has been made by Sir W. Harcourt, Solicitor General:—

Patent Hearings before Sir W. V. Harcourt, Her Majesty's Solicitor General, 1873.

			£.	s.	d.
3 Dec.	1873	In *re* Cubit, Mr. Johnson paid—Hearing	3	10	–
4 „	„	In *re* Cubit, Mr. Downing paid—Hearing	3	10	–
4 „	„	In *re* Shedlock, Mr. Downing paid—Hearing	3	10	–
19 „	„	Hamer's Disclaimer (630, 1872), Messrs. Brewer and Jansen paid—Hearing and Fiat.	7	5	6
19 „	„	In *re* Haseltine (3,060) and Granville's Opposition, Mr. Haseltine paid—Hearing.	3	10	–
19 „	„	In *re* Haseltine (3,060) and Granville's Opposition, Messrs. Davies and Hunt paid—Hearing.	3	10	–
23 Jan.	1874	Morewood's Disclaimer—Hearing and Fiat	7	5	6
		Parker & Son, Opposition, 15 April, cheque received	3	5	–
24 Feb.	„	Lister, Disclaimer (unopposed), cheque received 14 April	7	5	6
		TOTAL £.	42	11	6

(3.) LETTER from the Attorney General to the Treasury.

10, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn,
Sir, 26 May 1875.

THE heavy pressure upon me of Parliamentary and official business has caused some delay in my reply to your letter of the 24th ult., in which you request me to favour the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury with an account of all such fees received by me since my accession to office as, in my opinion, come under the Law Officers' Fees Act (35 & 36 Vict. c. 70), in order that their Lordships may give the necessary directions for carrying the fees to account, as required by that Act.

In now replying to your letter, I cannot but express my regret that the attempts made by me in the course of last year to arrive at an understanding upon the subject of the law officers' remuneration were rendered ineffectual by the withholding of assistance from the only quarter which was capable of affording it to me; and I the more regret it, as the subject to which your letter refers is not the only one in connection with the remuneration of the law officers which requires adjustment, inasmuch as by or under the directions of the Treasury a course has been pursued with reference to the law officers which appears to me to have been at variance both with the letter and with the spirit of the Treasury Minute of the 14th December 1871, a copy of which is annexed to your letter. Not only has business, which appeared to me to be clearly "contentious," and as such not covered by the salary, been treated by several of the Government Departments as "non-contentious," and any payment in respect of it refused, but, in respect of business admittedly "contentious," and which, according to the 3rd paragraph of the minute, should have been remunerated upon the usual professional scale, has been in several instances remunerated at a rate far below what was usual in like cases. In addition to this a large amount of "non-contentious" business, which, before the date of the minute, was either not attended to by the law officers at all, or as to which they had the assistance of junior counsel, has, since the date of the minute, been imposed upon the law officers exclusively.

I propose, however, in the first instance, to confine my observations to the subject referred to in your letter.

In it you state that Sir Henry James and Sir William Harcourt took office upon the terms set forth in the Minute of the 14th December 1871, and you enclose certain copies of accounts which you describe as having been rendered by them and by Sir George Jessel; but you must be in error as regards the account attributed to Sir Henry James, for he was not in office until more than two years after the last date mentioned in that account; it would appear to be a second account rendered by Sir George Jessel.*

The effect, however, of the accounts is that, in addition to certain fees paid in respect of complimentary briefs, as to which no question could arise, both Sir George Jessel and Sir William Harcourt returned fees paid to them in respect of oppositions to patents and disclaimers. I also observe that one fee was returned in respect of a Royal Charter.

Now I may at once say that, had I been aware that it had been the practice of my predecessors in the office of Solicitor General to return such fees, I should not only as Solicitor General, but also as Attorney General, have followed the precedent set by them, whatever might have been my own view upon the subject.

The accounts, however, which have been furnished to me by no means show a continuous practice by my predecessors in the office of Solicitor General, nor do they afford any information as to the course pursued by my predecessors in the office of Attorney General, though it is possible that

* Sir Henry James' account was omitted to be sent to the Attorney General in the first instance. On the receipt of this letter the omission was rectified.

that you have the means of supplying these omissions.

I understand that the substantial question raised by your letter is, whether the fees paid to the law officers on account of oppositions, disclaimers, and amendments in relation to patents for inventions and those paid in respect of Royal Charters should be accounted for by them to the Treasury. I am not aware that there is any other class of fee the repayment of which is claimed by the Treasury.

Now, the fees to which I have just alluded are not paid by any Government department, but by *third parties*, and it appears to me that, according to the only fair construction which can be given to the Minute of 14th December 1871, that minute has reference only to business transacted by the law officers for Government departments, and that the salaries fixed by it were in respect of, and to compensate for, fees theretofore paid to the law officers by the Government departments.

This view is entirely borne out by the Treasury Minute of the 14th of March 1875, in which the following passage occurs:—"According to returns prepared by the Solicitor to the Treasury "in 1871, the Attorney General's salary of 7,000*l.* "was to replace fees for non-contentious business, "amounting to 11,092*l.*, leaving a balance of "4,092*l.*; and the Solicitor General's salary of "6,000*l.* was to replace fees for non-contentious "business, amounting to 9,755*l.*, leaving a balance "of 3,755*l.*" Now, the first observation which this paragraph suggests is, that a reference to the figures by which the totals 11,092*l.* and 9,755*l.* were arrived at will at once show of what classes of fees they were made up; but, though I had on several occasions asked whether there were not materials in existence from which the nature of the fees intended to be covered by the salary could be ascertained, it was not until after the House of Commons had risen for the last Easter recess that I obtained a copy of the table prepared in 1871.

From this it appears that the fees which made up the sums of 11,092*l.* and 9,755*l.* respectively, though they were taken on an average of five years, did not include any fees paid by third parties, but were confined to fees paid by Government departments. Had it been intended that the salary should cover the fees paid by third parties in respect of patent oppositions and disclaimers, the number and amount of these could have been as easily ascertained at the Patent Office as the number and amount of the references and warrants which were included in the account at the sum of 5,525*l.*

In further support of the view that the salaries were originally fixed to cover fees previously paid by Government departments, I may mention that, as far as regarded fees paid by the Government departments, the Treasury could exercise a control, but that the Treasury had no control over fees paid by third parties.

The case of patents for inventions will illustrate my meaning. The Attorney General's fees in respect of what were, and are, commonly called "references" and "warrants" were taken in the table of 1871, upon the average of five years, at the sum of 5,525*l.*; and these fees, which were payable out of the Consolidated Fund, were placed under the control of the Treasury by the 48th section of the Patent Law Amendment Act, 1852; but the fees payable by third parties, in respect of oppositions, disclaimers, and memoranda of alteration, were regulated, not by the Treasury, but by the Lord Chancellor and the Master of the Rolls, under the 47th section of the same Act.

It appears from your letter that, in addition to the Treasury Minute of the 14th March 1871, some memorandum of explanation was communicated to Sir George Jessel at the time of his appointment, but which I have been since given to understand was not communicated to any of his successors. If no weight is attached by the Treasury to this document, as affecting the construction to be put upon the minute, I do not understand for what purpose it is so prominently put forward in your letter; and, if weight is to be attached to it, the withholding any communication of it to Sir George Jessel's successors is equally inexplicable. The impression conveyed to my mind, upon reading your letter, was that you intended me to understand that the Treasury considered me bound by that further memorandum, but the explanation which you were so good as to give me when before the Committee on the 3rd of May would imply that you consider me in no way affected by it.

I pass on to a consideration of the Act of 1872. Now I certainly understood, and I think that most persons who at all gave it their attention understood, that it was introduced and passed for the purpose of carrying into effect the arrangement which had been made in December 1871, and to enable the Treasury to deal with the fees, which would otherwise have been paid to the law officers, as part of the Consolidated Fund; it was distinctly so stated by the Lord Chancellor, in the House of Lords, on the 5th of August 1872 (*vide* Hansard). I understand, however, that it is now contended, on the part of the Treasury, that, whatever may have been the intention of those who introduced the Bill, its words are more extensive in their operation than the language of the Treasury minute, and that the Treasury claim the benefit of the amplified language.

I at once admit that the words in the Act, if read according to their literal construction, and without regard to the previous arrangement of December 1871, are large enough to cover the fees paid in respect of patent oppositions, disclaimers, and amendments, and I care not to consider whether the larger words were introduced into the Act by accident or design.

I readily admit that I, in the first instance, and when not aware of the circumstances under which the arrangement of December 1871 had been come to, was under the impression that the Treasury would probably treat the fees for patent oppositions and disclaimers as fees in respect of which the law officers were accountable; but at my first interview with Mr. Gray, though I could obtain no information from him as to the basis upon which the arrangement was arrived at, he distinctly stated to me that he considered that the law officers were entitled to retain any fees which were paid to them. It was in consequence of my surprise at a demand made upon me in a very singular manner by a messenger from the office of the Treasury Solicitor in the month of December last that I wrote a letter in that month to Mr. Gray, again pressing for an explanation, but which equally failed of eliciting any useful information.

I have, however, now entered into a full explanation

Appendix B.

nation of all the circumstances of the case, so far as they are known to me; and if the Treasury still think that their claim to these fees should be asserted, I certainly shall not resist it.

The amount of fees received by myself and my clerk, in respect of these matters, down to the end of the month of April 1875, was about 150 *l.*; the precise amount can be supplied.

The amount of fees received by myself and my clerk, *from third parties*, in respect of charters, to the same date, amounted to 87 *l.* 10 *s.*; the fees in respect of charters (viz., *on the warrants*), which were formerly paid by Mr. Johnston, have not been paid since I have been in office. I know not whether the Treasury claim a return of the fees paid by third parties in respect of charters or not; they are not like the fees on patents for appointments, which are for signature merely; the charters require very careful consideration, and not unfrequently occasion much trouble.

I proceed now to comment upon the other questions which remain for consideration, and to which I have alluded in general terms in the earlier part of this letter.

My criticisms upon the course pursued by the Treasury, or under the directions of the Treasury, may, I think, be conveniently arranged under three heads:

1. The treating as "non-contentious" business which was really "contentious."

2. The remunerating the law officers, in respect of business admittedly "contentious," after a scale much below the usual professional scale.

3. The imposing upon the law officers exclusively business which previously to the minute was, as to some portion of it, not regarded as business to be attended to by the law officers at all, and as to other part to be attended to by them with the assistance of junior counsel.

I do not propose to enter into details in respect of these subjects, but will content myself with a few illustrations.

1. Under the first head I may mention—

a. Briefs to the Attorney General to appear in the Probate Court and apply for grants to the Treasury Solicitor of administration to the estates of intestates. These briefs were formerly held by the Queen's Advocate, who received the usual fees in respect of them; but since the abolition of the office of Queen's Advocate, the briefs have been delivered to the Attorney General, who has either to appear in court himself, or to find some other barrister to hold them for him. There have been 40 or 50 such briefs in the course of the year, but no fees have been paid upon them, by direction of the Treasury; at least it is so stated by the Queen's Proctor. I think that it is quite unnecessary to deliver these briefs to the Attorney General, as they might be well attended to by a junior with (say) a guinea fee; but to whomsoever delivered, they ought, in my opinion, to be paid for as "contentious" business.

b. Cases to advise as to proceedings to be adopted by Government departments to enforce contracts or redress injuries on the one hand, or as to the course to be adopted with reference to similar proceedings commenced or threatened against Government departments on the other.

c. Cases to advise whether the circumstances are sufficient to support Government prosecutions under particular statutes. Under this head were included cases to advise whether the Post Office should continue proceedings after the prisoners had been committed for trial. These latter have been discontinued since I stated that I considered them quite unnecessary, but that, if sent to the Attorney General, they ought to be paid for. Payment, however, has been refused in respect of those which were sent.

With regard to the subjects classed under sub-heads *a*, *b*, and *c*, I may observe that the professional gentlemen attending to them have, upon several occasions, stated that they considered that such cases came under the head of "contentious" business, but that they had received instructions from the Treasury not to allow any fees in respect of them.

Upon one occasion a letter was shown to me, dated as long back as 1872, and written by an officer of the Treasury to the solicitor of a department, in which was the following passage:—"When the advice is taken of a future Attorney "General with respect to a prosecution, his attendance in court not being given or intended, "such advice is non-contentious business, and no "fee is payable." So that, however troublesome and difficult the matter may be, and however "contentious" in reality, the question whether it is to be deemed such is made by the Treasury to depend on whether it is intended to retain the Attorney General to conduct the proceedings in court.

2. I pass on to head 2. Under this head I will mention two cases which have occurred:—

a. In a patent case in the Privy Council, which lasted four days, I, appearing for the Crown, received from the Treasury five guineas on my brief, with 10 guineas further for each of the four days; my colleague, the Solicitor General, appeared for the patentees, and had 100 guineas with his brief, and 50 guineas further for each of the three days after the first. I may mention that a few days ago I succeeded in defeating the application of a patentee for an extension. No fee was marked on my brief, but the usual five guineas will, in all probability, be marked by the Treasury Solicitor at the end of the quarter, whereas the leading counsel for the patentee had 50 guineas, and his junior 30 guineas.

b. In a House of Lords appeal, advised by our predecessors, the briefs as made up for the hearing, and exceeding 300 printed quarto pages, were laid before the Lord Advocate, the Solicitor General, and myself, to advise whether we thought the chance of success was sufficient to make it worth while to risk an adverse decision. I need hardly say that this involved a careful consideration of the whole case, at least equal to what would be required to have opened and argued the case in the House, for we were criticising the course adopted by our predecessors. We advised the abandonment of the proceedings. No fees were marked upon the papers when laid before us, but we were eventually paid 10 guineas each. Had the

the case come before the House, the brief would, or should, have been marked with at least 100 guineas, and certainly not less than half that amount should have been marked upon the papers when laid before us for advice.

These are certainly extreme cases, but, as a rule, I think I may say that, in the majority of cases other than those in the Court of Chancery, the fees marked for the law officers do not exceed one-half of those on the briefs of the opposing counsel. In Chancery I have for the most part found that the fees approximate to the usual scale, omitting, of course, the special fees paid to leading counsel for leaving their own courts.

3. In illustration of head 3, I may mention—

a. That a very large proportion of the non-contentious business other than Foreign Office business which previously to the abolition of the office of Queen's Advocate was discharged by that officer, and for which he was remunerated at an average rate, as appears by the Table before referred to, of from 1,500 *l.* to 2,000 *l.* per annum, has since such abolition been imposed exclusively upon the law officers, and treated as covered by their salary. It is true that, as regards a large proportion of such business, the law officers were formerly associated with the Queen's Advocate, but they are now deprived of his assistance, and the additional labour cast upon them is very great.

b. That the business which previously to the date of the Minute of December 1871 was attended to by junior counsel has, and substantially by reason of the increased business imposed upon the law officers, been materially reduced, to the extent of, at least in the case of one such counsel, 1,000 *l.* per annum.

I might almost treat as falling under this head a large amount of non-contentious business which, were it to be paid for, would, from its trivial nature, never be sent to the law officers at all, but which, as it has not to be paid for, is sent to them in relief of the executive. Many of these cases involve no questions of law at all, but a large amount of paper has to be read through to arrive at this conclusion. Having myself been a law officer under the old as well as under the new system, I can state that, to the best of my belief, the general non-contentious business sent to the law officers is at least double under the new system to what it was under the old.

I have now adverted to all the matters which I deem it right to bring under the consideration of the Treasury, but the whole subject is so distasteful to me, who, in a professional life of upwards of 30 years, never had a difference with a client upon the subject of fees, that I shall not again allude to it, but shall accept and act upon the determination of the Treasury.

I should not have referred to it now, had it not been for the suggestion made in the first draft which was forwarded to me of the Minute of March 1875, that I and my predecessors in office had failed to account for fees which it was our duty to pay over. To some extent also I feel that I am bound to protect the interests of my successors in the office which I have the honour to hold, and that I might be considered as having failed in my duty to them had I not drawn attention to the subject.

That duty is, however, now discharged, and I shall be prepared to forward a cheque for the fees which I understand to be claimed by the Treasury, upon hearing from you that the claim is persisted in. I will only add that in my first interview with Mr. Gray I offered to be entirely bound by what he considered to be the views adopted by the Treasury, and I am equally at a loss to understand why I was then placed at arm's length by him, as I am to appreciate the reasons for withholding from the law officers in 1871 the basis upon which the arrangement was made.

As thewhole question of the future remuneration of the law officers is now under the consideration of the Treasury, I most sincerely trust that steps will be taken to avoid a similar misunderstanding for the future.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Richard Baggallay.*

(4.) Letter from the Solicitor General to the Treasury.

6, Crown Office Row, Temple, E.C.
Sir, 7 June 1875.

I regret to say that, owing to a multitude of matters which have lately engaged my attention, your letter of the 24th April, informing me of the terms on which the law officers of the Crown hold office, and requesting a return of all fees received by me since my accession to office which in my opinion come under the Law Officers' Fees Act, has been overlooked. I now beg to enclose a return of the fees which have been received by me from my accession to office to the present time in respect of patents and charters which appear to me to have been treated by some of my predecessors in office as coming under the Law Officers' Fees Act.

I am, however, informed that a correspondence has recently passed between the Treasury and Sir Richard Baggallay, in which the latter has expressed doubts whether the whole of the fees in question should properly be considered as within the operation of that Act; and you must, therefore, be good enough to treat the return as a provisional one only, and liable to modification when a decision is arrived at in the question now pending between the Treasury and Sir Richard Baggallay. Besides the fees included in the return, I have received no other fees which in my opinion come under the Law Officers' Fees Act.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Holker.*

R. R. W. Lingen, Esq.,
Treasury.

Appendix B.

ENCLOSURE.

PATENT FEES received by the Solicitor General, Sir *John Holker*.

1874.			£. s. d.	1874.			£. s. d.
May 6 -	Lancaster's patent -	Opposition fees -	3 10 –	Oct. 2 -	Hand's and another's patent - - -	Petitioners' fees	3 10 –
„ 18 -	„ „ -	Petitioners' fees	3 10 –	„ 27 -	Mambre's disclaimer (Carpmael and Son) - - -		7 5 6
„ 22 -	Young's patent, Carpenter's opposition - - -	Petitioners' fees	3 10 –	„ 27 -	Mambre's disclaimer (Drake and Son)		
June 18 -	Johnson's disclaimer -	- - -	7 5 6		Saccharine and Co.'s	Opposition fees -	3 10 –
„ 25 -	Horner's patent -	Petitioners' fees	3 10 –	Nov. 10 -	Berdan's disclaimer, Newton's - -	Opposition fees -	7 – –
„ 26 -	„ „ -	Opposition fees -	3 10 –	Dec. 1 -	Hand's and Scampton's patent, Russell's -	Opposition fees	3 10 –
July 28 -	Brown's disclaimer -	- - -	7 5 6	„ 2 -	Gibson's patent, Loome's opposition	Petitioners' fees	3 10 –
Aug. 12 -	Nitzke's patent -	Petitioners' fees	3 10 –	„ 17 -	Gibson's patent, Loome's opposition	Opposition fees -	3 10 –
„ 12 -	„ „ -	Opposition fees -	3 10 –	1875.			
„ 20 -	Buchan's patent -	Petitioners' fees	3 10 –	Feb. 11 -	Turner's disclaimer -	- - -	7 5 6
„ 21 -	„ „ -	Opposition fees -	3 10 –	Mar. 19 -	Hargreaves and Robinson's disclaimer -	Petitioners' fees	7 5 6
„ 21 -	McCullum's patent -	Opposition fees -	3 10 –	April 15 -	Hargreaves' disclaimer, Gaskell, Deacon and Co. - - -	Opposition fees -	3 10 –
„ 22 -	Haley's patent -	Applicants' fees	3 10 –	May 20 -	Bernay's disclaimer -	Petitioners' fees	7 5 6
„ 22 -	„ „ -	Opposition fees -	3 10 –	„ 20 -	Hirsch's application -	Opposition fees -	3 10 –
„ 22 -	McCullum's patent -	Petitioners' fees	3 10 –	„ 21 -	„ „ -	Petitioners' fees	3 10 –
Sept. 21 -	Abel's disclaimer -	- - -	7 5 6	„ 24 -	Farquharson's disclaimer - - -	Petitioners' fees	7 5 6
„ 26 -	Rollaston and Wood's patent - -	Opposition fees -	3 10 –			£.	160 5 –
„ 30 -	Rollaston and Wood's patent - - -	Petitioners' fees	3 10 –				
„ 30 -	Berdan's disclaimer, Johnson's patent -	- - -	7 5 6				
„ 30 -	Berdan's disclaimer, Newton's patent -	- - -	7 5 6				

FEES received on CHARTERS.

1874.			£. s. d.	1875.			£. s. d.
Sept. 18. -	Supplementary charter to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China -	Fee on signing report - -	11 11 –	Mar. 6 -	Royal Leamington Spa Incorporation -	Fee on signing report - -	11 11 –
				„ 20 -	Pacific Steam Navigation Company -	Fee on signing supplemental charter - -	11 11 –
1875.							
Feb. 20 -	Charter to Royal Veterinary College -	Fee on signing report - -	11 11 –		Jarrow Charter - -	Fee on signing report - -	11 11 –
						£.	57 15 –

LETTER from the Treasury to the Comptroller and Auditor General.

Treasury Chambers,
24 April 1875.

Sir,

I AM desired by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to refer you to the Minute of this Board of the 14th December 1871 (No. 19,601), of which a copy was forwarded on the 27th December 1871 for your information and guidance, fixing the terms upon which the law officers of the Crown should be, from that time forward, remunerated for their services; and I am to state that my Lords would be glad to know whether any difficulties have arisen in the audit of the Public Accounts respecting payments made to the law officers in pursuance of that minute.

If any difficulties have arisen, their Lordships request you to be good enough to inform them, further, of the nature of such difficulties, and whether they have been settled to your satisfaction.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *R. R. W. Lingen.*

LETTER from the Audit Office to the Treasury.

Exchequer and Audit Department,
Somerset House, London, W.C.,
Sir, 31 May 1875.

I AM directed by the Comptroller and Auditor General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo, referring to Treasury Minute of the 14th December 1871, whereby the terms upon which the law officers of the Crown should be remunerated for their services were fixed, and requesting that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury may be informed whether any difficulties have arisen in the audit of the Public Accounts respecting payments made in pursuance of that minute, the nature of such difficulties, if any, and whether they have been settled to the satisfaction of the Comptroller and Auditor General.

I am to acquaint you, in reply, for the information of their Lordships, that some difficulty has been experienced in the examination of the Accounts with respect to fees paid to the law officers of the Crown.

In the first place, it has been found impossible to ascertain satisfactorily whether all fees received for non-contentious business, which under the minute referred to are payable to the Exchequer, have been brought to account as extra receipts. These fees are received by Mr. Johnstone, clerk of the patents to the Attorney General, and are paid over by him quarterly to the Treasury Solicitor, in whose account they are duly brought to credit as extra receipts; but the quarterly return of the fees received by Mr. Johnstone, who is not a public accountant, cannot be checked in this department, and is unsupported by any declaration or certificate.

In the second place, some difficulty has occasionally been experienced in determining whether the business for which fees have been paid was, or was not, included in that for which salaries were assigned. Although in the Minute of the 14th December 1871, which refers to the Attorney General and Solicitor General only, the terms upon which salaries were assigned are clear and explicit, yet cases of doubt have sometimes arisen, as when business purporting to be contentious has appeared to the Comptroller and Auditor General not to belong to that description of business, owing to proceedings having been dropped before the cause was carried into court.

If, however, your letter is intended to include the Queen's Advocate, I am to state that very serious difficulties have been experienced, and much correspondence has taken place respecting the fees which this officer may properly appropriate to himself, a point which is not yet settled to the satisfaction of the Comptroller and Auditor General.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Treherne.*

SECOND REPORT

OF

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE SYSTEM UPON WHICH THE LEGAL BUSINESS OF THE GOVERNMENT IS CONDUCTED.

May it please your Lordships,

WE have the honour to state that, in accordance with the instructions of the Treasury Minute of the 14th March 1875, we have been instituting inquiries into the various Solicitors' Departments attached to public offices; and though we are not in a position as yet to lay before your Lordships the general result of those inquiries, there are special circumstances connected with the Solicitors' Department of the Office of Works, which in our opinion make it desirable that we should report separately upon this office, and make our recommendations respecting it without further delay; for, besides the considerations connected with the work of the department which are set forth later on in this report, we have received the following letter from the Solicitor, Mr. P. H. Lawrence, viz.:—

Reasons for reporting separately on Solicitor's Department of Office of Works.

" My dear Sir, " 12, Whitehall Place, 13th July 1875.

" The inquiries made by the Committee of which you are the Secretary into " my office arrangements seem to point to the conclusion that some important " changes may be proposed with reference to my official status.

" If the result of those changes should be to leave me a freer disposal of my " time, with a diminished income, it would be my desire to practise at the Bar;

Letter from Mr. Lawrence.

" and I trouble you with this letter in the hope that the Committee may, if I " have rightly guessed the drift of their inquiries, do me the favour of taking " into consideration my personal case, to the extent of letting me know some- " thing of the intentions of the Government towards myself, if possible, before " the approaching vacation.

" You are aware that in Michaelmas Term next the New Judicature Act will " come into operation, and that is the time when, if at all, I could contemplate " such a step as I have indicated with any reasonable prospect of success.

" As concerns the Government, therefore, I am now more able fully to meet any " new plans which may be contemplated than I might be at a later period.

" Consequently, far as it would otherwise be from my wish to hurry the " deliberations of the Committee, it seemed to me right to lay before them the " considerations I have mentioned.

" I will only add that, owing to the pressing engagements of the First Com- " missioner, I have been prevented from showing him this letter (as I could have " wished) before sending it; but I have reason to think he feels assured that I " shall, under any circumstances, gladly render him or the office at all times any " assistance in my power.

" I am, &c.

" E. W. Hamilton, Esq. (signed) " *P. H. Lawrence.*"

Numbers and cost of the establishment.

The legal business at the Office of Works is conducted by one Solicitor and four Clerks: and the establishment, as at present existing, and the cost of it, is as follows, viz.:

Name.	Rank.	Salary.
		£.
Mr. P. H. Lawrence - -	Solicitor - - - - - - - -	1,500
Mr. Frere - - - -	Chief clerk, 400 *l.* by 15 *l.* to 500 *l.* - -	1,400
Mr. Davies - - - -	Clerks - 300 *l.* by 15 *l.* to 400 *l.* - -	
Mr. Golden - - - -	200 *l.* by 15 *l.* to 300 *l.* - -	
Mr. Salmon - - - -	100 *l.* by 10 *l.* to 200 *l.* - -	
	Messenger, 80 *l.*; after five years, 85 *l.* - -	85
	Fees to counsel, witnesses, &c. - - - -	2,500
	Travelling expenses - - - - - -	100
	Incidental expenses - - - - - -	155
	Total Cost - - £.	5,740

Work of the staff, and duties of Solicitor.

In the annexed memorandum prepared by Mr. Lawrence, in answer to certain questions which we directed to be addressed to him, will be found an account of the nature and amount of the work of the department, of the duties of the Solicitor, and of the mode in which the current business is conducted.

From the information contained in this memorandum, and from the personal inquiries made at the Office of Works by three members of our Committee, we have satisfied ourselves that, though the time of the clerks is not insufficiently occupied, there is not enough work to employ the Solicitor for more than half his time.

The duties, moreover, which he has to discharge do not appear to require any special departmental experience. His work, in fact, closely resembles, and

is

is analogous to, the ordinary work which solicitors are in the habit of undertaking, and a knowledge of it can be readily acquired by anyone conversant with legal business.

Retention of separate department unnecessary.

We are of opinion, therefore, that the retention of a separate solicitor and legal staff for the Office of Works is unnecessary, and that the best and most economical arrangement that could be effected would be to transfer the business of the department to the Solicitor of the Treasury. We are induced the more readily to make this recommendation, inasmuch as we have reason to think that the ordinary departmental work is not of such a nature as to render the presence of the solicitor under the same roof as the Office of Works essential. We do not, therefore, apprehend that any material inconvenience would arise from the change, which we would suggest could best be effected by the adoption of the following arrangement, viz.:

Proposals in lieu of present arrangement:

(1.) Retirement of Solicitor.

(1.) That Mr. Lawrence should be relieved from his duties as Solicitor to the Office of Works, and that the First Commissioner should for the future have direct recourse to the Treasury Solicitor for such advice and assistance as may be required by the Department.

(2.) Transfer of staff to Treasury Solicitor.

(2.) That the clerical staff should be transferred to the Solicitor's Department of the Treasury. A short experience of the new system would enable the Treasury Solicitor to judge whether it would be desirable or not to retain the services of the whole staff thus transferred.

(3.) Treasury Solicitor to be allowed to have recourse to outside assistance.

(3.) That discretion should be given to the Treasury Solicitor to employ, by payment of fees on the ordinary professional scale, the conveyancing counsel to the Treasury upon the conveyancing work which comes from the Office of Works; and as it appears that the present staff of the Solicitor's Department of that office, while often too numerous for the necessities of the ordinary and current work of the department, is not adapted to meet any pressure that may arise from an exceptionally heavy and special business (as in the case of the acquisition of the New Law Courts' Site, Epping Forest, &c.), he should further be empowered to employ agents from outside, as necessity occurs.

Result of these proposals, which will not interfere with recommendations to follow.

Besides the administrative improvement that will be gained by dispensing with the services of a highly-paid official, whose time is insufficiently employed, the adoption of such an arrangement as we have indicated will result in an evident saving, which will be eventually increased when the compensatory allowances, which will have temporarily to be made, cease to be payable.

We would add that, should our recommendations with regard to the Office of Works meet with the approval of your Lordships, and should your Lordships be of opinion that it is expedient that steps should be taken with a view to give effect to them at an early period, the proposals which we may have to make respecting the other Solicitors' Departments will not, we believe, be in any way interfered with.

(signed) *G. Jessel*, M.R.
T. D. Archibald.
H. T. Holland.
R. R. W. Lingen.
H. L. Pemberton.

E. W. Hamilton, Secretary,
4th August 1875.

THIRD REPORT

OF

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE SYSTEM UPON WHICH THE LEGAL BUSINESS OF THE GOVERNMENT IS CONDUCTED.

May it please your Lordships,

In our Second Report we have already made our recommendations respecting the Solicitor's Department of the Office of Works; and we have now the honour to lay before your Lordships our proposals with regard to the other Solicitors' Departments attached to public offices, into which we were instructed by the Treasury Minute of the 14th March 1875 to inquire.

That minute, in directing our attention to the question of the sufficiency or redundancy of the various Solicitors' Departments, seemed to point to the possibility of concentrating the legal business of the Government into one office, or, at any rate, of sensibly reducing the number of separate legal departments, by transferring to the Treasury Solicitor the business of some of them.

Though the work in all the departments, no doubt, is to a certain extent analogous, we may state, at the outset, that we do not propose the establishment of a central office, nor recommend any further or more general transfer of business than that which is suggested below. The difficulty, in some instances, of separating the work of the Solicitor's Department from the public office to which it is attached prevents us from recommending such a change, which otherwise might seem desirable. This is particularly the case in the Revenue Departments, where the presence of solicitors and their staff on the spot is essential for the proper conduct of business, and for the prompt action which the nature of the business demands.

But although we are not prepared to recommend the establishment of a central office, in which all the legal business of the Government might be conducted, we think it both possible and desirable that the departmental solicitors should have a common head, and, to a certain extent, form a single body. We think that such a system would facilitate transfers when they are expedient, and would check divergences of practice. We are of opinion, therefore, that as vacancies occur, the title of Solicitor should be confined to the Solicitor of the Treasury, and that all the other Solicitors of Public Departments should be appointed with the title of Assistant Solicitor, and assigned to the several departments in which the Government may find it most convenient from time to time to employ them. We do not contemplate that the Solicitor of the Treasury would in any degree interfere between the departmental solicitors and the chiefs of their several offices, but simply that he would be the head of their class, who would act as a referee in all matters of practice, and would be the adviser of the Government in all that concerned the organisation of the legal departments of its offices.

With these preliminary remarks, we now proceed to lay before your Lordships the proposals which we recommend for adoption, consequent on the general consideration we have given to the subject, and on the personal inquiries which three members of our Committee have instituted at the different solicitors' offices.

These proposals we divide under two heads—

First, those having reference to each solicitor's office separately; and

Secondly, those which relate to certain general considerations applicable to the conduct of legal business throughout the public service.

The

I.

The Public Departments (in addition to the Office of Works, already reported upon) to which are attached legal establishments are the following:—

(1.) The Office of Woods.
(2.) The Board of Trade.
(3.) The War Office.
(4.) The Admiralty.
(5.) The Board of Inland Revenue
(6.) The Board of Customs.
(7.) The General Post Office.
(8.) The Treasury.

(5.)–(7.) } The Revenue Departments.

In speaking generally of these legal departments, we have the satisfaction to inform your Lordships that, so far as we have been able to judge, the business is, on the whole, diligently and ably conducted in all of them, and the establishments are worked with a proper regard to economy as well as efficiency.

(1.) *The Office of Woods.*

The staff and cost of the legal branch (as per Civil Service Estimates of 1875 76) is as follows:—

Number of Officers.	Salary of Office.	Cost.
		£.
1 Solicitor	1,500 *l.*, by 300 *l.* after 5 years to 1,800 *l.*	1,800
3 Clerks	400 *l.*, by 15 *l.* per annum to 500 *l.*	550*
	150 *l.*, by 10 *l.* per annum to 220 *l.*	250†
	120 *l.*, by 15 *l.* per annum to 180 *l.*	210†
Allowance to Solicitor of salary paid by him to a clerk		250
Fees to Counsel		1,550
Incidental Expenses		2,150
	Total Cost £	6,760

* Including special allowance of 50*l.*

† Including special allowance of 30*l.*

It should be mentioned that, by way of repayment of these legal expenses, there is carried to the Exchequer, on an average, 2,000 *l.* per annum, which is realised from costs of leases paid by private individuals, costs recovered in suits, &c.

There will be found (page 71) in the Appendix to this Report a short account of the nature and amount of the work of this department, as well as the mode in which the legal business is conducted, and with regard to which we have no change to recommend. It is true that the legal assistance which the Office of Woods requires is, in a great measure, such only as is rendered to private persons having large estates. It might, therefore, seem to be a question whether it would not be more economical to place the work in the hands of a solicitor in private practice, rather than in those of a Government solicitor with an established staff. We question, however, whether this would be advisable or feasible, for, in addition to the ordinary routine business, there is a considerable amount of miscellaneous and extraneous work, such as personal communications with the heads of other Government offices, the watching and criticising of Bills in Parliament, &c., which would render it almost impossible for a solicitor in private practice to give the time and attention required by the business of the Crown.

As regards the clerical staff, we would observe that though it does not appear to us to be insufficient, this may be attributed in a great measure to the remarkable efficiency of the two principal clerks in the Office of Woods, who, although not in the Solicitor's Department, have made themselves familiar with the law involved in the business of the office. Indeed, it seems to be very desirable to select for promotion to the higher situations in the office those clerks who have acquired a certain amount of legal knowledge.

The only other observation we have to make with regard to the Solicitor's Department is, that the two junior clerkships, as vacancies fall in them, should not be filled up, but that a sum should be allowed to the Solicitor for providing himself with the kind of assistance which these clerkships are meant to represent, according to the general recommendation made in the second part of this (our third) Report.

(2.) *The Board of Trade.*

The legal business of this department has, as your Lordships are aware, been until quite recently conducted by the Solicitor to the Board of Customs.

From the concluding paragraphs of the memorandum of this officer, appended to the Report (page 84), and from the memorandum of the newly-appointed Solicitor to the Board of Trade (Mr. Walter Murton), likewise appended (page 72), some idea can be formed of the nature and amount of the work which has been, or is in course of being, entrusted to Mr. Murton.

Looking to the fact that the outport business of the Board of Trade, which forms, and will continue to form, so considerable a portion of the business of that office, must be largely entrusted to and conducted by officers of the Customs, we should have hesitated, had no such appointment as that of solicitor been made, to recommend a change in the arrangements so long in force, which have hitherto, as far as we can judge, worked satisfactorily.

Under the circumstances, however, the proposals which we have to make in regard to this office may be confined to the staff which the solicitor will require.

It appears to us that, instead of assigning to the solicitor a regular establishment, it would be better, in this instance also, to give him an annual sum of money, with which to procure for himself such clerical assistance as may be found necessary, beyond a chief clerk, who would be a member of the permanent establishment. Our reasons for making this suggestion will be found in the general considerations we submit to your Lordships hereafter.

Should it be decided, however, to create a regular establishment in the Solicitor's Department of the Board of Trade, we think that some such staff as that proposed by Mr. Murton in his memorandum would, in all probability, amply meet the requirements of the office, but that it would be premature to make any permanent appointments, except perhaps that of a chief clerk, before the Royal Commissioners on Railways have reported, and before it has been ascertained by experience whether any part of the business which it is now proposed to transfer to the Board of Trade would not, practically, be better conducted by the Solicitor to the Board of Customs.

(3.) *The War Office.*

The legal staff of the War Office has of late consisted of—

	£.
1 Solicitor, with a salary of - - - - - - -	1,500
Additional allowance - - - - - - - -	100
1 Assistant - - - - - - - - - -	1,000
1 Clerk - - - - - - - - - -	250
To this should be added "Law Charges," amounting to -	3,000
	£. 5,850

The duties of this staff and the character of the work are set forth in the annexed memorandum prepared by the solicitor for our Committee, and the memoranda likewise written by him at different times, which he has also submitted to us (*see* page 74).

The

The Assistant Solicitorship is now vacant, and we think that this vacancy affords a favourable opportunity for introducing an improvement in the arrangement of the work of the legal branch of the War Department.

The proposals which we have to recommend are these:—

a. That the Assistant Solicitorship should not be filled up, and that the office should be abolished.

b. That the conduct of all legal business should be assigned to the Solicitor of the Treasury, with liberty to employ agents when necessary.

c. That the Solicitor, being by such an arrangement relieved of a considerable portion of his present work, should henceforward act as the adviser of the Department of the Secretary of State upon all questions of law, including under this head what Mr. Clode terms "the constitutional law relating to the department" (which appears now to occupy a considerable part of his time and attention), and upon all Parliamentary business. He should also be prepared to undertake such other work in the general business of the department as the Secretary of State may from time to time think fit to assign to him. In consideration of this alteration in his position and work, we suggest that his title might with advantage be changed to that of "Legal Secretary," which more accurately describes the duties we propose should be assigned to him. For appointments to this office of Legal Secretary, we recommend a salary of 1,200 *l.* per annum, to rise after five years to 1,500 *l.* per annum.

Although by this change the purely legal business would be conducted outside the War Office, we do not apprehend that any practical inconvenience would result therefrom, inasmuch as, by the retention of a legal officer in the buildings of the War Department, legal advice would be always at hand.

(4.) *Admiralty.*

The legal business of this department has hitherto been conducted by a solicitor at a salary of 1,600 *l.* a year, to whom there has been assigned an annual allowance of 1,300 *l.* for clerical assistance, which, together with fees to counsel, expenses of law agents, &c., amounting to 5,500 *l.*, and other sundries amounting to 138 *l.*, bring the cost of the legal branch to a total of 8,538 *l.*

The solicitorship is, as your Lordships are aware, now vacant, the duties attached to the office having been, since the death of Mr. Bristowe, temporarily discharged by Mr. Bristowe, jun., from whom we have obtained a memorandum on the general work of the office, hereafter appended (page 77). We are of opinion that a change similar in principle to that which we have proposed for the War Office might advantageously be effected in the case of this Legal Department, namely:—

a. That the office of solicitor should be abolished.

b. That the conduct of all legal business should be assigned to the Solicitor of the Treasury, with liberty to employ agents when necessary.

c. That the Permanent Secretary, who has of late invariably been, and who (we assume) will continue to be, a barrister, should be charged with the duty of advising the Board of Admiralty on all questions having any legal bearing, and of attending to the Parliamentary business of the department. There would, therefore, as in the case of the War Office, be a professional adviser always at hand, and under the same roof with the Board of Admiralty.

We offer no opinion upon the necessity of retaining the appointment of Judge Advocate of the Fleet, which rests with the First Lord; but, looking to the proposed change in the distribution of the legal work of the Admiralty, we see no reason for continuing to retain special counsel for Admiralty business.

(5.) *The Board of Inland Revenue.*

The organisation of the Solicitor's Department to this Revenue Board, and the duties of the solicitor and his staff, are detailed in the memorandum on the office which is to be found in the Appendix (page 79).

The numbers and cost of the establishment are as follows:—

	Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.	1875–76.
				£.
1 Solicitor	- -	- -	- -	2,000
1 Assistant Solicitor	- -	- -	- -	1,000
Additional allowance to present Assistant	- -	- -	- -	200
4 Chief Clerks	600	50	800	2,950
5 First-class Clerks	450	20	550	2,550
5 Second-class Clerks	350	20	450	1,990
6 Third-class Clerks	200	10	300	1,530
1 Clerk of the old establishment	90	10	200	190
1 Supplementary Clerk	- -	- -	- -	100
Additional allowance to 1 Chief Clerk as Registrar of Land Tax.	- -	- -	- -	100
Additional allowance to 1 First-class Clerk as Deputy Registrar.	- -	- -	- -	50
1 Cashier	10 *s.* per diem		- -	150
4 Copying clerks	6 *s.* „		- -	360
3 Writers	5 *s.* „		- -	225
TOTAL SALARIES			- -	13,395
Add Law Expenses			- -	9,000
TOTAL COST			- -	22,395

This is the largest of all the Legal Departments, and the business of the office is essentially of a special character. Moreover, the duties of the legal branch being closely connected with the working of the whole department of Inland Revenue, and constant communication necessarily taking place between the officers of the legal branch and the various other branches, it is indispensable that a solicitor and his staff should be accommodated in the same building with the other officers of the Board.

The only special recommendation we have to make with regard to this office has reference to the present assistant-solicitorship, which, on the occurrence of a vacancy, should, we think, be merged in a chief-clerkship, under an assistant solicitor, who would be the principal legal officer of the department, according to our previous recommendation.

(6.) *Board of Customs.*

The legal business of this Board is conducted by the following staff, at the following cost:—

	£.
1 Solicitor - - - - - - -	2,000
1 Assistant Solicitor - - - - - -	800
6 Clerks (with salaries varying, according to rank, from 150 *l* to 600 *l*. per annum) - - -	2,520
2 Writers (1 at 10 *d*. and 1 at 1 *s*. 4 *d*. an hour) -	200
Total - - - £.	5,520

The duties which this establishment has to perform are fully set forth in the memorandum prepared by Mr. Hamel, the present solicitor, and annexed hereto (page 81).

Experience will show whether the present staff may be further reduced now that the Board of Trade business has been detached. We are not at present in a position to make any more special recommendation relative to this department than is contained in our general recommendations. (*See* page 69).

We may, however, add that we recommend that the appointment of counsel to the Board of Customs, when a vacancy next occurs, be not filled up.

(7.) *General Post Office.*

The legal business of the Post Office and Telegraph branches of this Revenue Department is conducted in the same establishment under one solicitor, though the staffs are separated in the Civil Service Estimates.

The united staffs, with the cost of them, are as follows :—

Officer.	Salary.	Cost.
		£.
1 Solicitor		1,500
1 Assistant Solicitor (200 *l.* additional to present holder of office).	800 *l.*	1,000
3 Clerks at	350 *l.*, by 15 *l.* to 450 *l.*	1,280
3 Clerks at	200 *l.*, by 10 *l.* to 300 *l.*	715
2 Clerks at	100 *l.*, by 10 *l.* to 180 *l.*	225
2 Writers		300
1 Messenger at	21 *s.* a week, by 1 *s.* to 40 *s.*	67
	Total	5,087
	Law Charges	5,000
	£.	10,087

A reference to the memorandum supplied to us by the solicitor, Mr. Ashurst, and to be found in the Appendix (page 84), will enable your Lordships to judge of the nature and amount of the current work.

Here, again, we do not see our way to recommend any material improvement, in the conduct of business.

In consequence of the arbitrations arising out of telegraph matters (which will probably not be concluded for some years), the working powers of the department have been of late somewhat overtaxed. The existing staff, therefore, will certainly not admit of a reduction at present, nor, looking to the growing business of the department, do we think it probable that the numbers can be materially lessened even when the special work connected with the telegraphs is completed.

We understand that your Lordships have at present before you an application from the Postmaster General for a permanent adddition to the salary of the solicitor of his department; and that our opinion is desired on the proposal. The salary now assigned to the office is 1,500 *l.* a year, though, in consideration of his special duties in connexion with telegraph matters, we are informed that the present holder of the office has for the last few years had a temporary increase allowed him. Looking to the important duties he has to perform, we are of opinion that the salary of this office should commence at 1,500 *l.* a year, and be raised after five years to 2,000 *l.* We desire to add that we propose this scale on the distinct understanding that no claims shall be henceforth made for extra payment on account of special services.

The present assistant solicitor is retiring from the public service, but partly owing to the amount of current business, though more particularly on account of

the necessity of the constant attendance at Quarter Sessions and Assizes, as well as at the Central Criminal Court, of a solicitor to conduct the Post Office prosecutions, which are very numerous and technical, we are of opinion that, although the successor of the present assistant solicitor will, if our general recommendation is approved, be called a chief clerk, yet that he must not have an inferior salary; and we should suggest a salary commencing at 800 *l.* a year, to be raised after five years to 1,000 *l.*

We do not think it necessary to retain the appointment of a special pleader for drawing indictments. It appears to us better, as a general rule, that counsel who are to conduct the prosecutions should themselves prepare the indictments which they are to support; and in the case of the absence from town of any one barrister, there can be no difficulty in finding some other barrister, who has had experience in drawing this class of indictments.

(8.) *Treasury.*

The present solicitor, Mr. A. K. Stephenson, has furnished us with a detailed account of the work of his department, which we append to the Report (page 86). The establishment, according to the estimates of the current financial year, is as follows:—

Officer.	Salary of Office.	Cost.
		£.
Solicitor	2,000 *l.*, and after 5 years 2,500 *l.*	2,000
Assistant Solicitor	1,200 *l.*, and after 5 years 1,500 *l.*	1,500
1 Principal assistant		950
2 Assistants	600 *l.*, by 25 *l.* to 900 *l.*	1,477
1 Clerk in charge of accounts		500
2 First-class clerks	350 *l.*, by 20 *l.* to 500 *l.*	973
2 Second-class clerks	150 *l.*, by 15 *l.* to 300 *l.*	317
3 Supplementary clerks	100 *l.*, by 10 *l.* to 200 *l.*	425
1 First-class messenger	130 *l.*, by 5 *l.* to 145 *l.*	136
1 Second-class messenger	100 *l.*, by 2 *l.* 10 *s.* to 110 *l.* †	103
1 Third-class messenger	85 *l.*, by 2 *l.* 10 *s.* to 100 *l.*	85
1 Writer		130
Writers (occasional)		200
	Total for Salaries	8,796
Cost of prosecutions, fees to counsel, &c.		15,000
Revision of Statute Law		2,500
	Total Cost £.	26,296

We have no change to recommend in the status of the solicitor himself beyond that already suggested; but, looking to the increase of business and duties which will necessarily be imposed on the department should our recommendations be adopted, we think that there should in future be two assistant solicitors, at salaries of 1,200 *l.* a year, to rise after five years to 1,500 *l.* (which is the scale already

* Including an allowance of 10 *l.* per annum in lieu of fees to Senior Assistant.
† The Senior Supplementary Clerk rises to 210 *l.*

already fixed for this office). We are of opinion that one, at least, of these assistant solicitors should be a solicitor as distinguished from a barrister, and that, considering the character of the business which will devolve upon both these officers, they should be men in the vigour of life and in good practice.

We recommend that the title of Assistant be changed to that of Chief Clerk, of whom, therefore, in this Department, there will be three. We think that the clerk in charge of accounts should be clerk of the ordinary Treasury establishment. With regard to the other clerks, and to such further clerical assistance as the Solicitor of the Treasury may require, we think that he should be allowed a fixed sum to provide himself with it, as we have recommended in other offices.

II.

Having thus laid before your Lordships the recommendation we have to make in regard to the various Solicitors' Departments *seriatim*, we propose to offer a few suggestions of a general character on the subject that has been referred to us.

(1.) We repeat our recommendation that the principal legal officers of all the Public Departments, except the Treasury, should, as new appointments have to be made, bear the title of Assistant Solicitor, and stand in the relation we have defined, to the Solicitor of the Treasury.

Subject to due consideration of vested interests in the case of existing establishments, we recommend the introduction into all Departments requiring legal assistance of a system whereby each Departmental Solicitor, or as he would be, if our recommendation were carried into complete effect, except in the Treasury, Assistant Solicitor, should be assigned a given sum, for providing himself from outside the service with such clerical assistance as he may require in addition to a Chief Clerk. The Chief Clerk should not only have had a legal training, but should be a person capable of taking the Assistant Solicitor's place in his absence, and should be a member of the permanent Civil Service. In certain departments, such as the Treasury and the Revenue Departments, we contemplate that the heads of important legal branches should have the status of Chief Clerks, one of the body being selected as the substitute of the Assistant Solicitor in his absence. This scheme would obviate the necessity of all legal *establishments*, beyond solicitors and chief clerks; and would give that controlling power over subordination in the shape of appointment, promotion, and dismissal, which prevails in private practice. Considering the special character of the work required from legal branches of public departments, this plan would, we think, conduce to increased economy and efficiency, and would have the further advantage of relieving the Government of the difficulty of recruiting legal establishments of public offices, and of laying down scales of pay for professional work. There may be some difficulty in introducing this system into offices where another system is now in force; but we recommend that the experiment be made in the case of the recently established Legal Department of the Board of Trade, for which a clerical staff has not as yet been provided.

We make this recommendation with the distinct understanding that, in all cases, the expenditure of the sum allowed to the Departmental Solicitor will be strictly audited, and that credit will be given to him for such an amount only as he has actually expended.

(2.) Assuming that the present *legal establishments* are retained, we are of opinion that the system for filling up vacancies in them, which is already in force, and which we have reason to believe is working satisfactorily, should be continued. That system is open competition limited to *experts*, by which term persons are meant to have served for not less than three years in the office of a solicitor in private practice.

In making these recommendations, we have not forgotten the possible appointment of a Public Prosecutor. We are unable to say what changes such an appointment might require to be made in the Legal Departments of the State. None of our recommendations are specifically intended to meet such a contingency; but, so far as we can foresee, they seem to us to be likely to facilitate the introduction of a Public Prosecutor, should such a measure be hereafter decided on.

III.

The Foreign Office has no legal establishment of its own, and therefore we have not visited it. But, in the course of our inquiries, it was brought forcibly to our notice that unnecessary trouble and inconvenience are occasioned by the present system under which references are made by the Foreign Office to the Law Officers for their opinion and advice. This appears to be chiefly due to the want of some permanent legal officer in that Department. We think that this want might be supplied by the appointment of a Legal Assistant Under Secretary. Such an officer already exists in the Colonial Office, whose services the Law Officers have recognised as a material assistance to them; and it is with this view that we have made our recommendations for the War Office and Admiralty. We think that each Department consulting the Law Officers should be held responsible both for submitting to them a properly drawn case, and for keeping on record, with all needful indices, &c., the opinions of the Law Officers as they are from time to time received.

We would only add that, if such an appointment were made in the Foreign Office it would become unnecessary upon a vacancy to fill up the salaried office now held by Dr. Deane.

IV.

Before concluding this Report, we desire to lay before your Lordships the results of our inquiries into the office of *Queen's Proctor*, to which our attention was also directed by the Treasury Minute of the 14th March 1875.

With regard to this office, we have taken the evidence of the Queen's Proctor, which will be found appended to our First Report (page 23).

Though we do not suggest any immediate change in the conduct of the business which belongs to this appointment, so long as Mr. Hart Dyke continues to hold it, we are of opinion that it will not be desirable, on the occurrence of a vacancy, to appoint another Queen's Proctor as a separate officer, seeing that the Ecclesiastical Courts have been abolished, and that the business, formerly confined to advocates and proctors, has now been thrown open to the legal profession generally. We propose that the business should be transferred to the Department of the Solicitor to the Treasury, with liberty to employ agents when necessary. This transfer, without involving any serious addition to the staff of that Department, would, we think, secure a more effective control over the expenditure incurred in Administration Cases, and effect a considerable saving of expense.

(signed) *G. Jessel*, M.R.
T. D. Archibald.
H. T. Holland.
R. R. W. Lingen.
Henry Leigh Pemberton.

E. W. Hamilton, Secretary,
3 December 1875.

APPENDICES.

Appendix 1.

The memoranda below on the different solicitors' departments were written in reply to the following questions addressed to each solicitor, viz.:—

(1.) The duties of the solicitor under the principal heads into which the business divides itself, *e. g.*, contracts, conveyances, prosecutions, &c., distinguishing, as far as possible, between such parts of the work as are special to the department, and such as ordinary solicitors are in the habit of undertaking?

(2.) In what form does the solicitor receive instructions?

(3.) In what form does he advise his department, *e. g.*, whether by reports, minutes on papers, or ally, &c.?

(4.) What number of references were made to the solicitor in the three years ending 31st March 1875? In how many instances did he consult the law officers or other counsel during the same period, and in what class of cases?

(5.) Does he employ agents? If so, how many, and for what business? Do the agents hold fixed appointments, or are they retained from time to time, and does the solicitor select them on his own authority?

(1.) Office of Woods.

1. These answers are accompanied by a tabular statement of the business of my department (so far as conducted in writing and under written instructions) during the 20 years between the date of my appointment, at the beginning of 1855 and the end of 1874.* The statement will, I trust, furnish the information desired so far as it can be supplied at all. It is, however, quite impossible for me to give any estimate of the time occupied in attendances on the Commissioners of Woods, at other Government offices, on Parliamentary agents, or on solicitors, engineers, surveyors, architects, and private landowners, and other persons having business to transact with the Crown officers. Neither can I give any notion of the time occupied in what may be called *quasi* diplomatic negociations; such for instance, as those which related to the passing of the Thames Conservancy Act, 1857; the Durham County Palatine Jurisdiction Act, 1858; the Crown Lands Act, 1866; and the Thames Embankment (Land) Act, 1873; or in such Parliamentary inquiries as that as to the Thames Embankment in 1871; that as to Dean Forest last year, or that in progress as to the New Forest. I should say generally that the Parliamentary business of my department would be found very onerous by any person who was not in the habit of perusing and criticising Bills in Parliament. For instance, I look at nearly every public and local Bill which is introdueed into Parliament, with a view of seeing if the rights of the Crown are effected thereby; and I do so whether notice of the Bill has or has not been given to the Commissioners of Woods, although in going over many thousands of the Bills I have doubtless inadvertently passed over some objectionable provisions which might possibly have been detected. I could give many instances of the adoption of amendments for the protection of the interests of the Crown and the public, *e. g.*, in a Brighton Improvement Bill (of which no notice was given to the Office of Woods, &c.), which proposed to vest the soil of "streets" in the corporation, and the interpretation clause enacted that the word "street" should include the sea shore between high and low water marks adjacent to the borough.

The forms of proceedings on the revenue side of the Exchequer, and generally speaking the nature of the questions involved in suits connected with this department, are also often special, although facility in the conduct of such proceedings could soon be acquired by practice.

Then I should add that, in regard to arbitrations and commissions for determining the nature and value of the Crown's rights in particular cases, much time and labour must often be bestowed. As an illustration I transmit a print of the notes of the proceedings in an arbitration as to the rights of the Crown in a part of Dean Forest, called "Abbotts Wood." These notes will show the nature of some of the cases which arise in the department of the Solicitor to the Office of Woods.

2. I receive instructions from the Commissioners of Woods sometimes by letter, sometimes by minute, and sometimes by word of mouth.

3. I sometimes advise the Commissioners of Woods in a report, sometimes by minute, and sometimes verbally. If my instructions are in writing so is my opinion or report thereon.

4. The number of references made to me by the Commissioners of Woods in the three years ending the 31st March 1875, was 2,937, irrespective of advice given in pending suits. I consulted the law officers of the Crown in 30 cases, and other counsel in 53 cases during that period. I cannot specify any particular classes of cases as being those in which I am in the habit of consulting the law officers of the Crown or other counsel. I do so when I am directed, or when I think it necessary. I may, however say, that I very seldom consult the law officers of the Crown, unless with a view to the institution of a suit, or unless I think the facts may lead to a discussion in Parliament in which it may be desirable to have the sanction of the opinion of the law officers.

5. I have authority to employ agents with the sanction of the Commissioners of Woods. As a matter of fact, I have only exercised that authority in one case during the last three years. That case relates to the title to mudlands in Portsmouth Harbour, and the question affects the interests of the Admiralty, the War Office, and the Board

* The analysis of business being in great detail, it is thought hardly necessary for present purposes to print it.

Appendix 1.

Board of Trade, as well as those of the Office of Woods. The agents who act for this office do not hold fixed appointments, but are retained from time to time. I think it would be objectionable that there should be any fixed appointments as agents. I select my agents on my own responsibility.

Office of Woods, 7 June 1875. *Horace Watson.*

(2). Board of Trade.*

1. Mr. Hamel informs me that the Committee requested a statement of such of the business of the Legal Department of the Board of Trade as was not embraced in the return furnished by himself of the work heretofore done in his department.

2. Mr. Hamel also informs me, that he promised to furnish in conjunction with myself, for the information of the Treasury, a memorandum of the staff which will be required for the conduct of the business of the Board of Trade.

[By way of supplement to his former statement, Mr. Hamel begs me to mention that during the three years ending 31st March 1875, there were 5,560 Board of Trade references made to him as acting solicitor to the Board in the special branch then under Mr. Hamel's direction, in addition to 11,154 Customs references made in his own department. This would give an average of the Board of Trade cases of upwards of 1,850 in each year.

1. As to the additional business referred to the Solicitor of the Board of Trade by the several departments other than the Marine Department.

The Committee is aware that I speak upon this subject from the information of others rather than from my own very brief experience.

I have been furnished by Mr. Trevor with a return of papers referred to the Solicitors of the Board in England, Scotland, and Ireland, from January 1871 to March 1875. Dealing only with the English references, the following is a summary of the subjects out of which the questions arose which required the advice or assistance of the solicitor:—

1. Foreshores	5. Tidal waters.
2. Harbours.	6. Lights.
3. Navigation.	7. Registry of ships.
4. Sea fisheries.	8. Wreck.

I have attempted to analyse the nature of the business comprised under the above descriptions, and I find it may be arranged under the following general heads. The numbers placed against them denote the number of the references made under each head:—

Actions - - -	5
Claims - - -	195
Contracts - - -	17
Conveyances - -	9
Detentions - - -	4
Leases - - -	65
Prosecutions - -	97
Miscellaneous - -	206

The references from the Marine Department are no doubt fully detailed in the return already made by Mr. Hamel.

A return similar to that supplied by Mr. Trevor is being prepared in the Finance Department under the direction of Mr. Hamilton. When this is completed, I will beg leave to transmit an analysis of it by way of supplement to this statement.

I may mention that among the matters already referred to me, certain individual cases from the railway, harbour, and finance (life insurance) department, have each demanded a great many hours of research into authorities, and the collection of necessary facts before I have been able to write my opinions.

Instances of this kind appear among the following:—

Finance (*Life Assurance*).—Questions of difficulty in regard to the financial position of life assurance companies, and the principles which should govern their returns under the Act of 1870.

Railways.—The relations between companies and owners of minerals beneath railways.

The control of the Crown over the companies and the mine owners in reference to dangerous workings beneath railways.

I have also corresponded with 84 railway companies for the purpose of Parliamentary Returns. This has been followed in many instances by personal communication with the companies.

Proceedings (successful) against a leading railway company for neglect to make returns of signal arrangements.

Harbour.—Claim of the Crown to foreshore referred from the War Office. The Papers in this case are extremely heavy and can only be grappled with by complete isolation from other work, probably for two days or longer.

Admiralty question under the Sea Fisheries Act, and the incomplete convention with France.

Salvage claim, conducted through the harbour-master at Ramsgate.

Harbour and Finance.—Investigation of claim for upwards of 5,600 *l.* for repairs to a steam tug at Ramsgate Harbour, and demand of large reductions.

The above are a few of the matters which have been referred to myself, and they may serve with the more detailed statistics given above to indicate the wide field into which the business may develope. While Mr. Hargrave Hamel has been engaged at Greenwich, I have been obliged personally to perform services in connection with the above cases which greatly interfered with the other current work, and which I might more usefully have delegated to Mr. H. Hamel.

2. In order to form a judgment as to the staff which my department will require, I have grouped together the practical duties which will devolve upon us in connexion with the subjects above described, and I submit these details in the following tabular form:—

* *See* also end of Memorandum of Solicitor to Board of Customs (page 84).

Description of Duties.	Remarks.
Solicitor.—The solicitor's duty will be the superintendence and conduct of the whole, consisting of the business stated in the return made by the Solicitor for the Customs, and the additional duties to which I have already adverted.	
Assistant Solicitor.—To assist the solicitor in every branch of his duties, as each day's state of work may require. To represent the solicitor, and carry on the management of the department during his absence from sickness, on leave, or on service. To perform services which, though mechanical in themselves, involve constant interruptions, which seriously break in upon the time of the solicitor, *e.g.*, the signature of very numerous formal letters, notices, &c., which are daily dispatched.	By arangement between the Board of Trade and the Solicitor for the Customs some two years ago, Mr. Hargrave Hamel, under the extreme and increasing pressure of business, was transferred from the Board of Trade to the office of the Solicitor for the Customs to assist him, and by Treasury letter to the Commissioners of Customs dated 28th December 1874, Mr. Hargrave Hamel was directed to return to the Board of Trade to assist the solicitor. Adverting to his experience and competency for the office, the ratification of this step by a formal minute of his appointment as assistant solicitor, with a proper salary, is highly desirable. Certainly, every day's experience, even during the existing provisional arrangements, has convinced me of the absolute necessity for such an appointment. The whole time of the solicitor is occupied in the perusal of papers referred to him for his opinion, and the research which they involve into books and authorities, in interviews with persons who come to see him on official business, in continual directions to his staff upon points which they bring before him for decision, and in the preparation and settlement of opinions and important letters. It will be impossible for the solicitor to keep under the numerous cases of all kinds which are daily referred to him, unless he can depute to a skilled assistant solicitor such duties in connection with them as may be at the moment necessary.
To settle and revise the draft briefs in inquiry cases before they are copied for delivery, and to discuss with the solicitor the points of difficulty or importance arising thereon. To have interviews at the Board of Trade (when the solicitor is engaged) with solicitors, passengers, masters, &c., upon the various subjects arising on inquiries.	
Efficient Clerks.—To investigate the large number of cases arising from inquiry into the cause of wreck. To consider, in conjunction with and subject to the decision of the solicitor, the points which call for particular attention in each case, and the class and number of witnesses who shall be called. To take down the depositions of the witnesses, and to make arrangements for the detention of those selected for the inquiry. To direct the preparation and dispatch of the necessary letters and notices for that purpose, and the issue of summonses when necessary. To determine where the inquiry may be most conveniently held, and to make the necessary arrangements with the magistrates, assessors, and others for the purpose.	The services under this head are very important, and make a considerable demand upon the intelligence, discretion, promptitude of decision, and memory of the clerk. These frequently involve considerations of public safety and interest which lie outside of the strict limits of the particular inquiry, but which cannot be overlooked or neglected. All this requires the utmost care and diligent dispatch. A shipwrecked crew upon arrival becomes immediately dispersed to the several ports in the United Kingdom, to which the sailors may belong, and they of course seek a re-engagement in another vessel. To trace out and to detain them involves a great amount of telegraphing of a troublesome kind to and from the solicitor's office, and the dispatch of a large number of letters and notices, sometimes between 20 and 30 in a day. The management of the witnesses with a view to elicit from them the real history of the particular disaster demands a good deal of tact and judgment Sailors are a peculiar class of people, and if not judiciously handled they will speedily refuse to give any information and seriously obstruct the inquiry.
To prepare the briefs for the several inquiries.	The importance of this duty is sufficiently obvious. It involves too no small amount of technical knowledge of matters connected with ships and shipping. The pressure of the work may be imagined when it is stated that several inquiries are frequently being held in different parts of the country on the same day. This is a responsible duty, and demands considerable judgment.
To regulate the scale of payment to the witnesses, according to their status, nature of employment, &c. To certify as to correctness of claims made by the various receivers of wreck for taking statements. In London cases, to issue prompt and correct directions to officials for the due securing and payment, say every two or three days of seamen, to prevent them leaving for their homes, or to join a new ship. In certain cases, say of unseaworthiness, to see officials at Lloyd's Salvage, and Lloyd's Register Office, and others resident in the City, with a view to obtain evidence for inquiries. *N.B.*—The new Act will probably involve still further increase of business to this branch, inasmuch as in certain cases a second court will sit to re-hear the case after the first formal investigation, but at present I am unable to say to what extent the business will increase.	In many cases there are no means of keeping the men, and they therefore require tact and temper in their management.
To conduct the minor inquiries in or near London. To conduct the numerous prosecutions before magistrates under the Merchant Shipping Acts and under the Railway Acts, &c. To record the letters, instructions for inquiries, and each succeeding stage of the inquiries, depositions from receivers as to casualties, to copy letters of instruction and telegrams to the out-parts, to secure further evidence, to copy minutes, and attend to the routine work of the office generally. *Messengers.*—To serve summonses on witnesses, &c., to search out witnesses when the inquiry is held in London, and keep them together, both before and on the days of hearing, and to ensure each witness being at hand when wanted. This is harassing work for all concerned, but it may perhaps be done by a messenger in the way in which it has heretofore been done at the Customs. Even this, however, must be done under the direction of the solicitor or assistant solicitor, or a competent clerk.	

Appendix 1.

In considering the question of the staff which will enable me to perform the duties of the new department, I have to bear in mind that, during about four months in the year the business arising out of shipping casualties becomes much less, and I do not wish to have any permanent clerks who will not always be fully occupied. It will be a less evil to feel some pressure during the rest of the year, and to obtain temporary aid in emergencies.

At present I should prefer to carry on my work at Whitehall without any greater assistance than I have hitherto had, substituting Mr. Bateman at the Board of Trade for Mr. Daniell, who will necessarily remain at the Customs.

In that case there would be:—

1. Mr. Hargrave Hamel as assistant solicitor.
2. Mr. Bateman.
3. Mr. Strong (who is likely to be of great service to me).
4. Mr. Gough, at present at the Customs, who has been very efficient, and whom Mr. Hamel has kindly consented to transfer.

W. Murton.

(3.) War Office.

1. The duties of the solicitor and assistant solicitor to the War Department are laid down with accuracy in the three several reports (sent herewith), dated the 30th November 1870, 1st December 1873, 2nd February 1874, which reports were made for the information of the Secretary of State and submitted for his consideration.

A., B., and C.

The work of the branch, so far as it has been recorded, is shown in the returns for the three years ending 31st March 1875, also sent herewith. These returns are not, I fear, exhaustive.

2. The solicitor has charge of all legal matters, and they are sent to him in every form as they arise, *i.e.*, by oral reports from officials (including the police), or by minutes sent from the official or political chiefs of the several departments into which the Secretary of State's Department is divided.

He is the official who has statutory authority* to give or receive writs, notices, &c., in the name of the Secretary of State; and in these matters he would act at his discretion, either with or without the express sanction of the Secretary of State, as he deems it right for his own protection and that of the Secretary of State whose authority is used. If the advice of the law officers be needed he takes it; and as a rule the Secretary of State is seldom troubled with legal business. When contentious proceedings are likely to involve the department in a doubtful controversy, then express sanction would be obtained from the Secretary of State through the Surveyor General or other responsible officer.

3. The solicitor advises the department by minutes on papers submitted, and by oral instructions given to any of the civil and military servants of the Crown acting under the order or authority of the Secretary of State or Commander in Chief.

Not unfrequently, printed papers have to be prepared in the nature of reports, which involve a large amount of time, and some investigation and research into legal and Parliamentary authorities.

4. None but the law officers are consulted, except counsel in conveyancing matters.

All the cases for the law officers are printed and bound up, so that they remain for reference and use thereafter. They are, I hope, never troubled needlessly, and seldom without all the official information which the department contains being laid before them.

5. Soon after my appointment in 1858, the subject of agents came under my notice.

The practice of the branch was for the solicitor to appoint in England any agent he selected for departmental work; that is, a salaried could appoint an unsalaried solicitor. The firms mentioned in the report of 1870, were then employed at my recommendation; but they hold no appointment, and I do not think that the agent for criminal matters has been employed for 10 years. The Ordnance Board held their solicitor responsible to them for all the legal work of their department, and under the Ordnance Acts the Board had the power to sue without reference to the Attorney General. (*See* the remarks of the Court in Doe and Leigh *v.* Roe, 8 Mec. & Wels., p. 580.)

Agents have only been employed when I deemed their employment essential for the public service, and since the services of the assistant solicitor have been withdrawn, this has occasionally become so.

C. M. Clode.

War Office, 5 January 1875.

A.

1. The solicitor to the War Department, from the fact that the Under Secretary is a soldier, not a lawyer, is charged with the minuting, and often with the decision of questions, constitutional and legal, which, in another department, would be dealt with by the Under Secretary of State.

2. The instances in which the law officers have been consulted are recorded in the solicitor's branch, and by a reference to their opinions, and to those of the solicitor previously given on the office minutes, the Secretary of State can (if so disposed) readily ascertain the competency or incompetency with which this special duty of the solicitor has been discharged.

3. For the same reason, the solicitor has taken charge (until 1868) of the legislation emanating from the department. All the Parliamentary Bills from 1858 to 1868, as framed by the solicitor or by counsel instructed by him, are recorded in volumes in the solicitor's room, and a reference to these will also enable the Secretary of State to judge of the manner in which this special duty has been discharged.

4. Circumstances have therefore obliged the solicitor to direct his attention to general questions of army administration, and to the constitutional history of the several old departments out of which that of the Secretary of State has been formed. The printed matter is also recorded and can be referred to (if needed) by the Secretary of State. If, therefore, for the ordinary duties of a contentious solicitor, he is not so competent as the assistent, or as the Secretary of State would desire, allowance will perhaps be made

* Defence Act, 1860, s. 45.

made (if credit be not given) to him for having studied (as the necessity has been laid upon him to do) other subjects which were more important to the public service, and which only some permanent (if not legal) official in the department could do.

5. The "ordinary" professional duties of the branch are those which the Solicitor to the Treasury, or of any other public department has to discharge, bearing in mind that no other department (save the Office of Woods) holds or acquires such landed possessions throughout the dominions of the Crown as the War Secretary. For these duties, official and professional, the solicitor's staff is the same now as it was in 1858, with these exceptions:—(1) that in 1858, an extra clerk was paid as a writer in the law stationer's bill; (2) that the assistant solicitor (Mr. Foreman) was paid as a 1st-class clerk, and the present one (Mr. Clulow) at 800 *l.* to 1,000 *l.* a-year; and (3) that a 2nd-class clerkship has been left vacant with a clerkship at a less salary (now under notice) substituted.

This addition to the assistant's salary was made with the express sanction of the Treasury in 1861–2, and upon the condition of his relinquishing *all private practice*, which has been strictly adhered to.

6. Now, the contentious business of the department has been permanently increased since 1858 by legislation:—

1st. Prior to 1860, a suit against the Crown, in the form of a petition of right, was so rare that the practice had almost become obsolete (*see* Carl Von Frantzous Case, 2 De Gex & Jones, 126). To remedy the supposed injustice, and to facilitate proceedings against the Crown, the 23 & 24 Vict. c. 34, was passed. The War Department has already come in for a fair share of litigation, and of references to arbitration to avoid litigation under this Act.

7. The registers of suits, &c., will show that already 17 cases of petition, &c., involving 235,823 *l.* 15 *s.* 5½ *d.*, and of references involving 87,258 *l.* 11 *s.* 5 *d.*, have arisen, and it is not probable that these cases will become less frequent as the operation of the Act becomes known.

8. 2ndly. In 1863, Parliament passed the jurisdiction in Homicides Act, under which the Solicitor to the War Department has the conduct, before the Central Criminal Court, of all cases of military murder. Three of such prosecutions have already arisen, and no moment may pass when the solicitor may not be called upon to act immediately under this statute; indeed, the last cases (2) arose simultaneously in the long vacation.

9. Until the case of Piper *v.* The Queen, in October 1864, all contentious business (including legal references) was done out of the department by agents nominated by the solicitor with the sanction of the Secretary of State, Messrs. Humphreys & Co. being agents in matters criminal, and Mr. Park Nelson in matters civil. At the date given above, Mr. Clulow undertook to conduct Piper's case without an agent, and with the express sanction of the Secretary of State. In later cases, the same course was sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and for some time past it has become the practice of the branch to conduct contentious business without asking the sanction of the Secretary of State on each occasion, and when costs are recovered paying them to the credit of the Exchequer. Appendix 1.

10. It was no part of Mr. Clulow's original agreement with the Secretary of State to conduct contentious business; on the contrary, even the jury cases under the Defence Act, 1860, were to be done by agents when the special staff was engaged.

11. The labour—and what is not less important, the responsibility—which the petitions of right, arbitrations, and prosecutions involve may be appreciated by the Secretary of State, if he pleases to see the volumes that are bound up in the solicitor's branch. Certainly, any litigation with the Crown as prosecutor or defendant involves the collection of documents and the preparation of instructions far exceeding in bulk any ordinary suit in which a private person is concerned; indeed, this fact affords the justification for the number of counsel that are so frequently retained to represent the Crown in court. If the briefs, &c., in Armstrong's prosecution (1859), the actions of Colonel Dawkins, the defence of Colonel Nelson, were printed in octavo volumes, they would go far to fill a large shelf.

12. Now, this work is done without once coming under the notice of the Secretary of State, who has authorised the prosecution or defence, though it may have engaged the solicitor's branch for many days or weeks. No warrant of arrest is issued by a magistrate at the instance of the War Office which may not ultimately involve a trial before a jury. For illustration, any post may bring intimation that proceedings must be instantly taken against offenders arrested in more jurisdictions than one for offences under the Army and Militia Reserve Acts. No doubt if cases are or had been misconducted, the Secretary of State would have been frequently troubled; but, as a rule, he has known nothing of what, by his own or the orders of his predecessor, has involved the legal staff of the department in no inconsiderable amount of labour (as the records of these cases and the registers of suits will prove).

13. The contentious work, therefore, undertaken in the branch is plus that which was undertaken in the solicitor's branch prior to the year 1864; and by this work alone, besides the careful revision of all law charges submitted to the department for payment, the addition made in Mr. Clulow's salary over that of his predecessor, has been amply recouped to the public.

14. The general distribution of work between the solicitor and the assistant is this: the solicitor is the responsible officer to the Secretary of State, and the assistant is the executive officer under the solicitor. As a rule, the solicitor does the official, and the assistant the more strictly professional, work of the branch.

15. In departmental actions against, say, the Commander in Chief and other officers, the solicitor prepares the legal and official part of the case for the briefs, &c., and the assistant in all other respects conducts the case. In other actions and references, the assistant often takes the entire charge of them with the assistance of the clerks in the branch.

16. The distribution of clerks (*only three in number*) is this: Mr. Condonne has the general charge of the registry of papers, the journals of

Appendix 1.

property and of (deeds which the Secretary of State should know involve several millions sterling in value). Mr. Hawkins has the special charge of all bonds and securities given to the Secretary of State. Besides these duties these two gentlemen do all the office as distinguished from the professional work of the branch. Mr. Mackenzie (whose office is now vacant) does professional work other than that which is executed by the solicitor or the assistant.

17. The employment is of necessity fluctuating; but with so small a staff it is only fair to say that Mr. Clulow and the others have very rarely got the admitted leave which the regulations of the service entitle them to. Whatever has been the pressure of work, I am not aware that the Secretary or Under Secretary of State has ever been troubled with complaint, nor that he has ever heard from the solicitor's branch that any work he wished to be undertaken could not be done in the office. Every endeavour has been made to diminish cost and to economise labour, by the adoption of forms and the use of printing in place of writing by law stationers.

18. The registers of work (so far as it can be recorded) and of suits, kept in the solicitor's branch, are open for the inspection of the Secretary of State. Of course they are not exhaustive for attendances, conferences, and consultations—no small part of a solicitor's duty—cannot be noticed. In September 1869, the solicitor suggested that the 2nd-class clerkships in the branch should be, as it has been, left vacant; but I am bound to say that it would be simply impossible for the conduct of contentious business to be continued by Mr. Clulow if the present vacancy in the branch is not filled up in due course.

C. M. C.

30 November 1870.

B.

FURTHER MEMORANDUM ON LEGAL BRANCH.

1. With reference to the decision on $\frac{7,969}{1,722}$, and to the serious condition of Mr. Clulow's health, I am obliged to ask that, if the Secretary of State sees fit, an investigation may *at once* be instituted into the duties and staff of the solicitor's branch by a committee (professional and official) appointed by the Secretary of State, and competent to appreciate the responsibility of professional work.

2. The subject came under notice or consideration at the time of my own appointment in 1858, and of Mr. Clulow's appointment in 1862 (by the late Sir George Lewis), in 1866 from Captain Galton the Financial Secretary, in 1869 when a 2nd-class appointment was abolished, in November and December 1870, when Mr. Mackenzie resigned and—after a full report and explanation had been submitted to Lord Northbrook—Mr. Hayden was appointed $\left(\frac{\text{—}}{1,488}, \frac{\text{—}}{1,496}, \text{and } \frac{\text{—}}{1,518}\right)$.

3. It will be seen from other papers that, prior to Mr. Clulow's appointment (besides the two present established office clerks), the solicitor had for the professionel work of the department the assistance of,—

1stly. An assistant solicitor - - - Paid as a 1st-class clerk.
2ndly. Another assistant from Dublin - Paid as a 2nd-class clerk.
3rdly. A conveyancing clerk - - Paid at 200 *l.* to 250 *l.*
4thly. Two firms of solicitors employed, and paid the usual professional costs as solicitors and agents, to conduct the technical business of the department in the civil and criminal courts.

4. It will also be found that since Mr. Culow's appointment, I have (*ex mero motu*) advised the Secretary of State to abandon items 2 and 4 of the above heads of expenditure, and that the only aids now given to the solicitor for the same work are,—

1. An assistant solicitor, paid as such, 1,000 *l.*
2. A conveyancing clerk, paid as such, from 160 *l.* to 250 *l.*

5. I have explained at some length in the papers referred to what my duties have hitherto been in this department. Those of the assistant solicitor I am neither qualified nor able to undertake; but if both qualified and able, the Secretary of State could not, I submit, rightfully impose them upon me, unless by agreement, and for a fair pecuniary equivalent.

6. No one can deny that, in ordinary official and professional life, each man acquires increasing skill with increasing years; which, in the official, is justly rewarded by deparmental advancement, and in the professional man, by larger practice and emolument. To the legal adviser of a department, no such rewards would appear to be open; but surely his income is fixed with regard to the work and staff of his office. As his income so his work is limited; but to throw increased labour for increased competency upon any official would be, not to reward, but to punish him for the successful service of his life; and against this principle I respectfully protest.

1 December 1873. *C. M. C.*

C.

1. I gathered as the result of the interview which I had with Mr. Cardwell, on the 20th ultimo, upon the subject embraced in this memorandum, that he wished me to place, in a definite shape, the suggestions I had to offer upon (should circumstances facilitate) the re-distribution of the legal work and staff of the department. This I will do as briefly as possible, referring (for detail) to the reports which have been previously submitted to the Secretary of State, upon the solicitor's branch of the department.

2. It must, however, be first noticed that, in this department (as distinguished from others) of the State, all the legal work (ultra that of the Judge Advocate, which comes before the solicitor only incidentally) is centred in the solicitor, and that the assistant has been hitherto rather his assistant (selected by him) than an independent officer of the department.

3. To enable the Secretary of State to form some opinion as to the organisation which should be hereafter adopted, the general outline of the professional work of the solicitor branch must, for convience, be dealt with under three divisions, as, 1st, conveyancing; 2ndly, litigation or contention; 3rdly, advising; because each of these

(as

(as every professional man would admit) differs very essentially from the other, as well in difficulty as in responsibility.

4. 1st. The conveyancing business, which came from the Ordnance Department, and was conducted by the solicitor to that Board and his clerks, comprises the purchase and sale of real property (the former under compulsory powers), the investigation of title, the preparation of conveyances, leases, agreements, bonds, contracts, and other documents. This is generally business which it is the least difficult to conduct; because the aid (more or less) of conveyancing counsel may be obtained on each set of papers; though, as incidental to the possession of such large landed estates as the War Department holds, questions of trespass and tenancy frequently arise. Private Bills, which in each session are introduced affecting these possessions, have also to be dealt with.

5. 2ndly. As to the contentious business, comprising—(*a*) criminal prosecutions; (*b*) civil actions; and (*c*) petitions of right. This business, so totally distinct from that in Class 1, is a speciality, and came, as to (*a*) from the old War Office, and as to (*b*) from the Treasury (as to the commissariat contracts), the War and Ordnance Departments, while (*c*) is an entirely new class of business, which since 1860, has arisen under the Petition of Right Act (23 & 24 Vict. c. 34).

6. The litigious or contentious business is, and always must be, the disturbing element in every small professional branch. Its possible occurrence at any moment that either crime is committed, or a contentious litigant appears, suggests the analogy of an establishment framed both for peace and war. As the solicitor's staff came from the Ordnance in 1855-56, these gentlemen were never selected for contentious business, and until (indeed, for some time after) Mr. Clulow's appointment, this work, though small in amount, was done out of the solicitor's office by agents whom he appointed to represent him.

7. The contentious is more important and responsible than the conveyancing business. It needs greater skill and experience in the attorney acting for and protecting departmental interests. In my judgment it is better that this business should be carried on by public servants than by solicitors acting as agents only. Public or State prosecutions involve departmental, if not more than such, responsibility. Petitions of right are frequently brought for large amounts, and if they end, as often is the case, in compromise, it is (I venture to think) a great protection to the Treasury, that the advisers of the compromise are responsible public servants inside, rather than general agents outside the walls of the Department.

8. Before 1860 a petition of right was unknown; but to the War Department (though often arbitrations are yielded to avoid litigation) 15 such petitions have been assigned, and five are still undecided. This (and every other) department must therefore always be prepared to defend such proceedings, and a waste of labour, more or less, is incident to this obligation. It lies beyond my province to urge the suggestion, but it has often occurred to me as worthy of consideration by the Treasury, whether all the contentious business of the Crown, prosecutions and petitions of right, should not be conducted in *one* instead of being scattered about in *several* departments, whether, in fact, both efficiency and economy would not result from this consolidation. Certainly, if this class of business was removed from the War Department, the difficulty of arranging the proper strength of the legal staff would cease.

9. As to the third class of business, giving legal advice to the Secretary of State *in extremis*, this, as the highest function of an official, should (as suggested by Lord Northbrook's Committee) be withdrawn from the solicitor's branch, and be restored to the Under Secretary of State. In the old Secretary of War's Office, this function was discharged by his deputy, Mr. Sulivan, till his retirement; and in the Home Office (until the War Deparment was constituted, and this work transferred to it) all militia and constitutional questions were dealt with by Mr. Waddington, as Under Secretary of State.

10. Some *permanent* official must be charged with this duty, and with the responsibility of acquiring the traditions, and of recording the constitutional law relating to the department, "for (if a quotation from Lord Bolingbroke may "be permitted) a wise minister considers his "administration as a single day in a great year "of government; but as a day that is affected by "those which went before, and that must affect "those which are to follow." The practice of the Secretary of State's office determines in many instances the rule of constitutional law, and always should be identical with it.

11. When of necessity discharging this higher function, I have pointed out, not unfrequently, that it is most invidious for a person to be brought in, as a solicitor, where law officers of the Crown or Judge Advocate err, as they do sometimes err, to say what in the given circumstances that have been presented to their notice is the course of action which the rule or practice of the department (in connexion with the higher constitutional law of the realm) acquires the Secretary of State to adopt. The highest public interests are often very seriously imperilled, if not injured, by such an arrangement.

12. The definite recommendations that I have to make to the Secretary of State are:—

1st. That the conveyancing business should be confided to a law clerk, with the present legal staff.

2ndly. That the contentious business should be transferred to the Treasury.

3rdly. That the advising business should be transferred to the Under Secretary of State.

3 February 1874. *C. M. C.*

(*Confidential.*)

(4.) ADMIRALTY.

1. The duties of the solicitor of the Admiralty are of so miscellaneous a character that it is almost impossible to classify them in their entirety. They comprise:—

(1.) Contracts for building Her Majesty's ships in those cases where the ships are constructed by private firms or companies instead of in the Government yards. Contracts for the engines and machinery required for such ships. Contracts for transports to convey troops or stores.

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stores. Contracts for the conveyance of naval and other stores and supplies in ships which remain in the possession and under the control of their owners or charterers. Contracts for the supply of victualling and stores of every kind and description required for the ships, dockyards, arsenals, hospitals, and offices attached to and connected with Her Majesty's navy.

(2.) The conveyances, leases, agreements, &c., of land required for coastguard purposes, and all such business in connection with the coastguard or preventive service as was formerly performed by the solicitor of the Customs, but has passed to the Admiralty solicitor by the Coast Guard Service Transfer Act, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 83.

(3.) All conveyances, leases, agreements, &c., connected with the transfer of land required for dockyards, victualling yards, arsenals, hospital, offices, stations, or any purpose whatsoever connected with the Admiralty.

(4.) Prosecutions of all offences committed by and against officers, sailors, marines, clerks, and other persons under the control and jurisdiction of the Admiralty which their Lordships may consider of sufficient importance to take up. Also the defence of such sailors or officials as above mentioned who may be prosecuted by individuals, and whom their Lordships may think proper to protect. To these may be added the prosecutions under the Naval Stores Act and Contagious Diseases Act.

(5.) The legal conduct of all actions or suits which may be brought by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty in their official capacity, and the defence to all petitions of right which may be brought against them in that capacity.

(6.) The discharge of all those duties which were formerly performed by "the solicitor and "controller of Greenwich Hospital," but which by the Greenwich Hospital Acts of 1866 and 1869 were transferred to the solicitor of the Admiralty. These comprise, *inter alia*, the sale of such portions of the northern estates of Greenwich Hospital as their Lordships think proper to dispose of, the investment of the moneys arising from such sales, the assignment of leases and other legal business connected with the Hospital property at Greenwich. The custody of the title deeds of the Greenwich Hospital estates, the advising the Admiral Superintendent of the Royal Naval College, the Receiver of the Northern Estates, and the other officers connected with the institution. These duties have also involved the prosecution of the so-called Countess of Derwentwater, who laid claim to the estates, and of the Whittonstall rioters.

(7.) The legal conduct (in conjunction with the Parliamentary draughtsman and Parliamentary agent) of such Bills as may be introduced by the Admiralty into Parliament, and the insertion of such clauses into other Bills as are deemed necessary for the protection of Admiralty interests.

(8.) The duties attaching to the office of Registrar of Public Securities which was conferred upon the late Admiralty solicitor, and which include the custody of the title deeds of all Naval and Admiralty property throughout the world, and also of the bonds, guarantees, &c., given either by contractors with the Admiralty for due performance of their contracts, or by paymasters and their officials for the proper discharge of their duties.

(9.) The advising the Lords of the Admiralty and their secretaries, either verbally or by writing, whenever required to do so, and the conferring with the heads of the different departments, such as the Accountant General, the Controller of the Navy, the Director of Works, the Director of Transports, the Superintendents of Coastguard and Victualling, the Medical Director General, the heads of pay, prize, and pension branches, &c., whenever they require legal assistance or advice.

(10.) The attendance upon courts martials whenever their Lordships should desire him to watch the trial or to take part in the proceedings. Many of these duties are, as will be inferred from a perusal of the above, special to the department. The Government contracts, the custody of public securities, and the prosecutions under the Naval Discipline, Marine Mutiny, Naval Stores, and Contagious Diseases Acts, may be instanced as work not falling within the province of an ordinary solicitor, but every duty which such ordinary solicitor might be called upon by his clients to perform, comes within the scope of the Admiralty solicitor's business.

2. The solicitor receives instructions from the Admiralty in almost every conceivable form. For instance, he receives formal instructions from the Board signed by the Permanent Secretary, "to "report his opinion upon a case of which the "necessary papers are enclosed." He receives official minutes of transactions taking place in the department, with directions either to concur with or advise upon the course proposed. He is constantly summoned by the individual members of the Board, the Permanent and Parliamentary secretaries, and the different heads of departments, to give oral advice upon any matter upon which they may require it. He is sometimes summoned to attend the Board, and he is in the constant receipt of letters, not only from the departmental chiefs above mentioned, but from subordinate officials upon business connected with the department.

3. The answer to Question 2 practically gives the information required by Question 3, but I may briefly state that the solicitor advises the Admiralty in all the forms mentioned.

4. The number of official reports written by the Admiralty solicitor (and his assistant) during the three years specified amounted to 2,596. These, however, by no means supply even an approximate idea of the number of references to him, and I am quite unable to calculate the number of times he has been referred to for verbal advice. The number of instances in which counsel has been consulted during that period appear by the fee book to be 655. The class of cases in which they have been consulted is so miscellaneous that I have appended a list to this report giving examples of the different cases submitted to them recently.

The counsel employed include the Attorney and Solicitor General for the time being, the counsel to the Admiralty, the Admiralty Advocate, the junior common law counsel to the Admiralty, the conveyancing counsel to the Admiralty, and the different counsel employed on circuit for prosecutions and other matters.

5. The Admiralty solicitor employs law agents in those towns (34 in number), which contain or are in the vicinity of a naval station.

These agents are selected by the solicitor, with the

the exception of those employed for Portsmouth and Plymouth, in which the business is of considerable magnitude and importance, and who are appointed by their Lordships. The law agent for Plymouth is the only one holding a fixed appointment. The others are retained from time to time as their services are required.

6. The solicitor instructs the Admiralty counsel in the same manner, and they occupy the relative positions of solicitor and counsel employed by private individuals, with this exception, that, owing to the amount and continuity of the business between them, all their accounts are settled quarterly instead of at the termination of any particular suit or matter in which they may be engaged. The appointment of Admiralty counsel, which is always combined with the office of Judge Advocate of the fleet, rests with the First Lord of the Admiralty. The Admiralty solicitor has no official relation with either the Admiralty proctor or the registrar of the Admiralty Court. The Admiralty advocate is employed by the solicitor as counsel in those courts to which he confines his practice.

Should the Committee of Inquiry desire any further information with reference to this office I shall be most happy to afford it.

A. R. Isaac Bristow.

List of Cases submitted to Law Officers.

Pay and Pension of Coastguard.
Prize Money. Davis Bankruptcy.
Speculative Claim. Henwood and Harrison.
Rights of Conservancy.
Commutation of Pensions.
Loans to Dock Companies.
Loans to Corporations.
Coastguard Leases and Purchases.
Coast Contracts for Buildings, &c.
Agreements relating to various matters.
Dockyard Extensions Works. Disputes with Contractors, &c.
Naval Discipline Act. Questions under.
Marine Mutiny Act. Questions under.
Marine Mutiny Act. Prosecutions under.
Prosecutions for stealing and unlawful possession of Naval Uniforms, Seamen's Clothing, Medals, &c.
Prosecutions for stealing and unlawful possession of Naval Stores.
Prosecutions for Assaults on Seamen and Marines.
Prosecutions for uttering false Documents and obtaining money under false pretences.
Purchases of Land and Agreements for same.
Sales of Green Hospital Estates.
Purchases and Leases.
Orders in Council.
Parliamentary Bills. Insertion of Clauses, &c.
Questions on Patents.
Questions on Contracts.
Water supply to Hospitals and Dockyards.
As to receipt of half-pay while holding Colonial Appointment.
Hayling Ferry. License.
Settling Contracts.
Woolwich Yard and Local Board.
Questions on Acts of Parliament.
Power of Civil Authority at Hong Kong to distrain Naval Officers' Clothing for Debt.
Naval Hospitals. Questions.
Admiralty Statutes. Collection of.
Bridge Tolls. Questions as to Exemptions.
Powers of Queen's Harbour Masters.
Shipowners. Oswald's Claim.
Settling Paymasters' Bonds.
Royal Naval College, Lease to (Dreadnought).
Naval Surgeons. Questions.
Marriages on board of Her Majesty's Ships.
Foreshores. Admiralty powers over.
Bonds of Indemnity.
Bonds of Engineer Students.
Loans of Her Majesty's Ships to Societies.
Courts-martial. Questions.
False Imprisonment (Ireland).
Naval College, Greenwich. Question.
Grants to Schools from Greenwich Hospital.
Extension of Southsea Pier.
Wreck of "Julia" and Coastguard Question.
Bottomry Bond.
Royal Commission. Proposed Naval Relief Fund.
Leave to Dockyard Men at Elections.
Smuggling and Fishery Acts. Questions.
Summary Imprisonment. Question.
Claims on various parties. Advise as to recovery.
Imprisonment in Consular Gaols.
Gunpowder Regulations.
License to Local Boards to carry pipes through Government Property.

(5.) Board of Inland Revenue.

1. The work of the department is divisible into four branches, which were formerly under the superintendence of separate heads, but are now united under one solicitor with an assistant and staff.

(1.) *Stamps;* (2.) *Probate, Legacy, and Succession Duties;* (3.) *Taxes;* and (4.) *Excise.*

(1.) *Stamps.*

The general work of this branch consists of the following particulars:

(a.) *Adjudications* (under the 18th Section of the Stamp Act, 1870), which have largely increased in numbers of late from an average of about 700 a year before 1870 to more than 2,000.

This is the course of an adjudication:—1. An abstract of the instrument is produced and examined with the original, reference being at the same time made if necessary to any other instrument, upon the stamping of which the chargeability of the instrument under adjudication may depend. The application is then registered and the instrument is returned to the applicant, who is required to produce it again in two days. This duty is generally performed by the junior establishment clerk.

2. The abstract is perused, and if it is found to supply sufficient materials for an assessment of duty such an assessment is at once made, and the application stands over for further information. This is done in the first instance by the senior clerk below the chief clerk, to whom all assessments and requisitions are afterwards submitted. The requisitions frequently lead to long discussions on matters of law and fact, carried on partly by interviews and partly by correspondence, and are either conducted by, or ultimately referred to the chief clerk, by whom again any matters of special difficulty are brought to the notice of the solicitor. When the matter is completed, the instrument is sent down together with a certificate of the assessment to the stamping department. Provision is made by the 19th section of the Stamp Act, 1870, for appeals to the Court of Exchequer from adjudications under the 18th section; but although there have been since the passing of the Act over 8,000 adjudications, there has been but one such appeal. Such cases, however, may of course arise, and would involve special cases and briefs for counsel.

(b.) *Applications under the 14th and 93rd sections* of the Stamp Act, "for stamps on duplicates, &c., denoting the payment of duty on original or primary instruments." These applications

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cations are in number about 40 per diem, and although many of them are of a simple character, they are all subjected to a very careful scrutiny, and often give as much trouble as the adjudication cases. They are dealt with, in the first instance, by the second establishment clerk; but all cases of difficulty are referred to the chief clerk, and by him again, if necessary, to the solicitor.

(c.) *Proceedings for Penalties, &c.*—These average about 250 per annum. They involve a considerable amount of correspondence, though they seldom proceed further than the preliminary stage, the issue of a writ. They chiefly refer to requirements about receipt stamps, &c., not being complied with.

(d.) *Reports* on papers sent by the Board for the opinion of the solicitor.

(e.) *The preparation of Securities*, chiefly consisting of stamp distributors' bonds, are of a simple and uniform character, averaging about 120 a year.

(f.) *Miscellaneous Work.*—Inquiries made personally and by letter, &c.

	1873.	1874.	1875.	To 8 May. Total.
Adjudications - -	2,079	2,081	869	5,029
Prosecutions - -	176	173	102	451
Letters (2) - - -	362	314	187	863
Reports (1) - - -	93	103	43	239

The clerical staff, conducting this branch of the business, is composed of—1 chief clerk, 1 first-class clerk, 1 second-class clerk, 1 third-class clerk, 1 writer.

(2.) *Probate, Legacy, and Succession Duties.*

The duties performed in this branch are—

(*a.*) The conduct and management of various *legal proceedings* for the recovery of duties and penalties, viz.:—

English informations (equity side), Latin informations (revenue side), special cases stated without pleadings under 22 & 23 Vict. c. 21, s. 10.

Summary proceedings for account and payment of duties under Crown Suits Act of 1865 (28 & 29 Vict. c. 104).

Rules of court under 13 & 14 Vict. c. 97, s. 8, to enforce payment of moneys received, for duties on legacies and residue and not appropriated.

Appeals against assessments of succession duty.

(*b.*) The defence of *Petitions of Right*, English, Irish, and Scotch.

(*c.*) Appeals to the *House of Lords.*

(*d.*) Errors in the Exchequer Chamber.

Supporting the interests of the revenue in the Courts of Equity, and upon petitions, motions, and summonses wherever the liability to probate, legacy, or succession duty is involved.

(*e.*) Placing and removing restraints on funds in Chancery, and the public funds at the Bank of England to protect the rights of the Crown.

(*f.*) The perusal of wills, settlements, &c., to ascertain if claims are well founded.

(*g.*) Giving advice to applicants generally on matters appertaining to the law and practice of this branch of the revenue.

(*h.*) Reports on papers sent by the Board for the opinion of the solicitor.

(*i.*) Preparing bonds to secure the payment of stamp duty on probate and letters of administration where the stamps have been issued on credit under 55 Geo. 3, c. 184.

(*j.*) Preparing bonds, mortgages, &c., to secure the payment of duties under special Act.

(*k.*) Drawing cases for the opinion of the law officers.

(*l.*) Correspondence with the Board's solicitors in Scotland and Ireland, on removal of accountable persons from one to another part of the United Kingdom.

The clerical staff in this branch is composed of one chief clerk, one first-class clerk, one second-class clerk, two third-class clerks, one fourth-class clerk, one supplementary clerk, two copying clerks, one writer.

(3.) *Taxes.*

This work consist of—

(*a.*) Reports on papers sent by the Board for the opinion of the solicitor.

Cases stated for the opinion of the Court of Exchequer, under 22 & 23 Vict. c. 21, and cases for the opinion of that court stated under 37 & 38 Vict. c. 16.

(*b.*) Proceedings for the recovery of arrears of income tax and inhabited house duties, and for the recovery of penalties in relation thereto.

(*c.*) *Extents.*—Proceedings for the recovery of the consideration money due under contracts for the redemption of land-tax.

(*d.*) Preparing bonds and other securities given to the Board by the collector of taxes, examining title-deeds deposited, &c.

(*e.*) Preparing notices and distress warrants for the recovery of drainage rentcharges under the "Public Moneys Drainage Acts," and certificates of redemption of such rentcharges under the same Acts.

(*f*). Issuing warrants for the recovery of moneys due from defaulting collectors.

(*g.*) Proofs of Crown's claims for arrears in bankruptcy, proceedings, administration suits, &c.

(*h.*) Advising inspectors, surveyors, assessors, and collectors of taxes.

(*i.*) Drawing cases for the opinion of the law officers.

(*j.*) Correspondence on tax matters generally; an average of about 1,800 letters written per annum.

Land Tax Redemption Office.—As the chief clerk and first-class clerk in the tax branch are registrar and deputy registrar of land tax, that department and its work necessarily follows here.

The duties of the Land Tax Redemption Office (formerly a separate office) are of a responsible and intricate character.

Upwards of 1,000 contracts for the redemption of the land tax are entered into per annum.

Besides these contracts, the register contains a record of the titles of numerous sums of land tax purchased, or redeemed and not exonerated, and these sums are constantly changing hands, the registrar having to examine and register the fresh title on each occasion.

There are also questions of law arising as regards the tax.

The staff which conducts the *tax* and *land redemption* business consists of one chief clerk, one

one first-class clerk, one second-class clerk, one third-class clerk, one copying clerk, one writer.

(4.) *Excise.*

The business conducted in this branch is very multifarious; it (*a*) consists in a great measure of *proceedings for the recovery of penalties*, taken either in the Court of Exchequer, or before metropolitan police courts and justices of the peace in the country.

When cases are referred to the solicitor for proceedings, they have first to be considered with reference to the question whether any offence has been committed, and secondly, whether there is sufficient evidence to support an information. If these questions are answered in the affirmative, the information is drawn in the office. The number so drawn in 1874 was 1,700, or thereabouts.

(*b.*) This branch has also the direct conduct of the cases before the Court of Exchequer, and the metropolitan police magistrates, and of special cases in the country.

The matters in relation to which proceedings are taken are the following:—To each of them a separate and particular law, or code of laws, is applicable.

Articles liable to Duties.—Malt, spirits, tobacco, railway passengers.

Licenses required upon which Duties are payable.—Appraisers, auctioneers, brewers, beerhouses, cards, dogs, distillers, game, guns, hawkers and pedlars, patent medicine, plate, pawnbrokers, refreshment houses, tobacco dealers, wine sellers, establishment licenses (carriages, servants, and armorial bearings).

(*c.*) Reports to the Board on cases submitted for the solicitor's opinion, and answering letters direct.

(*d.*) Preparing malt credit bonds, and other bonds and legal documents required in the course of excise business.

The staff conducting this business is, one chief clerk, two first-class clerks, two second-class clerks, two third-class clerks, one copying clerk.

(5.) Besides these four branches, which are each superintended by the solicitor with his assistant, there is the duty, by no means light, of drafting Bills for Parliament. All Inland Revenue Bills are drawn by himself, and he has the task of overhauling all public and private Bills touching on revenue matters, to see that they do not affect the revenue prejudicially.

With the exception of leases, contracts, and such like, no part of the solicitor's work is the same as that which passes through the hands of an ordinary solicitor.

2. The solicitor usually receives instructions by minute on the Papers, such as "refer to solicitor," "solicitor to advise."

3. He advises the Board by written and oral opinion.

4. The number of references made to solicitor by the Board in the three years was,—

1. Stamps	2,149
2. Probate, Legacy, and Succession Duties	2,636
3. Taxes	7,531
4. Excise	6,377

The law officers were consulted 10 times during the last three years upon cases submitted to them for their opinion. In contentious business a junior counsel is employed, together with the law officers. There are two junior counsel appointed by the Attorney General for Inland Revenue purposes; namely, Mr. Karslake (equity), Mr. Pinder (common law).

5. The solicitor has an agent in almost every provincial town, to whom are paid the ordinary professional fees. He appoints these agents himself, and is able at any time to take the business out of their hands, and transfer it to somebody else; but he has rarely, if ever, exercised this power.

W. H. Melville.

(6.) Board of Customs.

1. The business of the Solicitor for the Customs is very diversified, and for the most part of such a character as to render it difficult to distinguish between what is special to the department, and what part of it is such as ordinary solicitors habitually undertake.

There is scarcely any kind of legal business that the Solicitor for the Customs has not to deal with. First, of course, that connected with the pure business of the revenue, that is to say, such as relates to the establishment, the preparation of leases, contracts, &c., for custom houses, docks, stations, watch and boat houses.

Leases. Contracts.

The preparation of bonds as security for the Crown, in reference to the duties of customs on goods deposited in warehouses, approved by the Commissioners, for the warehousing of goods without payment of duty until delivery for home consumption or exportation.

Bonds for warehouses.

The disposal of various questions arising in daily practice as to official dealing with goods in the warehouse; such, for example, as the packing, re-packing, bottling, mixing, fortifying, and warehousing or re-warehousing of wines, under the laws and regulations which govern such operations, whether the goods are for future delivery, for home use, for exportation, for ships' stores, &c. The manipulation of tobacco, and manufactures of cavendish, &c., in bond, under the provisions of the Tobacco Act.

The allowance of drawback on tobacco, snuff, &c., on exportation or for ships' stores, and divers other operations in the warehouse.

Drawback.

The removal under security by bond of bonded goods from one port to another, or from one warehouse to another.

General removal and export bonds.

The removal under special bond of goods landed from one part of the county to another in transit by rail across the country, in furtherance of the voyage.

Transit bonds governed by circumstances.

Dealing with spurious imitations of goods bearing the brands or marks of British manufacturers, which, for the protection of the character of British manufacturers at home and abroad, are forbidden to be imported or exported in transit.

Brands and marks.

The protection of the revenue against irregularities in the importation of goods.

Revenue.

Reports of ships inwards and entry of goods to be maintained according to law, the time and manner varying according to circumstances.

The enforcement of the laws and regulations for the compulsory landing and depositing goods in the Crown's warehouse when not duly cleared inward or retained on board, in the lighters, or on the quays, longer than is consistent with economy in supervision and safety for the revenue.

Warehousing regulations.

Appendix 1.

Prosecution of smugglers.

The prosecution of persons for evading the law by landing goods without entry and payment of duty, concealing goods on board ship, on the person or ashore.

Detention of smugglers, assaults, &c.

Dealing with persons caught *in flagrante delicto*, prosecuting smugglers and others for assaulting and obstructing officers in the execution of their duty, or for carrying, conveying, or concealing smuggled goods, illegally removing goods from ships, quays, wharves, warehouses, or other places of deposit (permanent or temporary), for security of duties.

Forfeitures.

The detention, seizure, and prosecution of ships, boats, carriages, or other means of conveyance used in smuggling.

Prosecutions in Exchequer suits, &c.

The prosecution before justices, or in the superior courts, of offenders against the Customs laws. The prosecution of offenders against the Quarantine Acts.

The prosecution of officers and persons holding situations of trust under the Crown for embezzlement of moneys and Crown stores, collusion with smugglers, &c.

The prosecution of British subjects for piratical proceedings on the high seas.

Officers' bonds.

The preparation of collectors, bankers, and officers' bonds required as security for moneys, goods, and chattels intrusted to their care, and for general good conduct.

Copyright.

Protection of copyright, British, Colonial, and International.

Prosecution of masters and owners of vessels for non-compliance with the law; departing without clearance and without proper certificates from emigration and Board of Trade officers that the laws and regulations as to lifeboats, medical stores, breathing space on passenger ships, stowage of goods, &c., had been complied with.

Detention of ships for non-compliance with the provisions of the Passenger and Emigration Acts, with which, although considered Board of Trade Acts, the Customs and their solicitor must be fully cognisant, that they may be consistent with the law in the refusal of clearance and detention of sea-going ships.

Officers' misconduct.

Charges against officers for fraudulent or improper conduct, prosecutions for theft, perjury, &c.

Mode in which solicitor receives instructions.

2. The solicitor receives his instructions generally in the shape of references to him on the papers from the Board.

References.

3 and 4. The number of references to the solicitor during the last three years on customs matters was about 11,154, the majority of these implying so many legal opinions given on matters *pro re nata*.

Solicitor consulted on references.

Out of these, according to the advice given and the decision of the Board thereon, informations may or may not be laid or proceedings instituted. The solicitor is consulted throughout as to the facts and evidence, and by the time that the order of the Board is made for prosecution, the work is nearly all done.

Proceedings before justices conducted by officers.

The informations to be laid are sent to the port with the requisite instructions to the Collector to prosecute, which he does in 99 cases out of 100 in person or by one of his officers, and almost always with complete success.

Exceptions.

In very few cases where special matter arises as to the construction of the statute, the Collector is allowed to call to his aid a local solicitor, or has a clerk sent to him from the solicitor's office in London.

The business departmental.

In these prosecutions the whole business is departmental in its progress until it arrives at what an ordinary solicitor might be required to do, viz., to conduct the case before the magistrates, where, for the reasons given, he would be seldom wanted, consequently this would only create an unnecessary expense in 99 cases out of 100.

Superior court business.

Where other proceedings in the superior courts arise out of the current business of the solicitor's office, and which might perhaps be transferred from his hands to those of an ordinary solicitor, by the time that such transfer could be made, the solicitor would be so full of the subject that it would be less trouble to him to carry it through and instruct counsel, than to put another solicitor in possession of, and so imbue his mind with, the facts as to enable him to convey, second-hand, those instructions to counsel, or in other words, prepare the brief and give the requisite explanations in consultation before trial and in court, where there is little doubt the Customs Solicitor or his common law or prosecution clerk would still be expected to attend, and he might as well do it himself.

The fact is, the Solicitor for the Customs masters the whole case, marshals the available evidence, and ascertains that it is a proper case for prosecution or suit before he advises that step and receives the Board's order thereon, and by that time the real work is done.

Cases stated for superior courts.

Again, where there is ground to appeal against the decision of a magistrate, and for that purpose demand is made, *sec. stat.*, for a case to be stated for the judgment of a superior court, and when that case is stated, the Crown's case resolves itself as to the rest into instructions to counsel to argue the question of law; and it is just as easy to give these instructions direct to counsel in the shape of a brief, as to give them to some other attorney to convert into a brief. The probability is, that the Customs Solicitor would do it better and save the expense attendant on handing it over to another.

Letters.

The general business already alluded to has in the last three years necessitated 2,500 letters.

Number prosecutions.

The proceedings before justices have amounted in the three years to 3,629 cases, of which about 3,480 were conducted by the officers. Solicitors were called in occasionally at distant ports, in cases where legal assistance was thought desirable by the Board.

A clerk from the solicitor's office has attended in very special cases at the outports as well as in London.

Bonds.

The number of bonds prepared in the solicitor's office, being special, were about 300. The bonds at the outports were chiefly filled up by the collectors, who see to their due execution on printed forms and instructions prepared in the solicitor's office. These forms are occasionally revised to meet the exigencies of trade and progressive changes in the administration of the law. They are, when completed, submitted to the solicitor to report whether they are properly filled up, executed, and attested. Besides the special bonds above referred to, there are many hundreds of ordinary bonds every year.

Setting o ports, &c

It devolves upon the solicitor to prepare all warrants for the setting out, altering, and varying the limits of ports, and the appointment of legal quays, formerly done by Exchequer commission and now by Treasury warrant. About 30 in the last three years.

Reportin on Bills.

He has to report upon all railway, harbour, and other local and private Bills, to see whether they affect the Crown's premises, custom houses, watch

watch and boat houses, quays, &c. About 806 in the last three years. And also to peruse and report upon all Colonial Acts or Ordinances submitted for the approval of the Home Government.

He has to prepare all Customs Bills and special clauses, pursuant to the directions of the Treasury and Commissioners of Customs, for giving effect to proposed changes in the law.

onds, various. He prepares warehouse, sufferance, general removal, and export bonds, and also Collectors' and other officers', bankers', carmen's, and lightermen's bonds, which are numerous and sometimes special.

He has to issue extents where the Crown's debts are in danger, and this business brooks no delay.

isoners' turns. He has to furnish monthly returns of all prisoners committed for offences against the Customs laws, with comments thereon for the consideration of the Treasury.

efences. It is a part of the solicitor's duty to defend actions against officers for alleged wrongful acts, illegal seizures, &c., for which the law provides special protective machinery to guard against vexatious actions, &c., but of these there are now none, not having been more than two during the last 20 years, a tolerable proof that they are not ill-advised or indiscreet in the performance of their duties.

pinions of ounsel. one. It is the duty of the solicitor to prepare cases for the opinion of counsel; of these, however, the return for the last three years is *nil*.

Indeed the same may almost be said of the last 25 years, the Board having been so far satisfied with the opinion of their solicitor, that they have frequently declined to take any other when he has proposed it, and perhaps with reason, as they have not failed in one case in 1,000 during that period.

It is scarcely necessary to observe that the registers of cases passing in and out of the office,—

The records of prosecutions;
The gaol books, in which every prisoner committed is recorded;
The letter books, &c.,

are troublesome to keep, and require extreme care. The discharge of prisoners at the proper times, ordered by the Treasury, is entrusted to the solicitor, who prepares, signs, and dispatches the warrants to the gaolers for that purpose.

He has to keep the cash accouuts of the department, involving the entry of many thousands of payments per annum in various businesses, demanding great care and attention.

There is yet another branch of business of very considerable importance, that connected with the registry of British ships, for which the Collectors of Customs are by the Act constituted registrars, under the management of the Commissioners of Customs, although the machinery by which it is governed forms Part II. of the Merchant Shipping Act.

Very complicated and difficult questions continually present themselves under this branch of the law, with which, however, the legal department of the Customs is, from long practice, familiar. The registry law, until embodied in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, always formed part of the Customs code, and it is very questionable whether, as this business cannot be managed without the Customs, it would not be expedient to replace it once more under the exclusive management of the Commissioners of Customs and their officers.

It is obvious that the whole of these matters are so purely departmental, that with the exception of an occasional criminal prosecution, perhaps, at the assizes, &c., the foundation for which is laid by the preliminary examination before magistrates, scarcely any part of the business of the solicitor could be handed over by him without detriment to the interests of the Crown.

Formerly the Court of Exchequer was more frequently resorted to for the prosecution of smugglers than of late years, but cheap and speedy justice was found to be easy of attainment, by resorting to justices for the recovery of both penalties and forfeitures, and that has proved advantageous to all parties.

There have not been more than three prosecutions in the Court of Exchequer during the last 15 years.

5. As regards the employment of agents, it has already been stated incidentally that in special cases at the outports the Collectors are permitted to call in the aid of a local solicitor, if the distance is so great that the cost of subsistence and travelling expenses attendant on sending a clerk from the solicitor's office would exceed the fees payable to an attorney on the spot.

The only port in England in which there is at present a recognised agent for legal business is Liverpool. This has been the practice for many years, in consequence of the magnitude of the business of the port and the advantage resulting from having a solicitor at hand who is by experience fully acquainted with Customs' laws and practice.

Mr. Tyndall has filled this office for nearly 30 years. His predecessor held it for nearly half a century before him, and both have been paid by fees for the business intrusted to them.

The same practice prevails at Dublin. Formerly there was an Irish assistant solicitor there, with one clerk, borne on the Customs establishment at fixed salaries.

The office of assistant solicitor was abolished above 20 years ago, and the clerk only remained, but it was found that his duties had dwindled to almost nothing, and as it was found cheaper to call in a local solicitor for the occasional business of the court, that course was adopted, and the clerkship abolished.

At Edinburgh there is and always has been a writer to the signet borne upon the establishment at a fixed salary. He is solicitor for Scotch law, and advises on all business in Scotland which it is found necessary to refer to him, either on account of Customs or Board of Trade, and travelling expenses and subsistence are allowed him when he is required to attend to business at any other port than that of Leith.

With reference to the outports generally, the practice has always been to find out when necessary an able attorney who is ready to serve the Crown at reasonable charges. This is done by instructing the Collector, when in any case professional aid is allowed, to secure the services of a respectable solicitor, and if he does the business intrusted to him satisfactorily and at fair charges, a note is taken of it, and the same solicitor is thenceforth employed for the Crown as long as he gives satisfaction; for instance, Messrs. Kelly of Plymouth

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Plymouth have been so employed for nearly half a century.

The occasions, however, are very few in which local professional assistance is required or resorted to for Customs business, the Collectors being generally well informed upon and equal to the duty of conducting such cases. Such, however, is not the case with Board of Trade business, which is novel, diversified, and increasing daily.

The one year's return (a copy of which is sent herewith) illustrates the diversity and extent of Board of Trade* business heretofore conducted by or under the direction of the Solicitor for the Customs, the rapid increase of which cannot be better shown than by the fact that the average number of inquiries into casualties at sea was, until three years ago, about 37 per annum. In 1872 they rose to 50 in the year. In 1873 to 195, and in 1874 to 208 (the number given opposite Head 18 in the Return).

The business arising out of the detention of unseaworthy ships is comparatively modern and increasing.

It will scarcely fail to be observed that there are many heads of business enumerated in the list of Board of Trade business so inseparable from the Customs as regards their conduct and management, that it will be almost impossible to detach them from the office of the Solicitor for the Customs.

Every day's experience (now that the intended transfer is in progress) illustrates the difficulty of severing from the Customs much of the work which the Board of Trade decided to transfer from the Solicitor for the Customs to their newly appointed solicitor. Experience will soon decide the question.

With regard to the question of economy, I do not think it could be carried much further than it has been in the department of the Solicitor for the Customs. It appears by a Return to the House of Commons, and ordered to be printed 11th August 1854, that by changes in the establishment, management, and expenses of the solicitor's office during the five years ending 1853, as compared with the preceding five years, a saving of 22,400 *l.* was effected, although a larger amount of business was transacted.

The figures in that return stand thus:

	£.	£.
Total salaries and emoluments for the five years ending 1848 - -	35,590	
Total salaries and emoluments for the five years ending 1853 - -	27,690	
		7,900
Total supplies disbursed in the five years ending 1848 - - -	42,000	
Total supplies disbursed in the five years ending 1853 - - -	27,500	
		14,500
Total saving in last five years in comparison with the preceding five years - - £.		22,400
Number of convictions and prosecutions in the five years ending 1848 - - -		7,722
Number of convictions and prosecutions in the five years ending 1853 - - -		9,169
Difference in favour of last five years - -		1,447

The savings have gone on increasing ever since, the disbursements in Customs business of the solicitor's office not amounting now to more than one-fifth of the expenditure of the last period shown above.

Those results have been atributable to the systematic dispatch of business and the continual watchfulness observed as to expenditure, and upon no other hypothesis does it appear possible to account either for the large progressive savings or the extraordinary amount of business that has been accomplished in the solicitor's office with a continually diminishing staff.

If the whole were not under the supervision of one responsible head it is more than probable that a very much less satisfactory result would ensue.

F. J. Hamel.

11 June 1875.

* *See* also Memorandum by Solicitor to Board of Trade, p. 72.

(7.) General Post Office.

In answer to the questions of the Committee accompanying their letter of the 28th April, referred to me on the 2nd June instant, I beg to say that the duties of the solicitor may be divided into the following heads:—

No. 1, A.—Arbitrations arising out of telegraph matters, involving the investigation of the claims of the telegraph and railway companies for compensation under the Telegraph Acts; the perusal of voluminous papers and numerous Acts of Parliament, the preparation of the proofs of witnesses and of the briefs used in these cases, and the consideration of and taking up awards and carrying them out, notices of appointment, attendance at the sittings on references, preparation of deeds of grant and conveyance of the undertakings of the companies, cases for the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, and of other counsel. Attending consultations and conferences with them, and the carrying on of a large correspondence with railway companies, solicitors, arbitrators, engineers, actuaries, and other persons which these arbitrations involve, and personal attendance on the persons named.

This class of business seems special to the department, arising under special Acts of Parliament.

B.—Criminal prosecutions, necessitating the examination of witnesses in criminal cases, and the preparation of the instructions for indictments and briefs in such cases, and attending at the Old Bailey Sessions, assize towns, quarter sessions, Middlesex Sessions, and police courts, conducting criminal prosecutions and consultations with counsel. Also a large number of official investigations into the conduct of officers of the establishment not ending in criminal prosecutions.

This class of business seems special to the department, arising under special Acts of Parliament, and requiring special knowledge of the working of the department.

C.—The preparation of a number of cases for the opinion of the law officers of the Crown and other counsel. Consultations with them on questions arising out of the Post Office Telegraph Acts and other statutes, and also on criminal questions arising under the former Acts, and on questions of patents, and the consideration of and advice on many cases of the like nature not requiring counsel's opinion.

This also is, to a considerable extent, special to the department.

D.—Conveyancing. The perusal and examination of abstracts of title to land, the preparation of requisitions thereon and of draft conveyances, deeds of covenant, and declarations and other documents used in effecting the transfer of land, and attending at

This branch of business is such as ordinary solicitors are in the habit of undertaking, but requires some spe-

various places throughout the country examining abstracts of title with the deeds.

The preparation and perusal of hundreds of deeds of grant, deeds of arrangement with railway companies, leases, underleases, licenses, assignments, surrenders, contracts, agreements, bonds, the drawing of abstracts of title, abstracts of leases, notices, and other documents.

cial knowledge of certain Acts of Parliament affecting the Post Office.

The deeds with railway companies arising out of the Telegraph Acts are very special.

E.—Contentious business unconnected with criminal business. The defence of petitions of right, the conduct of actions at law, and the preparation of declaration, affidavits, pleadings, Bills, answers, demurrers, judgments, and other proceedings used in conducting and defending the actions of ejectment, trespass, contract, and others, Chancery suits, proceedings before the Railway Commissioners, extents and other Crown proceedings, &c., which are frequently being brought by and against the department, and the preparation of legal arguments used in showing cause against rules for writs of mandamus, the preparation of special cases, &c. Part of this work arises directly or indirectly out of telegraph business, part out of Parliamentary Post Office business. They involve also many attendances on and consultations with counsel, and at the courts of law and equity.

So much of the business comprised under this "head" is special as involves Crown proceedings, petitions of right, extents, &c.

The personal attention to, and conduct of cases in the county and police courts, or quarter sessions, where counsel are not employed, and attendance at Judges' and Vice Chancellors' chambers on interlocutory proceedings in actions and suits, also in Crown proceedings, and preparing affidavits in support of such proceedings.

F.—Parliamentary business. The perusal of Parliamentary Bills and the preparation of various clauses for insertion therein for protecting the interests of the department. Attending on Parliamentary agents and before Committees, &c. And although I do not undertake the drawing of Bills in Parliament, I have as much to do, or more, in instructing the Parliamentary counsel or his assistants, and attending them at Westminster, as formerly I had to do in aiding the Post Office counsel in work of the same character. I have also to consider and advise on the scope of, and the necessity of, new legislation. The class of matters last mentioned involve of course a considerable correspondence.

This business, though of course peculiar and special, is such as a solicitor of experience in ordinary practice of an extensive scope ought to be able to undertake.

G.—In addition to the above "heads," it will be evident to the Committee that the current daily business involves the perusal of all the official papers referred to the solicitor, and the preparation of minutes and reports upon the legal questions raised therein, and advising the Postmaster General personally, when required, and also through the medium of the secretary and his clerks. The preparation of Treasury Warrants, formerly settled by counsel, are now wholly prepared in my office.

A good deal of this work is special and not such as solicitors are in the habit of undertaking, *e.g.*, the perusal of minutes and reports, the dealings with savings bank matters, &c., but much of it may be done by any solicitor of ordinary ability, and all of it by any solicitor who will take the time and trouble to master it.

There are also necessarily new duties thrown upon the solicitor, arising out of the new departments of public utility undertaken by the Post Office. I have to attend meetings of creditors, to confer and correspond with engineers, accountants, actuaries, and directors of railway companies, depositors in savings banks, or their representatives, persons interested in Post Office annuities and life policies; and a much larger proportion of the public finds its way into my office than in former years.

H.—Accounts. In addition to the above I have to keep the cash accounts of the office, comprising payments to counsel and to large numbers of witnesses, examination of agents' accounts, &c., and the stamping of deeds, bonds, and Post Office contracts.

This is work any solicitor ought to be able to do.

2. The solicitor receives instructions from the Postmaster General, through the secretary generally, by means of minutes of the secretary, mostly short, on the official papers. In order to get at the facts and understand the instructions I have to peruse the official papers, often very voluminous, and often to consult the secretaries or their clerks personally. There is very rarely any attempt at condensing the materials, and though in some few cases this is done, and in some branches very well done, it is absolutely necessary to carefully peruse every paper in order to arrive accurately at the state of the facts, and the real requirements of the case. Sometimes I receive instructions from the Postmaster General direct. Not unfrequently my instructions come from certain heads of departments who are supposed to represent the secretary, and this is often convenient, and saves time in pressing matters.

In cases of immediate pressure, or where nice questions of policy are involved, I frequently receive instructions from the secretaries verbally, or from the heads of departments. In telegraph matters, for the first seven years of the work, this was constantly the case with Mr. Scudamore, and indeed without such communications business of urgent importance, involving large results, cannot be satisfactorily conducted.

3. The solictor generally advises the Postmaster General by means of written reports and opinions on the official papers referred to him by the secretary. In some cases the solicitor advises orally, and, as stated in the answer to Question 2, in important and pressing matters this often becomes imperatively necessary, especially in telegraph matters.

The solicitor's opinions and reports are addressed to "the secretary." The solicitor also advises the Postmaster General, through the heads of departments, orally, and in writing, and the solicitor advises the Postmaster General himself, orally, when required.

4. It appears from the register of papers in the solicitor's office that during the term named 13,580 references were made to the solicitor. Besides these there are references on criminal matters which are too pressing to admit of the delay incurred in registration in the secretaries' office, and others of too private a nature to be registered, and which are sent to the solicitor direct from the office where the business originated. I find from the officers of the Missing Letter Department that the papers so sent from that office alone may be fairly estimated at over 2,500 per annum, and if to this figure are added the papers that being pressing, or for other

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reasons are sent in without registration, and which amount by estimate to another 1,000 or nearly per annum, we arrive at a gross total of upwards of 24,000 references to the solicitor within the time specified. This is irrespective of oral advice and conferences with secretaries, heads of departments, and others.

The written references are in the shape of minutes or questions on the official papers or simply references "to the solicitor."

During this period the solicitor consulted the law officers of the Crown on criminal matters 125 times, and the law officers and other counsel have been frequently consulted on other matters, by far the greater portion of such cases being on matters arising out of the acquisition of the telegraphs. I cannot now give the number of cases.

5. Agents are not employed except in the preliminary examinations before the magistrates in the country where the prosecutions are not of that importance as to require the personal attendance of a member of the solicitor's staff. All prosecutions at the quarter sessions and assizes are conducted personally from the solicitor's office.

When agents are employed, it is left to the discretion of the postmasters of the town to select the attorney, or to that of the travelling officer of the Missing Letter Department, who may be engaged in the case. Copies of the depositions are afterwards obtained, and the briefs and indictments are prepared in the solicitor's office. These agents do not hold fixed appointments, but are retained from time to time.

In consequence of the technicality of the evidence in some of the prosecutions, especially in savings bank frauds and embezzlements (where a personal knowledge of the mode in which the business is conducted is often essential), more cases than formerly are now conducted, even in their preliminary stages before magistrates in the country, direct from my office.

W. H. Ashurst.

9 June 1875.

(8.) Treasury.

The Treasury Solicitor's duties may be roughly classed under two principal heads, I., Civil; II., Criminal.

He conducts the legal business, both civil and criminal, for, and advises on all questions referred to him by, the following departments:—

Name of Office.	*Nature and Date of Authority.*
Treasury Foreign Office Colonial Office Home Office, including Police Commissioner's Privy Council Office Board of Trade Paymaster General's Office Privy Seal Office Stationery Office	Treasury Minute, 18 Mar. 1842.
Public Record Office	Treasury Letter, 4 July 1853.
Registrar General's Office	Ditto - 29 Jan. 1844.
London Gazette Office	Ditto - 23 Oct. 1848.
Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital	Ditto - 10 Feb. 1849.
Mint	Treasury Minute, 3 Apr. 1849.
Inspector of Prisons Lord Chamberlain's Office	Ditto.
Queen's Prison	Treasury Letter, 12 June 1851.

In the above list are not mentioned all the departments subordinate to the Treasury and the Home Office, whose business is referred to th solicitor through those departments, some officer having ceased to exist, and others more recently constituted have not been included in Treasury Minutes.

The Board of Trade has recently had a separate solicitor appointed, but the criminal business still comes through the Home Office to the Treasury Solicitor.

The Solicitor to the Treasury is also the Solicitor to the Home Office, this department referring all matters to him direct and not through the Treasury, while all the other departments above mentioned communicate with him through their Lordships, with the exception of the Paymaster General and the Gazette Office; the reason for this being that the questions arising in these departments are usually of a nature requiring immediate action, *e.g.*, whether a bill presented for payment should be honoured, and such like; whether a particular form of advertisement should be inserted in a forthcoming number of the Gazette.

The Attorney General also claims and exercises the right of giving instructions to the Treasury Solicitor without the intervention of the Treasury.

The civil business coming from the various departments above mentioned may be roughly classified and described as follows:—

(1.) Municipal corporation and burial boards work.
(2.) Deceased British subjects.
(3.) Peerage cases.
(4.) Patent cases.
(5.) Privy Council cases (appeals).
(6.) Felons' goods.
(7.) Assignment of pensions, &c.
(8.) Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Orders in Council.
(9.) Bank charters, renewals of.
(10.) Examination of bills of costs.
(11.) Certificates of exoneration.
(12.) Remission of jury fines and forfeited recognizances.
(13.) Bonds of indemnity, lost bills of exchange, &c.
(14.) Defence of civil actions brought against Government officials.
(15.) Metropolitan Board of Works, loans by.
(16.) Bonds given by railway companies.
(17.) Miscellaneous.
(18.) Administration of intestates' and bastards' estates.

(1.) In pursuance of the provisions of various statutes, municipal corporations cannot alienate their real estate without the sanction of the Lords of the Treasury. When that sanction has been obtained, the drafts of the several instruments (conveyances, mortgages, &c.) are approved in the Solicitor's Department on behalf of their Lordships. The main points to be noted are that no property other than that mentioned in the memorial is dealt with, that the stipulations as to price, rent, &c., are correctly embodied in the draft, and that in cases of mortgages the repayment of the mortgage money is duly provided for. The deeds are then executed by two of the Lords.

Corporations are also authorised under various Acts to charge borough funds and rates with loans for

for public libraries, prisons, washhouses, places of recreation, &c., and in all these cases the instruments effecting the charge are settled in the Solicitor's Department.

Burial boards moreover, raise money with *Treasury sanction* on charges of poor rates for providing burial grounds, &c., and these charges are also approved by the Treasury Solicitor on behalf of the Lords before execution by two of their Lordships.

(2.) Inquiries are made to ascertain the next of kin of any British subjects dying abroad, whose effects, having been realised by the British consul at the port or other place where such party has died, are by the consul remitted to the Lords of the Treasury and paid over by them according to the solicitor's advice.

(3, 4, 5.) Counsel are instructed by the Treasury Solicitor, and all necessary information and assistance furnished by the department. In Privy Council appeals (from the decision of English courts in India, China, Constantinople, and the colonies) the whole case is managed here by the Treasury Solicitor.

(6.) Previous to the Act abolishing forfeiture for felony, 33 & 34 Vict. c. 23 (1870), the forfeited property was recovered by the solicitor, and, as a rule, granted by the Lords, subject to deductions, by Royal Warrant or Treasury Letter, either to the felon himself or to his next of kin. The administration of the convict's property, as regulated by that Act, is not worked through the Treasury Solicitor, excepting so far as being called upon occasionally to advise the Home Office on applications on behalf of convicts. [It is believed that the Act does not work at all.]

The old law, however, continues in operation as to forfeiture before 14th July 1870, and some amount of correspondence still goes on.

(7.) It was at one time the practice for the question of the legal assignability of the pension to be investigated by the solicitor, and the rights of assignees to receive payment under the particular assignment determined. At present the solicitor advises their Lordships on all applications relating to the payment of pensions.

(8.) The schemes of Ecclesiastical Commissioners for the assignment of district or consolidated chapelries, for the division of parishes, &c., are examined by the Treasury Solicitor to ascertain that the Commissioners are in each case acting within their statutory powers, and that the documents themselves are properly prepared. This work was, till recently, done by the Attorney and Solicitor General, and the Queen's Advocate.

(9.) Draft supplementary charters to banks and other corporations are prepared or revised here, modifications in the original charters, suggested either by the Treasury or by the parties, are considered, and the draft charters finally corrected are submitted for approval by the Attorney and Solicitor General.

(10.) Costs incurred by factory and colliery inspectors and by public departments (Lunacy Commissioners, Board of Trade, Commissioners of Police, &c.), are referred to the solicitor and examined in his department; also costs for prosecuting fraudulent bankrupts. The future conduct of these last-named prosecutions is now under consideration.

(11.) These are certificates issued by the Treasury under Act of Parliament in respect of the property of Crown debtors which they have contracted to sell or mortgage. The certificate remedies the defect in the title of the vendor caused by the registration at the Common Pleas, of the bond to which he is a party.

(12.) The merits of applications for remission of jury fines are investigated by the Treasury Solicitor, and then reports made to their Lordships as to the mode of remission; reports are also made as to the remission of forfeited recognisances.

(13.) These are bonds prepared at the instance of the Paymaster General to indemnify the Treasury on authorising payment of Government bills which have been lost.

(14.) An alternative course is adopted in these cases; sometimes the defence is conducted by the Treasury Solicitor (through Messrs. Raven and Hare, the agents of the department), sometimes the defence is left in the hands of the private solicitor of the defendant, the Treasury undertaking to pay the reasonable costs.

(15.) The Metropolitan Board of Works are authorised to advance money with Treasury sanction, to vestries and district boards, for effecting drainage works, &c. The draft mortgages are approved by the solicitor on behalf of their Lordships.

(16.) Bonds given by railway companies. Until within the last five or six years, it was usual to insert in all Railway Bills a section enabling the company to obtain a transfer from the Court of Chancery of the deposit made by the company in accordance with the Standing Orders, on giving a bond, with sureties, to the satisfaction of the Treasury Solicitor. These bonds were prepared here. These bonds, however, are not now given. But we retain here several old bonds, and have occasionally to assign them to official liquidators and companies, who have obtained warrants of abandonment from the Board of Trade, and are in course of liquidation.

(17.) It is not easy to give within reasonable limits, a statement of that portion of the civil work which can only be classified as miscellaneous business. *There are about* 750 *references from the Treasury annually.* Many of them relate to the branches of business above enumerated, but the residue comprises such subjects as—construction of Acts of Parliament, especially as to loans of public money, questions as to treasure trove, preparation of cases for the opinion of the law officers, disputed claims of officers of courts to allowances settled by statute, distribution of sums awarded by foreign Governments in respect of losses sustained by British subjects. These investigations entail very considerable correspondence, and require the decision of the solicitor on questions of law and fact, *e.g.*, the payment of the Washington claims and the Virginius indemnity are now in the department. Preparation of warrants to be issued by their Lordships under Acts of Parliament, preparation of warrants for the grant of annuities to members of the Royal Family, &c.

These Treasury references, moreover, do not relate exclusively to work which is originated in the Treasury itself, but to a variety of matters which come officially under Treasury review in consequence of the relation of that department

Appendix 1.

to many other branches of the service; and owing to the power of control over many public bodies imposed on the Treasury by the Legislature.

18. While the business under other heads fluctuates considerably, the administration business is continuous and more considerable than that under any other single head.

A compendious abstract by Mr. F. Chance, of the procedure, will be found in the Appendix at page 42 of my Report of 13th June 1871, on Law Officers' fees which is in print, and before the Committee. Under 16 Vict. c. 3, Her Majesty, by warrant in each particular case, appoints the Treasury Solicitor nominee to administer the estate. The Solicitor, therefore, being the sworn administrator, cannot delegate his discretion, and therefore cannot receive material assistance from the Assistant Solicitor, and it has been the practice for many years for one particular officer of the department to take charge of this head of business under the Solicitor.

Mr. Bamford, who recently retired after nearly 50 years' service, did this duty under Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Greenwood. Since Mr. Bamford's retirement, Mr. Crispin, the senior assistant, has taken charge of this head of business.

The following are the amounts of the bills of costs in administration and escheats charge by the Treasury Solicitor for the work done by him as solicitor in the administration of the various estates, and which are credited to the public as "Exchequer extra receipts":—

	£	s.	d.
1871 - -	898	15	8
1872 - -	957	—	—
1873 - -	1,166	18	7
1874 - -	1,475	17	5

Mr. Crispin will be able, should the Committee think fit, to furnish full particulars and explanations on all questions connected with these administrations.

References.

In the three years ending 31st March 1875, there were 2,407 references from the Treasury and other departments, and 662 from the Home Office. During the same period there were 134 administration cases, 660 municipal corporation cases, in addition to the 2,407 mentioned above, and 202 cases laid before the law officers (exclusive of cases as to the disposition of escheated property), most of which arose out of the 2,407 and 662 mentioned above. But it should be stated that the practice which pravails in some public departments of registering under a separate number, *every* paper that is received, is not followed in the Solicitor's Department. The *original* reference or letter of instructions is registered, but not the subsequent correspondence with departments or individuals in connection therewith. This fact must be borne in mind to the extent to which the *number of references* is adopted as a criterion of the amount of business transacted.

In addition to the law officers other counsel are frequently referred to, both in civil and in criminal matters. In the latter the references comprise cases for opinion as to the nature of charges to be preferred, and for opinions on evidence, instructions to draw indictments. In the former, in which class of business the references to counsel are not so numerous, the cases relate to the sufficiency of evidence in support of escheats, to questions arisisg out of administrations, and occasionally municipal corporations business, assignments of leasehold property, &c., &c.

The references to the law officers, which are for the most part made only in pursuance of *express directions* from the Treasury or the Home Secretary, relate to every variety of business.

The last few cases, which may be regarded as average specimens, were as follows:—

Infanticide - -	(As to Bills in Parliament to amend the law relating to.)
Severn Fishery - -	(As to byelaws.)
St. Alban's - -	(As to grant of wine licenses.)
Mr. Pym Yeatman -	(As to charges brought against the Record Office.)
Trades Unions - -	(As to Registration of.)
Washington Claims -	(As to proposed Bill relating to certain disputed claims.)
Hillsborough Fort -	(Continuance of grant made by Charles II.)
Major Lumley - -	(Application to the Secretary of State to institute prosecutions under circumstances stated by him.)
Extradition Treaties -	(Many references within the last two or three years.)

Agents.

Messrs. Raven & Hare are the agents of the department in respect of all *Chancery* business, and also act as agents in respect of *Common Law* business connected with the prosecution or defence of civil actions, taking all technical steps, such as serving writs, filing pleadings, &c., on their own authority as agents, and acting, in other respects, under the instructions of the Treasury Solicitor and of counsel concerned in the particular case.

They accept service of all notices, &c., in Chancery proceedings, in which the Attorney General may be made a party, as representing the Crown, act under the advice of the Attorney General's regularly appointed counsel (his Chancery devil), and, for the most part, in respect of *Chancery* matters, conduct the business with only an occasional reference to the Treasury Solicitor.

Their remuneration in respect of Chancery business is arranged as follows:—

The Treasury Solicitor pays all their disbursements (including certain small allowances for office expenses, other than salaries) out of the vote for "Law Charges."

All sums received by them as costs out of court are paid over by them in full to the Treasury Solicitor, by whom they are accounted for as "Exchequer extra receipts."

They furnish a half-yearly account showing—.

(1.) All disbursements for the period in question:

(2.) All receipts from court for costs in respect of cases brought to a conclusion during the period in question;

(3.) The expenditure *out of pocket* in respect of the cases comprised under head (2); and

(4.) The difference, being the *profits*, between (2) and (3).

They retain one-*half* of these profits, the Treasury being credited with the other half.

The above account comprises only Chancery cases in which costs are received out of court.

In respect of *Common Law* business where Raven

Raven & Hare prosecute or defend actions, &c., they make out an account at *half* the usual professional charges, in accordance with the general practice of solicitors in *agency* cases, which account is paid under Treasury sanction. They include also in this latter account, their charges, on the agency scale, in those Chancery cases in which *nothing* is received from the court.

This arrangement is of very old standing, and is (in my judgment) advantageous to the public.

If no such arrangement existed, the court work now done by Messrs. Raven & Hare would have to be done in the Treasury Solicitor's Department, which would have to be increased to discharge it properly, and there is no sufficient constant work of this description to employ a staff of clerks such as would be kept by a private firm for this purpose, to keep them up to the practice of the day, which is constantly changing.

Books, Registers, &c.

The books kept in the Department are,—

1. *Report Book.*—In this all reports to the Treasury are entered.
2. *Treasury Letter Book.*—Containing the correspondence relating to all business referred from the Treasury.
3. *Administration Letter Book.*—For correspondence in administration, escheat, and felons' cases.
4. *Home Office Letter Book.*—For letters relating to criminal business undertaken by Home Office authority and for reports to the Home Office.

4*a*. *Mint Letter Book.*—For correspondence in Mint prosecutions.

5. *Treasury*, and
6. *Home Office Registers.*—In which references from Treasury and Home Office are registered.

6*a*. *Prosecution Register.*
6*b*. *Mint Prosecution Register.*
7. *Patent Register.*
8. *Municipal Corporation* - Sub-register. *Deceased* *British Subject* - } *Registers*, for the three classes of business named.
9. *Administration* -

10. *Case Book* } Being books for the entry of cases, &c., sent to counsel, and for recording all *counsels' fees.*
11. *Fee Book* }

12. *Opinion Book.*—In which opinions of law officers and other counsel are entered.
13. *Cost Book.*—Containing the costs in administration cases.
14. *Warrant Book.*—For the entry of Royal warrants granting *real* estate.
15. *Petty Cash Book.*—In which petty payments and receipts are entered, whether for *law charges* or for administration business.

These books are exclusive of the *Books of Account*, which are,—

16, 17. *Two Ledgers* { One for law charges. One for administrations.

18, 19. *Two Payable* and 20, 21. *Two Receivable* } *Order Books*, in which all payments and receipts for both services are entered.

II.—Criminal Business.

The Solicitor, as a rule, attends to the civil business and that coming from the Treasury; the Assistant Solicitor to the criminal business and that coming from the Home Office; Mr. Hodgson, the Principal Assistant, to the coin prosecutions. He assists also in all the other business both civil and criminal.

With respect to the criminal business I would refer to my Report of 31st May 1872, "On Coin "Prosecutions and Criminal Business of the "Solicitor's Department," which is in print and before the Committee.

At pages 5, 11, and 14, will be found particulars with respect to the employment of agents by the Treasury Solicitor.

None of these agents (with the exception of Messrs. Wontner, the London agents,) hold fixed appointments, but are retained from time to time as occasion requires by the solicitor on his own responsibility.

When the solicitor is satisfied with the way in which the business is done, he sends all his cases to the same agent at a particular town, but not otherwise. He has recently discontinued to employ his Birmingham agent, and now sends the Mint and other business to a different firm in that town.

The Solicitor to the Treasury is authorised to employ Messrs. Wontner & Sons, Solicitors, of Cloak-lane, City, as his agents in all police prosecutions within the metropolitan district where he thinks it requisite.

Messrs. Wontner allow him one-half their charges as agency.

The costs are made out as if to a private client, one-half of each charge being carried into an inner column, and the total deducted from the gross amount of the bill.

This is an advantageous arrangement for the public, for the following reasons:—

In *Common Law and Chancery* proceedings the town agent of a country solicitor allows him half his charges, *i.e.*, the client whose business is in hand pays the full charges, half of which (if transacted in town by the town agent) are received by the country solicitor, half by the town agent; but in *criminal* matters in London (in which only a small number of solicitors are engaged, who act in many cases as the agents of other London solicitors), it is customary to allow one-third as agency, two-thirds of the charges paid by the client being received by the criminal law solicitor, one-third by the solicitor bringing the business. Messrs. Wontner conduct such of the Treasury business as is placed in their hands at half charges, and it would not be possible to make a *cheaper* arrangement.

Their bills are carefully taxed in the Solicitor's Department before being reported for payment.

The arrangement was communicated to the Treasury by my reports of 30th January and 15th February 1871.

The Home Office letter referring to the arrangement is dated 26th March 1870.

A copy of the correspondence respecting the appointment of Messrs. Wontner is sent therewith for reference. I would refer especially to my reports of 15th February and 11th April 1871, as containing a full explanation of this arrangement.

Other particulars respecting the criminal business will be found at page 11, and relating to the present constitution and staff of the Solicitor's Department, at page 4 of the printed report to which I have above referred.

A. K. Stephenson.

26 June 1875.

Appendix 2.

Appendix 2.

Statement showing the Estimated Total and Net Cost of the Conduct of Legal Business of Public Departments in *England* for 1875.

		Salaries.*	Fees and other Law Charges. †	Total Cost.	Miscellaneous Receipts carried to Exchequer.‡	Net Cost.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Law Officers	Attorney General	7,000 – –	– –	7,000 – –	(say) 300 – –	6,700 – –
	Solicitor General	6,000 – –	– –	6,000 – –	(say) 300 – –	5,700 – –
	Dr. Deane	2,000 – –	– –	2,000 – –	Nil – –	2,000 – –
Public Departments *with Legal Establishments*	Office of Works	2,985 – –	2,755 – –	5,740 – –	73 – –	5,667 – –
	Office of Woods	3,060 – –	3,700 – –	6,760 – –	2,000 – –	4,760 – –
	Board of Trade	1,974 – –	21,650 – –	23,624 –	(Included in Customs Return.)	23,624 – –
	War Office	2,850 – –	3,000 – –	5,850 – –	37 – –	5,813 – –
	Admiralty	2,900 – –	5,638 – –	8,538 – –	1,929 – –	6,609 – –
	Board of Inland Revenue	13,995 – –	9,000 – –	22,995 – –	17,535 – –	5,460 – –
	Board of Customs	5,520 – –	6,000 – –	11,520 – –	1,076 – –	10,444 – –
	General Post Office	5,087 – –	5,000 – –	10,087 – –	45 – –	10,042 – –
	Treasury	8,796 – –	15,000 – –	23,796 – –	4,500 – –	19,296 – –
Public Departments *without Legal Establishments*	Copyhold, &c., Commissioners.	Nil – –	200 – –	200 – –	63 – –	137 – –
	Audit Office	„ – –	30 – –	30 – –	Nil – –	30 – –
	Local Government Board	„ – –	3,000 – –	3,000 – –	„ – –	3,000 – –
	Lunacy Commissioners	„ – –	700 – –	700 – –	„ – –	700 – –
	Public Works Loan Board	600 – –	250 – –	850 – –	„ – –	850 – –
	£.	62,767 – –	75,923 – –	138,690 – –	27,858 – –	110,832 – –

* *Salaries.*—The amounts in this column are taken from the Estimates for 1875–6.

† *Fees and other Law Charges.*—These amounts are likewise taken from the Estimates for 1875–6.

‡ *Miscellaneous Receipts carried to the Exchequer.*—The receipts from law officers are *estimated* only. The payments made into the Exchequer by the different public departments are calculated on the average amounts received during the last few years.

N.B.—The expense of *administration cases* and *divorce interventions* are not included in this statement. About 40,000 *l.* per annum is paid into the Exchequer as the Crown's share in administration cases.

LOAN FUND BOARD OF IRELAND.

THIRTY-NINTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

LOAN FUND BOARD OF IRELAND,

PURSUANT TO THE ACT 6 & 7 VICT., CAP. 91,

FOR 1876.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

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THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT.

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LOAN FUND BOARD OF IRELAND.

In conformity with their prior Reports, the Loan Fund Board submit the following Summary of the Operations of Loan Funds in Ireland during the past Year:—

Counties.	Number of Societies.	Amount Circulated during the Year 1876.	Number of Loans in 1876.	Gross Profit.	Interest on Capital, Expenses of Management, Bad Debts, and Loss on Notes.	Net Loss.	Net Profit.
		£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	1	11,699	1,597	286 11 3	255 0 9	–	31 10 6
Armagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carlow,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cavan,	1	14,384	1,097	318 6 8	235 7 11	–	82 18 9
Clare,	1	1,976	471	59 2 11	81 9 10	22 6 11	–
Cork,	8	21,974	5,059	644 19 1	481 14 9	0 12 9	163 17 2
Donegal,	5	43,740	7,942	1,399 7 6	1,117 6 10	–	273 0 6
Down,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fermanagh,	6	76,211	11,175	2,025 11 10	1,467 7 3	–	557 9 1
Galway,	1	745	242	29 4 1	27 7 2	–	2 3 11
Kerry,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kildare,	2	5,619	1,125	235 18 2	235 5 10	–	0 12 4
Kilkenny,	4	6,622	2,025	209 19 1	182 5 9	6 11 0	34 6 8
King's,	2	10,417	3,002	376 11 9	368 0 4	6 11 4	14 13 9
Leitrim,	1	3,974	946	89 18 10	91 15 8	1 16 10	–
Limerick,	5	23,159	4,431	559 9 1	493 5 2	4 10 11	70 14 10
Londonderry,	2	29,429	5,261	913 6 9	800 5 5	–	113 1 4
Longford,	1	6,977	1,313	242 4 7	182 2 9	–	60 1 10
Louth,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mayo,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Meath,	1	6,233	1,304	161 10 6	142 0 5	–	19 10 1
Monaghan,	1	751	–	16 11 1	54 7 6	–	–
Queen's,	8	46,415	10,194	1,442 3 6	1,213 15 3	–	228 8 3
Roscommon,	1	11,428	2,216	342 17 11	282 19 3	–	59 18 8
Sligo,	3	19,449	4,465	617 10 9	502 15 6	–	118 12 3
Tipperary,	7	60,719	15,090	1,942 16 0	1,462 7 7	19 19 6	500 7 11
Tyrone,	11	82,076	14,196	2,670 11 0	2,466 13 1	16 0 9	219 18 9
Waterford,	1	6,811	1,416	225 5 1	205 19 11	–	19 5 2
Westmeath,	2	9,497	2,249	295 18 11	271 17 8	20 16 0	44 17 3
Wexford,	3	10,280	2,780	368 2 2	389 14 2	65 8 5	43 16 5
Wicklow,	4	6,434	1,423	263 4 8	232 16 7	8 1 11	38 9 8
Total,	82	517,010	102,639	15,737 2 4	13,244 2 4	172 16 4	2,696 15 1

The following Table shows the comparative operations of Loan Funds from the period of the Board's First Report :—

Years.	—	No. of Societies Transmitting Annual Accounts.	Amount Circulated.	Total Circulation.	Number of Loans issued, or of Pledges received.	Total Number of Loans and Pledges.	Net Profit applicable to Charity and Reserve Fund.	Total Profit.
			£	£			£	£
1838	In the Returns of these years the Loan Funds and Monts de Piété were not separately classified,	50	–	180,526	–	148,528	–	2,547
1839		125	–	816,473	–	352,469	–	11,047
1840		215	–	1,164,046	–	463,750	–	15,477
1841	Loan Funds, 268 Monts de Piété, 8	276	1,438,598 61,935	1,500,533	411,303 351,408	762,711	14,853 –	14,853
1842	Loan Funds, 300 Monts de Piété, 7	307	1,691,871 46,196	1,738,067	488,702 293,985	782,687	18,967 –	18,967
1843	Loan Funds, 298 Monts de Piété, 7	305	1,650,963 30,878	1,681,841	490,870 178,528	669,398	14,149 –	14,149
1844	Loan Funds, 259 Monts de Piété, 4	263	1,702,918 5,801	1,708,719	488,207 42,632	530,839	8,949 98	9,047
1845	Loan Funds, 255 Monts de Piété, 5	260	1,857,457 12,880	1,870,337	507,339 85,319	592,658	9,695 67	9,762
1846	Loan Funds, 250 Monts de Piété, 5	255	1,770,397 8,194	1,778,591	470,291 48,792	519,083	8,332 72	8,404
1847	Loan Funds, 228 Monts de Piété, 4	232	863,647 3,468	867,115	231,101 21,550	252,651	– –	–
1848	Loan Funds, 177 Monts de Piété, 1	178	717,865 1,269	719,134	190,407 10,948	201,355	– –	–
1849	Loan Funds, 160 Monts de Piété, 1	161	649,934 1,393	651,327	175,673 9,452	185,125	761 28	789
1850	Loan Funds, 132 Monts de Piété, 1	133	662,794 1,238	664,032	189,235 8,099	197,334	1,880 19	1,899
1851	Loan Funds, 123 Monts de Piété, 1	124	712,073 1,512	713,585	191,050 9,861	200,911	2,992 –	2,992
1852	Loan Funds, 113 Monts de Piété, 1	114	739,056 1,450	740,506	191,870 9,461	201,331	5,962 14	5,976
1853	Loan Funds, 112 Monts de Piété, 1	113	842,803 1,208	844,011	210,622 7,734	218,356	6,878 5	6,883
1854	Loan Funds,*	115	–	870,024	–	208,917	6,258	7,253
1855	Loan Funds,	113	–	883,321	–	208,655	7,324	8,037
1856	Loan Funds,	115	–	917,686	–	202,420	5,875	6,527
1857	Loan Funds,	111	–	929,653	–	204,394	7,035	7,816
1858	Loan Funds,	111	–	930,170	–	200,200	6,714	7,459
1859	Loan Funds,	112	–	936,217	–	201,807	6,093	6,769
1860	Loan Funds,	110	–	917,737	–	198,355	5,727	6,363
1861	Loan Funds,	105	–	826,774	–	182,067	5,114	5,682
1862	Loan Funds,	105	–	719,400	–	163,327	3,294	3,660
1863	Loan Funds,	104	–	692,951	–	155,067	1,868	2,075
1864	Loan Funds,	98	–	636,331	–	147,816	1,642	1,824
1865	Loan Funds,	97	–	615,786	–	141,051	1,637	1,818
1866	Loan Funds,	94	–	597,491	–	134,447	1,545	1,716
1867	Loan Funds,	93	–	582,216	–	130,328	2,798	3,108
1868	Loan Funds,	90	–	581,437	–	128,074	3,048	3,386
1869	Loan Funds,	88	–	586,468	–	125,922	2,897	3,218
1870	Loan Funds,	88	–	565,422	–	121,078	2,830	3,144
1871	Loan Funds,	81	–	542,295	–	115,095	2,615	2,905
1872	Loan Funds,	78	–	524,821	–	108,722	2,773	3,081
1873	Loan Funds,	80	–	520,714	–	106,195	2,670	2,966
1874	Loan Funds,	82	–	523,048	–	107,173	2,617	2,907
1875	Loan Funds,	81	–	517,359	–	103,860	2,515	2,795
1876	Loan Funds,	82	–	517,010	–	102,639	2,427	2,696

* From 1853 Monts de Piété ceased to exist connected with Loan Funds.
From the gross amount of yearly net profits by the 44th section of the Loan Fund Act, one-tenth of that amount was required to be applied annually to a reserve fund for the security of the Debenture holders.

The number of Loan Funds in 1876 on Board's Register was 82, being 1 more than in the preceding year.

The circulation of Loan Funds throughout the country connected with the Board in 1876 amounted to £517,010; it fell short of that of the preceding year by the sum of £349.

The capital of Loan Funds actually working in 1876 amounted to £140,175; it fell short of that of the preceding year by the sum of £2,703.

The number of loans made in 1876 was 102,639; it fell short of that of the preceding year by 1,221.

The number of Notes sold by the Board in 1876, at 2*d.* each, was 102,900; it fell short of that of the preceding year by 5,500.

The produce of the sale of Notes in 1876 was £857 10*s.*; showing a decrease, as compared with that of 1875, of £45 16*s.* 8*d.*

The number of Debentures sold in 1876 by the Board, at 1*s.* each, was 149; the produce of the sale of which was £7 9*s.* There was a decrease in the number sold, as compared with 1875, of 26, and in the produce of the sale, of £1 6*s.*

The Gross Profits derived by Local Societies from Discount, Fines, Sale of Application Papers and Cards, in 1876, amounted to £15,737 2*s.* 4*d.*; they exceeded the amount derived from the same sources in 1875 by £48 8*s.* 9*d.*

The amount of Fines (one of the above-named items) in 1876 was £3,788 17*s.* 5*d.*; showing an increase, as compared with the same item in 1875, of £209 10*s.* 3*d.*

The amount of Surplus Profits applied to charitable or useful purposes in the several localities of Loan Funds, in 1876, was £2,140 18*s.* 10*d.*; showing an increase of such grants in that year, as compared with 1875, of £706 11*s.* 3*d.*

The Board's Income in 1876, derived from ordinary sources of Revenue, was—

Sale of Notes, Debentures, and Cards,	£865 5 2
Interest on Funds invested in Government Stock,	99 5 8
Total,	£964 10 10

The Ordinary Income of 1876 fell short of that of the preceding year by the sum of £33 0*s.* 2*d.*

The Board's Expenditure in 1876 was £830 9*s.*; it exceeded that of 1875 by the sum of £11 10*s.* 10½*d.*, caused by increase of Income Tax on Salaries of Board's Officers, and also of law costs.

The total Income from above-mentioned sources being	£964 10 10
The total Expenditure	830 9 0
Excess of Income over Expenditure	£134 1 10

It is to be observed that the decrease in Board's income necessarily follows the decrease in the operations of Loan Funds for many years past, as will be seen by the following table:—

Amount of Loan Fund Circulation throughout Ireland from the year 1843, the date of passing of Act 6 & 7 Vic., cap. 91, to 1876:

1843	£1,681,841
1844	1,708,719
1845	1,870,337
1846	1,778,591
1847	867,115
1848	719,134
1849	651,327
1850	664,032
1851	713,585
1852	740,506
1853	844,011
1854	870,024
1855	883,321
1856	917,686
1857	929,653
1858	930,170
1859	936,217
1860	917,737
1861	826,774
1862	719,400
1863	692,951
1864	636,331
1865	615,786
1866	597,491
1867	582,216
1868	581,437
1869	586,468
1870	565,422
1871	542,295
1872	524,821
1873	520,714
1874	523,048
1875	517,359
1876	517,010

The falling-off in the circulation of Loan Funds in the course of 33 years from the commencement of the Institution in 1843 to the end of 1876,

Amounts to no less than £1,164,831

The most remarkable diminution in the circulation of Loan Funds was—

From the year 1845, when it amounted to . .	£1,870,337
To the year 1847, when it fell to . . .	867,115

So that a falling-off of upwards of One Million sterling may be fairly attributed to the famine year in 1845, and its results, largely increased mortality and extensive emigration, in the two succeeding years.

The diminution in the circulation of Loan Funds in the past quarter of a century to the lowest amount it reached, in 1876, which was £517,010, may be attributed partly to alteration for the better in the circumstances of that portion of the industrious agricultural

poor of Ireland which constituted the borrower class of Loan Funds; but largely it must be ascribed to the practice which has been adopted by the Branch Banks throughout the country to a large extent, issuing loans so low as £10, and even £5, to borrowers of the class of small farmers and dealers on a small scale, who could only heretofore get loans of such small amounts from Loan Funds.

(Signed) ERNE, K.P.
BELMORE, K.C.M.G.
TALBOT DE MALAHIDE.
W. H. F. COGAN, P.C., M.P.
JAMES POWER, Bart.
RICHARD R. WINGFIELD, J.P.
JOHN LENTAIGNE, C.B.
T. MAXWELL HUTTON, J.P.
PATRICK SWEETMAN, J.P.
WALTER SWEETMAN, J.P.
THOMAS HINCKS, A.M., *Archdeacon.*

(Countersigned)

RICHARD ROBERT MADDEN, *Secretary.*

APPENDIX

Synoptical Table, exhibiting the Operations of the

Counties.	Number of Societies Reporting in 1876.	Amount of Capital to be Accounted for on 31st December, 1876.	Actual Amount of Capital Working on 31st December, 1876.	Total Amount Circulated in 1876.	Number of Loans issued in 1876.	Sum in Borrowers' hands on 31st December, 1876, exclusive of Bad Debts.	Sum in Treasurers' hands on 31st December, 1876.	Amount of Discount received in 1876.	Amount of Fines received in 1876.
		£	£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	1	4,684	4,667	11,699	1,597	3,105 12 0	1,566 6 8	194 19 8	33 2 7
Armagh,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carlow,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cavan,	1	4,052	4,047	14,384	1,997	3,612 4 0	437 3 11	239 14 8	65 9 0
Clare,	1	586	557	1,976	471	454 5 0	131 4 10	49 3 7	6 0 10
Cork,	8	6,110	5,985	21,974	5,059	4,771 8 0	1,314 13 4	409 11 8	190 9 2
Donegal,	5	12,881	12,797	43,740	7,942	12,075 9 0	785 11 6	997 10 6	314 18 6
Down,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fermanagh,	6	19,267	18,654	76,211	11,175	18,010 0 0	1,240 9 1	1,564 11 4	366 10 8
Galway,	1	711	537	745	242	358 4 0	353 8 9	18 12 6	4 2 6
Kerry,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare,	2	1,514	1,492	5,619	1,125	1,273 11 0	237 1 9	162 16 8	61 5 1
Kilkenny,	4	1,922	1,903	6,622	2,025	1,638 10 0	282 10 6	111 4 0	86 1 2
King's,	2	2,425	2,409	10,417	3,002	2,316 2 0	99 17 11	219 7 10	131 19 10
Leitrim,	1	1,084	1,080	3,974	946	1,056 8 0	25 17 9	66 4 8	15 16 6
Limerick,	5	7,419	7,227	23,159	4,431	5,040 0 0	2,374 6 3	372 17 1	110 18 7
Londonderry,	2	7,516	7,421	29,429	5,261	7,508 15 0	—	643 14 0	227 18 3
Longford,	1	2,134	2,084	6,977	1,313	2,038 8 0	94 11 7	191 10 1	39 18 3
Louth,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mayo,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meath,	1	1,354	1,350	6,233	1,304	1,285 0 0	65 9 2	103 17 8	47 13 1
Monaghan,	1	761	—	751	—	—	—	10 10 11	—
Queen's,	8	11,826	11,324	46,415	10,914	11,169 2 0	644 18 6	864 5 6	441 4 5
Roscommon,	1	3,411	3,373	11,428	2,216	3,405 3 0	—	256 18 8	64 3 0
Sligo,	3	4,997	4,899	19,449	4,465	4,893 9 0	98 13 8	422 13 8	157 2 0
Tipperary,	7	15,753	15,582	60,719	15,090	14,843 11 0	878 7 1	1,274 1 2	525 18 11
Tyrone,	11	24,324	23,604	82,076	14,196	23,126 17 0	1,148 18 8	2,005 19 7	539 9 10
Waterford,	1	1,567	1,562	6,811	1,416	1,356 15 0	209 0 4	113 10 4	95 8 3
Westmeath,	2	2,527	2,516	9,497	2,249	2,456 2 0	61 8 7	206 1 9	64 13 0
Wexford,	3	3,745	3,241	10,280	2,780	3,188 7 0	544 5 2	210 6 5	124 13 6
Wicklow,	4	1,879	1,864	6,434	1,423	1,674 13 0	200 2 2	176 7 8	74 0 6
Totals,	82	144,449	140,175	517,010	102,639	130,657 15 0	12,794 7 2	10,886 11 8	3,788 17 5

A) No. 1.

oan Fund System during the Year 1876.

Gross Profit, being the Total Amount received for Discount, Fines, and Cards or pplication Papers, in 1876.	Total Paid as Salaries or Wages during 1876.	Number of Paid Servants employed.	Total Expenses of Management, including Salaries or Wages and Loss on Notes, during 1876.	Amount of Interest paid for Capital.	Number of Depositors owning said Capital.	Net Loss of 1876, after Payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Net Profit of 1876, after Payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Amount of Bad Debts charged to Stock in 1876.	Amount actually expended for Charitable or useful Local Purposes in 1876.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
286 11 3	205 0 0	2	255 0 9	—	—	—	31 10 6	—	100 0 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
318 6 8	113 0 0	3	134 7 10	101 0 1	11	—	82 18 9	—	—
59 2 11	42 0 0	1	51 9 10	30 0 0	8	22 6 11	—	—	—
644 19 1	276 15 0	14	385 0 3	96 14 6	31	0 12 9	163 17 2	—	18 0 0
1,399 7 6	509 19 3	12	717 4 2	400 2 8	149	—	273 0 6	—	594 15 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,025 11 10	648 0 0	19	790 10 10	661 4 5	105	—	557 9 1	15 12 0	427 0 0
29 4 1	20 0 0	1	26 11 8	0 15 6	—	—	2 3 11	—	20 0 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
235 18 2	121 9 6	6	167 14 0	57 11 10	8	—	0 12 4	10 0 0	14 3 0
209 19 1	99 10 0	7	132 5 11	49 19 10	13	6 11 0	34 6 8	—	34 8 9
376 11 9	226 14 0	8	295 16 4	66 3 0	13	6 11 4	14 13 9	6 1 0	—
89 18 10	50 0 0	2	56 0 8	33 15 0	11	1 16 10	—	2 0 0	—
559 9 1	344 4 0	13	423 10 8	62 11 6	9	4 10 11	76 14 10	7 3 0	25 0 0
913 6 9	443 14 8	7	547 4 0	207 10 5	41	—	113 1 4	45 11 0	140 0 0
242 4 7	96 0 0	3	111 8 4	70 14 5	15	—	60 1 10	—	20 0 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
161 10 6	70 0 0	2	84 10 5	57 10 0	8	—	19 10 1	—	—
16 11 1	—	—	49 9 0	4 18 6	—	—	—	—	30 0 0
1,442 3 6	585 11 0	17	756 12 10	443 3 5	99	—	228 8 3	13 19 0	115 17 11
342 17 11	144 0 0	3	189 14 8	93 4 7	16	—	59 18 8	—	—
617 10 9	274 0 0	10	328 2 9	174 12 9	45	—	118 12 3	—	20 0 0
1,942 16 0	856 3 5	25	1,090 6 0	372 1 7	69	19 19 6	500 7 11	—	274 0 0
2,670 11 0	1,221 15 0	31	1,532 6 1	930 7 0	174	16 0 9	219 18 9	4 0 0	157 4 0
225 5 1	120 0 0	2	149 14 8	48 5 3	11	—	19 5 2	8 0 0	26 0 0
295 18 11	195 0 0	5	219 10 10	52 6 10	19	20 16 0	44 17 3	—	35 0 0
368 2 2	239 15 0	6	296 14 11	89 5 3	24	65 8 5	43 16 5	3 14 0	48 15 2
263 4 8	148 10 0	11	185 4 10	47 11 9	45	8 1 11	38 9 8	—	40 15 0
15,737 2 4	7,051 0 10	210	8,976 12 3	4,151 10 1	918	172 16 4	2,696 15 1	116 0 0	2140 18 10

APPENDIX

STATEMENT of ACCOUNTS of LOAN FUNDS for the Year ending

The Funds, the Names of which are printed in *Italics*, have ceased to operate during the year 1876, or have been

COUNTY AND NAME OF LOAN FUND.	Amount of Capital to be accounted for on 31st Dec. 1876.	Of which is held free of Interest, being Original subscription or Unappropriated Profits.	Actual Amount of Capital working on 31st Dec. 1876.	Total Amount Circulated in 1876.	Amount issued in Monthly Loans.	Number of Loans issued in 1876.	Average Amount of each Loan.	Average Cost of the Issue of each Loan to the Society, exclusive of Interest on the Capital.	Sum in Borrowers' hands on 31st Dec., 1876, exclusive of Bad Debts.	Sum in Treasurers' hands on 31st Dec., 1876.	Amount of Discount received in 1876.	Amount of Fines received in 1876.
ANTRIM.	£	£	£	£	£		£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	4,684	4,684	4,667	11,699	11,699	1,597	7 6 0	3 1	3,105 12 0	1,566 6 8	194 19 8	33 2 7
ARMAGH.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CARLOW.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CAVAN.												
Ballyjamesduff,	4,052	1,944	4,047	14,384	14,384	1,997	7 4 0	1 4	3,612 4 0	437 3 11	239 14 8	65 9 0
CLARE.												
Miltown Malbay,	586	26	557	1,976	1,114	471	4 15 0	1 9	454 5 0	131 4 10	49 3 7	6 0 10
CORK.												
Aghada,	459	459	458	1,292	–	613	2 2 6	0 10	286 11 0	171 13 7	16 3 0	14 19 1
Bandon,	300	300	297	1,056	–	331	3 12 0	1 4	224 16 0	72 11 8	17 12 0	7 10 5
Fermoy,	1,049	223	1,044	6,033	–	1,037	5 17 0	1 0	894 13 0	153 19 7	100 11 0	6 2 5
Kanturk,	1,533	593	1,474	5,107	3,135	1,295	4 5 0	1 0	1,443 14 0	80 4 11	130 16 8	39 6 7
Kinsale,	1,715	1,715	1,694	5,040	–	967	4 10 0	2 11	1,024 0 0	691 0 10	84 0 0	95 8 1
*Knockmourne,**	210	111	209	834	–	271	3 10 0	1 0	116 7 0	93 5 2	13 18 0	6 8 0
Mallow,	370	–	356	460	207	131	4 0 0	2 1	310 11 0	50 17 5	10 13 8	0 7 8
Newmarket,	474	474	453	2,152	–	414	5 5 0	2 4	470 16 0	1 0 2	35 17 4	20 6 11
	6,110	3,875	5,985	21,974	3,342	5,059	–	–	4,771 8 0	1,314 13 4	409 11 8	190 9 2
DONEGAL.												
Carndonagh,	2,483	502	2,471	8,796	8,080	1,772	4 16 0	1 4	2,477 18 0	–	264 8 8	39 18 11
Culdaff,	3,722	742	3,711	11,446	11,158	1,976	5 16 0	1 7	3,648 4 0	72 9 8	283 15 0	92 17 4
Letterkenny,	1,882	1,602	1,876	7,678	–	1,589	5 5 0	1 7	1,596 12 0	280 7 4	127 19 4	67 10 8
Moville,	2,792	543	2,748	7,448	6,925	1,426	5 10 0	1 9	2,580 10 0	203 18 7	181 16 10	71 10 0
Raphoe,	2,002	1,222	1,991	8,372	–	1,179	7 2 6	2 5	1,772 5 0	228 15 11	139 10 8	43 1 7
	12,881	4,611	12,797	43,740	26,163	7,942	–	–	12,075 9 0	785 11 6	997 10 6	314 18 6
DOWN.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
DUBLIN.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FERMANAGH.												
Crichton,	9,239	4,259	9,148	39,967	39,231	5,594	7 0 0	0 10	8,890 10 0	344 17 7	666 2 4	161 9 2
Enniskillen,	2,077	388	1,927	7,348	5,744	1,175	6 0 0	3 6	1,820 13 0	252 18 11	206 4 0	26 14 3
Irvinestown,	1,978	283	1,996	7,536	6,001	1,228	5 8 0	3 6	1,777 15 0	197 2 5	213 1 10	28 16 8
Kesh,	2,241	312	2,047	9,224	–	1,397	6 12 0	1 5	2,200 12 0	39 5 3	153 14 8	49 19 10
Lack,	1,714	1,210	1,596	5,808	4,748	699	8 5 0	3 6	1,387 14 0	320 17 9	141 16 10	40 7 3
Lisbellaw,	2,018	293	1,940	6,328	6,328	1,082	6 0 0	1 0	1,932 16 0	85 7 2	183 11 8	59 3 6
	19,267	6,745	18,654	76,211	62,052	11,175	–	–	18,010 0 0	1,240 9 1	1564 11 4	366 10 8
GALWAY.												
Loughrea,	711	711	537	745	745	242	3 2 6	1 0	358 4 0	353 8 9	18 12 6	4 2 6
KERRY.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
KILDARE.												
Athy,	1,514	564	1,492	5,619	4,744	1,125	5 0 0	2 11	1,273 11 0	237 1 9	162 16 8	61 5 1
Fontstown,†	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1,514	564	1,492	5,619	4,744	1,125	5 0 0	2 11	1,273 11 0	237 1 9	162 16 8	61 5 1

* Knockmourne, winding up.

† Fontstown has not furnished a Report for presentation to Parliament for two years past.

(A) No. 2.

31st December, 1876, as rendered to the Loan Fund Board.

round up; those printed in Capitals have been closed, by order of the Board, on account of Irregularities in the Management.

Gross Profit, being the Total Amount received for Discount, Fines, and Cards, or Application Papers, in 1876.	Total Paid as Salaries or Wages during 1876.	Number of Paid Servants employed.	Total Expenses of Management, including Salaries or Wages and Loss on Notes in 1876.	Amount of Interest paid for Capital.	Number of Depositors owning said Capital.	Net Loss of 1876 (if any), after payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Net Profit of 1876 (if any), after payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Amount of Bad Debts charged to Stock in 1876.	Amount actually Expended for Charitable Purposes in 1876.	Honorary Officers: Treasurers.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
286 11 3	205 0 0	2	255 0 9	–	–	–	31 10 6	–	100 0 0	James Graham, Esq.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
318 6 8	113 0 0	3	134 7 10	101 0 1	11	–	82 18 9	–	–	Robt. J. Cuming, Esq., J.P.
59 2 11	42 0 0	1	51 9 10	30 0 0	8	22 6 11	–	–	–	Fras. Moroney, Esq., J.P.
36 1 4	20 12 0	2	26 13 2	–	–	–	9 8 2	–	4 0 0	J. P. FitzGerald, Esq.
27 15 11	20 0 0	1	22 4 0	–	–	–	5 11 11	–	–	Mr. James B. Scott.
111 5 0	32 14 0	2	54 0 11	44 16 11	9	–	12 7 3	–	–	Miss Catherine Briscoe.
180 19 1	60 8 0	2	67 10 6	47 0 0	13	–	66 8 7	–	–	Very Rev. H. E. Canon Dennehy, P.P.
194 10 2	93 6 0	4	143 16 11	–	–	–	50 13 3	–	–	H. C. Fryer, Esq.
22 11 2	6 0 0	1	8 6 10	4 17 7	5	–	9 6 9	–	4 0 0	J. W. W. Nason, Esq.
12 3 2	3 15 0	1	12 15 11	–	4	0 12 9	–	–	–	Very Rev. P. D. O'Regan, P.P.
59 13 3	40 0 0	1	49 12 0	–	–	–	10 1 3	–	10 0 0	R. W. Aldworth, Esq.
644 19 1	276 15 0	14	385 0 3	96 14 6	31	0 12 9	163 17 2	–	18 0 0	
313 19 11	105 0 0	3	123 1 9	101 10 0	22	–	89 8 2	–	–	John Doherty, Esq.
420 16 2	120 0 0	2	195 8 11	142 12 3	45	–	82 15 0	–	65 0 0	Rev. John Canning.
214 5 5	94 0 0	2	126 15 7	11 0 2	8	–	67 9 7	–	450 0 0	J. R. Boyd, Esq., J.P.
259 5 8	75 19 3	2	127 5 7	109 18 5	31	–	22 1 8	–	–	Pechell Irvine, Esq., J.P.
191 0 4	115 0 0	3	144 12 4	35 1 10	43	–	11 6 1	–	79 15 0	Major Montgomery.
1,399 7 6	509 19 3	12	717 4 2	400 2 8	149	–	273 0 6	–	594 15 0	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
874 5 11	207 0 0	6	244 19 7	303 6 10	20	–	310 7 6	15 12 0	316 0 0	W. J. Sandels, Esq., M.D.
242 14 1	100 0 0	3	120 19 6	82 6 2	19	–	39 8 5	–	–	John C. Macniffe, Esq.
252 3 2	130 0 0	3	156 3 5	84 5 0	10	–	11 14 9	–	100 0 0	Mr. A. Aiken.
215 7 4	80 0 0	3	100 16 11	88 10 2	16	–	26 0 3	–	–	Edward Atthill, Esq., J.P.
188 6 2	101 0 0	3	116 15 1	25 14 7	13	–	45 1 0	–	11 0 0	Edward Atthill, Esq., J.P.
252 15 2	30 0 0	1	50 16 4	77 1 8	27	–	124 17 2	–	–	J. G. V. Porter, Esq.
4,025 11 10	648 0 0	19	790 10 10	661 4 5	105	–	557 9 1	15 12 0	427 0 0	
29 4 1	20 0 0	1	26 11 8	0 15 6	–	–	2 8 11	–	20 0 0	Rev. James Carroll.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
235 18 2	121 9 6	6	167 14 0	57 11 10	8	–	0 12 4	10 0 0	14 3 0	Henry Hannon, Esq.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Rev. R. W. Bagot.
235 18 2	121 9 6	6	167 14 0	57 11 10	8	–	0 12 4	10 0 0	14 3 0	

APPENDIX (A) No. 2.—Statement of Accounts of Loan Funds for the Year

COUNTY AND NAME OF LOAN FUND.	Amount of Capital to be accounted for on 31st Dec. 1876.	Of which is held free of Interest, being Original subscription or Unappropriated Profits.	Actual Amount of Capital working on 31st Dec. 1876.	Total Amount Circulated in 1876.	Amount issued in Monthly Loans.	Number of Loans issued in 1876.	Average Amount of each Loan.	Average Cost of the Issue of each Loan, exclusive of Interest on the Capital.	Sum in Borrowers' hands on 31st Dec., 1876, exclusive of Bad Debts.	Sum in Treasurers' hands on 31st Dec., 1876.	Amount of Discount received in 1876.	Amount of Fines received in 1876.
KILKENNY.	£	£	£	£	£		£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Callan,	731	306	728	3,17	–	935	3 9 0	1 1	634 0 0	95 19 7	52 17 4	32 5 5
Fiddown,	220	220	205	414	–	132	3 2 6	3 5	72 6 0	147 10 6	6 18 0	8 11 8
Stoneyford,	180	–	180	707	–	283	3 0 0	1 1	176 8 0	3 12 0	12 12 4	8 14 5
Thomastown,	791	326	790	2,329	–	675	3 12 0	1 3	755 16 0	35 8 5	38 16 4	36 9 8
	1,922	852	1,903	6,622	–	2,025	–	–	1,638 10 0	282 10 6	111 4 0	86 1 2
KING'S CO.												
Clara,	1,143	695	1,135	6,679	3,662	1,776	3 17 6	1 11	1,042 7 0	98 13 11	157 1 10	60 7 9
Tullamore,	1,282	1,282	1,274	3,738	–	1,226	3 2 0	1 0	1,273 15 0	1 4 0	62 6 0	71 12 1
	2,425	1,977	2,409	10,417	3,662	3,002	–	–	2,316 2 0	99 17 11	219 7 10	131 19 10
LEITRIM.												
Annaduff,	1,084	414	1,080	3,974	3,974	946	4 2 6	1 0	1,056 8 0	25 17 9	66 4 8	15 16 6
LIMERICK.												
Askeaton,	1,041	530	982	3,524	1,644	695	5 0 0	1 3	1,032 9 0	5 14 4	58 14 8	26 18 10
Ballingarry,	874	114	860	3,681	50	582	4 0 0	1 8	682 16 0	190 16 10	51 9 11	22 14 9
Galbally,	1,093	1,093	1,092	3,306	840	664	5 0 0	1 10	545 12 0	546 13 4	51 16 6	4 6 0
Limerick Industrial.	2,001	1,976	1,938	5,048	–	855	4 17 6	2 11	1,014 14 0	986 12 6	84 2 8	16 3 6
Limerick Pery and Jubilee.	2,410	2,410	2,351	7,600	–	1,635	4 9 0	1 8	1,764 9 0	644 9 3	126 13 4	40 15 6
	7,419	6,123	7,227	23,159	2,534	4,431	–	–	5,040 0 0	2374 6 3	372 17 1	110 18 7
LONDONDERRY.												
Kilrea,	2,818	757	2,813	9,626	9,501	1,486	6 8 0	2 5	2,813 17 0	–	239 12 2	80 1 8
Londonderry,	4,698	1,823	4,608	19,803	8,883	3,775	5 4 0	1 11	4,694 18 0	–	404 1 10	147 16 7
	7,516	2,580	7,421	29,429	18,384	5,261	–	–	7,508 15 0	–	643 14 0	227 18 3
LONGFORD.												
Edgeworthstown,	2,134	660	2,084	6,977	5,158	1,313	5 5 0	1 8	2,038 8 0	94 11 7	191 10 1	39 18 3
LOUTH.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MAYO.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MEATH.												
Kells,	1,354	204	1,350	6,233	–	1,304	4 15 0	1 3	1,285 0 0	65 9 2	103 17 8	47 13 1
MONAGHAN.												
Cornasoo,	761	–	–	751	–	–	–	–	–	–	10 10 11	–
QUEEN'S CO.												
Abbeyleix,	1,485	435	1,480	5,686	3,528	1,277	4 5 0	2 0	1,392 18 0	91 11 3	124 3 4	22 1 0
Durrow, (New)	1,916	398	1,901	6,640	4,902	1,727	3 15 0	1 6	1,797 1 0	116 6 10	171 18 10	77 8 11
Maryborough,	1,586	360	1,570	5,953	–	1,763	3 8 0	1 3	1,248 11 0	335 13 10	99 4 4	73 12 7
Mountmellick,	1,808	171	1,757	8,218	–	1,853	4 5 0	1 0	1,807 3 0	–	136 19 8	98 3 8
Mountrath,	2,026	476	2,024	8,748	–	1,630	5 10 0	1 3	1,947 2 0	77 13 4	145 16 0	21 1 1
Portarlington,	1,992	208	1,666	6,987	–	1,696	4 5 0	0 10	1,990 9 0	–	116 9 0	106 14 1
Timahoe,	1,013	613	926	4,183	–	968	4 8 0	1 6	985 18 0	23 13 3	69 14 4	42 3 1
Tempo,*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	11,826	2,661	11,324	46,415	8,430	10,914	–	–	11,169 2 0	644 18 6	864 5 6	441 4 5
ROSCOMMON.												
Athlone,	3,411	1,531	3,373	11,428	7,796	2,216	4 15 0	1 5	3,405 3 0	–	256 18 8	64 3 0
SLIGO.												
Bellaghy,	1,759	672	1,738	8,033	–	1,945	4 5 0	1 1	1,688 2 0	69 15 5	133 17 8	63 0 1
Drumcliff,	1,604	608	1,580	5,236	4,057	1,093	4 18 0	1 11	1,592 0 0	10 2 2	146 15 3	46 5 4
Sligo,	1,634	344	1,581	6,180	2,677	1,427	4 7 0	1 6	1,613 7 0	18 16 1	142 0 9	47 16 7
	4,997	1,624	4,899	19,449	6,734	4,465	–	–	4,893 9 0	98 13 8	422 13 8	157 2 0

* Winding up.

nding 31st December, 1876, as rendered to the Loan Fund Board—*continued.*

Gross Profit, being the Total Amount received for Discount, Fines, and Cards, or Application Papers, in 1876.	Total Paid as Salaries or Wages during 1876.	Number of Paid Servants employed.	Total Expenses of Management, including Salaries or Wages, and Loss on Notes in 1876.	Amount of Interest paid for Capital.	Number of Depositors owning said Capital.	Net Loss of 1876 (if any) after payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Net Profit of 1876 (if any) after payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Amount of Bad Debts charged to Stock in 1876.	Amount actually Expended for Charitable Purposes in 1876.	Honorary Officers: Treasurers.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
89 1 8	42 0 0	2	50 15 4	19 16 3	5	–	18 10 1	–	20 8 9	M. R. Weld, Esq.
16 0 8	20 0 0	1	22 11 8	–	–	6 11 0	–	–	–	John Blackett, Esq.
23 13 11	12 10 0	2	15 8 9	8 5 2	1	–	0 2 4	–	–	Mrs. Sarah Flood.
81 2 10	25 0 0	2	43 10 2	21 18 5	7	–	15 14 3	–	14 0 0	Ven. Archdn. Thacker.
209 19 1	99 10 0	–	132 5 11	49 19 10	13	6 11 0	34 6 8	–	34 8 9	
237 10 8	139 10 0	4	174 6 0	66 3 0	13	6 11 4	–	3 4 0	–	Louis Goodbody, Esq.
139 1 1	87 4 0	4	121 10 4	–	–	–	14 13 9	2 17 0	–	Richard Willis, Esq.
376 11 9	226 14 0	8	295 16 4	66 3 0	13	6 11 4	14 13 9	6 1 0	–	
89 18 10	50 0 0	2	56 0 8	33 15 0	11	1 16 10	–	2 0 0	–	Mr. James Reynolds.
91 9 4	39 0 0	2	45 12 3	25 11 6	6	–	13 2 7	7 3 0	–	Rev. James Sullivan.
83 1 7	45 0 0	2	50 12 6	37 0 0	2	4 10 11	–	–	25 0 0	Rev. John Johnson.
61 2 6	48 0 0	3	58 7 2	–	–	–	2 15 4	–	–	John B. Massy, Esq.
125 7 11	112 4 0	3	125 7 1	–	1	–	0 0 10	–	–	Very Rev. Dr. Casey, P.P.
198 7 9	100 0 0	3	143 11 8	–	–	–	54 16 1	–	–	Edward Fitt, Esq.
559 9 1	344 4 0	13	423 10 8	62 11 6	9	4 10 11	70 14 10	7 3 0	25 0 0	
329 19 2	147 0 0	3	178 8 0	75 19 2	18	–	75 12 0	–	70 0 0	Robert H. Dolling, Esq.,
583 7 7	296 14 8	4	368 16 0	131 11 3	23	–	37 9 4	45 11 0	70 0 0	J. J. Joyce, Esq.
913 6 9	443 14 8	7	547 4 0	207 10 5	41	–	113 1 4	45 11 0	140 0 0	
242 4 7	96 0 0	3	111 8 4	70 14 5	15	–	60 1 10	–	20 0 0	Rev. W. H. Lynn.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
161 10 6	70 0 0	2	84 10 5	57 10 0	8	–	19 10 1	–	–	Thomas Radcliffe, Esq.
16 11 1	–	–	49 9 0	4 18 6	–	–	–	–	30 0 0	Mr. Charles Armstrong.
177 5 4	100 0 0	2	125 9 5	51 2 11	11	–	0 13 0	–	–	John Lyster, Esq., J.P.
277 8 9	95 0 0	2	150 18 1	74 1 3	24	–	47 8 5	5 1 0	90 17 11	E. M. Marum, Esq., J.P.
197 17 9	80 0 0	2	112 7 4	55 0 0	11	–	24 2 5	6 8 0	–	John Wrafter, Esq.
250 12 4	77 19 0	3	92 11 1	76 4 3	19	–	81 17 0	–	–	Anthony Pim, Esq.
181 3 5	80 0 0	1	97 13 4	77 10 0	11	–	3 10 1	2 10 0	–	William Roe, Esq.
237 16 8	92 12 0	4	102 12 11	87 3 4	19	–	48 0 5	–	25 0 0	Very Rev. J. Wolseley.
119 19 3	60 0 0	3	75 0 8	22 1 8	4	–	22 16 11	–	–	William Edge, Esq.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Mr. James Beatty.
1,442 3 6	585 11 0	17	756 12 10	443 3 5	99	–	228 8 3	13 19 0	115 17 11	
342 17 11	144 0 0	3	189 14 8	93 4 7	16	–	59 18 8	–	–	John M'Donnell, Esq.
213 1 11	88 0 0	4	105 9 6	55 11 7	24	–	51 17 10	–	–	Mr. P. P. Colleran.
202 13 8	93 0 0	3	112 14 6	54 11 2	13	–	35 8 0	–	20 0 0	Robert Crawford, Esq.
201 15 2	93 0 0	3	109 18 0	64 10 0	8	–	31 6 5	–	–	George Leech, Esq.
617 10 9	274 0 0	10	328 2 9	174 12 9	45	–	118 12 3	–	20 0 0	

APPENDIX (A) No. 2.—Statement of Accounts of Loan Funds for the Year

COUNTY AND NAME OF LOAN FUND.	Amount of Capital to be accounted for on 31st Dec. 1876.	Of which is held free of Interest, being Original Subscription or Unappropriated Profits.	Actual Amount of Capital working on 31st Dec. 1876.	Total Amount Circulated in 1876.	Amount issued in Monthly Loans.	Number of Loans issued in 1876.	Average Amount of each Loan.	Average Cost of the Issue of each Loan to the Society, exclusive of Interest on the Capital.	Sum in Borrowers' hands on 31st Dec., 1876, exclusive of Bad Debts.	Sum in Treasurers' hands on 31st Dec., 1876.	Amount of Discount received in 1876.	Amount of Fines received in 1876.
TIPPERARY.	£	£	£	£	£		£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Borrisokane,	1,484	484	1,457	5,211	4,166	1,433	3 15 0	1 10	1,478 1 0	2 9 8	138 18 6	61 5 1
Cahir,	969	564	962	4,199	–	1,461	2 17 6	1 4	853 16 0	108 7 7	69 19 8	2 4 0
Cashel,	3,598	3,598	3,589	13,837	6,902	3,146	4 7 0	1 6	3,201 0 0	388 12 1	288 2 8	57 6 1
Fethard,	1,147	697	1,146	5,165	–	1,577	3 6 0	0 10	1,075 15 0	70 18 4	86 1 8	62 6 5
Roscrea,	2,558	1,178	2,543	9,481	6,282	2,113	4 10 0	1 11	2,503 2 0	44 16 3	210 7 4	103 12 8
Roscrea, No. 2,	3,272	272	3,263	11,353	8,332	2,766	4 2 6	0 11	3,268 14 0	2 6 9	258 13 0	121 15 0
Tipperary,	2,725	1,149	2,622	11,473	3,684	2,594	4 8 0	1 4	2,463 3 0	260 16 5	221 18 4	117 9 8
	15,753	7,942	15,582	60,719	29,366	15,090	–	–	14,843 11 0	878 7 1	1274 1 2	525 18 11
TYRONE.												
Castlederg,	2,134	710	2,107	7,866	7,866	1,402	5 12 0	3 0	2,133 4 0	–	196 13 0	50 15 5
Coalisland,	2,263	557	2,254	8,337	6,702	1,807	4 12 0	1 8	2,156 16 0	103 11 11	222 14 6	56 16 7
Dromore,	1,500	–	1,454	4,074	4,074	701	5 15 0	4 3	1,257 4 0	227 19 11	127 6 3	35 5 10
Drumaney,	1,874	135	1,803	5,475	5,475	1,170	4 18 0	1 5	1,865 0 0	–	136 17 6	36 4 0
Drumquin,	2,191	1,896	2,134	7,393	7,393	1,108	6 1 11	2 9	1,921 16 0	266 13 6	123 4 4	43 15 6
Fintona,	1,670	29	1,655	6,507	4,912	1,063	6 10 0	3 0	1,665 16 0	–	180 1 5	28 4 1
Newtownstewart,	4,199	1,158	4,126	13,210	13,210	1,784	7 10 0	2 0	4,195 14 0	3 3 4	220 3 4	76 17 0
Omagh,	2,632	632	2,546	8,352	8,352	1,490	5 15 0	3 8	2,566 4 0	62 12 6	208 11 0	70 4 9
Pomeroy,	2,080	1,050	1,975	7,545	7,278	1,241	5 15 0	2 8	1,976 11 0	102 15 7	231 17 9	60 12 3
Strabane,	2,115	200	1,910	6,206	3,981	1,402	4 5 0	1 9	1,726 15 0	382 1 11	161 9 9	48 14 8
Trillick,	1,666	97	1,640	7,111	5,385	1,028	7 0 0	3 6	1,661 17 0	–	197 0 9	31 19 9
	24,324	6,464	23,604	82,076	74,628	14,196	–	–	23,126 17 0	1148 18 8	2,005 19 7	589 9 10
WATERFORD.												
Waterford,	1,567	717	1,562	6,811	–	1,416	4 15 0	2 0	1,356 15 0	209 0 4	113 10 4	95 8 3
WESTMEATH.												
Moate,	393	129	392	1,913	362	544	3 15 0	1 0	392 11 0	–	37 3 3	10 14 8
St.Mary's,Athlone	2,134	1,391	2,124	7,584	5,103	1,705	4 10 0	1 9	2,063 11 0	61 8 7	168 18 6	53 18 4
	2,527	1,520	2,516	9,497	5,465	2,249	–	–	2,456 2 0	61 8 7	206 1 9	64 13 0
WEXFORD.												
Enniscorthy,	806	267	800	2,780	–	900	3 0 0	2 2	555 17 0	244 17 2	46 6 8	36 2 4
New Ross Benevolent.	2,599	1,135	2,326	7,162	4,511	1,754	4 5 0	1 4	2,313 19 0	277 19 3	156 19 2	81 12 11
New Ross National.	340	295	115	338	106	126	2 15 0	10 0	318 11 0	21 8 9	7 0 7	6 18 3
	3,745	1,697	3,241	10,280	4,617	2,780	–	–	3,188 7 0	544 5 2	210 6 5	124 13 6
WICKLOW.												
Baltinglass,	278	100	277	1,039	596	340	3 0 0	2 3	229 14 0	47 9 6	26 0 2	10 19 11
Imaal,	623	193	620	1,894	1,501	310	6 0 0	4 0	621 4 0	–	53 9 1	23 8 8
Kiltegan,	491	378	490	1,806	1,395	442	4 10 0	1 11	427 4 0	63 1 9	50 8 10	22 9 11
Moyne,	487	128	477	1,695	1,250	331	5 2 0	2 5	396 11 0	89 10 11	46 9 7	17 2 0
	1,879	799	1,864	6,434	4,742	1,423	–	–	1,674 13 0	200 2 2	176 7 8	74 0 6

ending 31st December, 1876, as rendered to the LOAN FUND BOARD—*continued.*

Gross Profit, being the Total Amount received for Discount, Fines, and Cards, or Application Papers, in 1876.	Total Paid as Salaries or Wages during 1876.	Number of Paid Servants employed.	Total Expenses of Management, including Salaries or Wages, and Loss on Notes in 1876.	Amount of Interest paid for Capital.	Number of Depositors owning said Capital.	Net Loss of 1876 (if any) after payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Net Profit of 1876 (if any) after payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Amount of Bad Debts charged to Stock in 1876.	Amount actually Expended for Charitable Purposes in 1876.	HONORARY OFFICERS: TREASURERS.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
212 2 5	115 8 0	3	139 18 4	50 0 0	5	–	22 4 1	–	12 0 0	Mr. James Slattery.
88 15 5	75 0 0	2	97 8 2	11 6 9	13	19 19 6	–	–	–	John G. Fennell, Esq.
375 19 0	180 8 4	6	240 1 4	–	–	–	135 17 8	–	200 0 0	Mr. Patrick Phelan.
161 8 11	96 4 0	4	108 5 10	22 16 8	5	–	30 6 5	–	20 0 0	John M'Carthy, Esq.
334 13 11	183 0 0	3	205 4 4	72 16 10	11	–	56 12 9	–	42 0 0	Mr. James Evans.
403 9 0	85 0 0	2	128 9 10	131 10 11	25	–	143 8 3	–	–	Timothy Maher, Esq.
366 7 4	121 3 1	5	170 18 2	83 10 5	10	–	111 18 9	–	–	Mr. John Ryan.
1,942 16 0	856 3 5	25	1,090 6 0	372 1 7	69	19 19 6	500 7 11	–	274 0 0	
259 8 10	110 0 0	2	144 13 9	71 2 8	12	–	43 12 5	–	–	Gilbert M'Hugh, Esq.
294 12 3	122 0 0	3	163 8 7	82 10 9	22	–	48 12 11	–	75 0 0	Rev. M. Bradley, C.C.
170 0 0	68 0 0	3	83 3 9	67 7 0	9	–	19 9 3	–	–	Mr. Thos. M'Loughlin.
182 16 6	70 0 0	2	82 1 2	92 12 10	8	–	8 2 6	–	–	Robert M'Guckin, Esq.
176 7 5	118 15 0	3	137 13 3	17 9 0	10	–	17 5 3	4 0 0	30 4 0	Mr. Andrew Moffett.
217 2 8	100 0 0	3	122 13 6	73 3 0	26	–	21 6 2	–	–	William Betty, Esq.
315 0 1	150 0 0	3	178 19 10	152 1 0	30	16 0 9	–	–	–	Rev. Robert C. Donnell.
294 12 6	132 0 0	3	177 12 9	98 14 2	14	–	18 5 7	–	–	Mr. James Graham.
297 13 5	145 0 0	3	167 10 0	107 5 7	5	–	22 17 10	–	52 0 0	Robert Henry, Esq., M.D.
225 5 6	96 0 0	3	124 6 5	93 1 0	20	–	7 18 1	–	–	Samuel Dunn, Esq.
237 11 10	110 0 0	3	150 3 1	75 0 0	18	–	12 8 9	–	–	William Betty, Esq.
2,670 11 0	1,221 15 0	31	1,532 6 1	930 7 0	174	16 0 9	219 18 9	4 0 0	157 4 0	
225 5 1	120 0 0	2	149 14 8	48 5 3	11	–	19 5 2	8 0 0	26 0 0	T. F. Delandre, Esq.
57 4 11	60 0 0	2	67 17 1	10 3 10	8	20 16 0	–	–	–	W. C. Clibborn, Esq.
238 14 0	135 0 0	3	151 13 9	42 3 0	11	–	44 17 3	–	35 0 0	Mr. John Costello.
295 18 11	195 0 0	5	219 10 10	52 6 10	19	20 16 0	44 17 3	–	35 0 0	
96 5 1	86 0 0	2	99 5 3	13 0 0	6	16 0 2	–	–	–	Thos. G. Keohler, Esq.
248 18 5	100 0 0	2	127 7 9	74 0 3	16	–	43 16 5	3 14 0	48 15 2	Rev. P. Crane.
22 18 8	53 15 0	2	70 1 11	2 5 0	2	49 8 3	–	–	–	Mr. Joseph Aselford.
368 2 2	239 15 0	6	296 14 11	89 5 3	24	65 8 5	43 16 5	3 14 0	48 15 2	
39 17 5	37 10 0	2	38 19 8	8 19 8	17	8 1 11	–	–	–	Mr. Peter Douglas.
80 8 1	45 0 0	4	63 0 9	12 13 0	15	–	4 14 0	–	6 7 6	Michael Fenton, Esq., J.P.
76 12 5	36 0 0	3	43 2 8	7 15 6	5	–	25 14 3	–	24 7 6	Mr. Melville Keay.
66 6 9	30 0 0	2	40 1 9	18 3 7	8	–	8 1 5	–	10 0 0	Phillips Newton, Esq.
263 4 8	148 10 0	11	185 4 10	47 11 9	45	8 1 11	38 9 8	–	40 15 0	

APPENDIX (A) No. 3.

STATEMENT of LOAN FUNDS DISSOLVED, by order of the Loan Fund Board of Ireland, since the Year 1847.

County.	Name of Loan Fund.	Date of Gazetting.	Name of Receiver.	Liabilities when Gazetted.	Dividends paid to Depositors.	Now due to Depositors.	Amount in Bank on Dec. 31, 1874.	Observations.
				£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Carlow,	Rathvilly,	8th January, 1847,	—	928 0 0	14s. 6½d. per pound,	290 0 0	—	Finally closed.
Cavan,	Kingscourt,	8th December, 1850,	—	784 0 0	4s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s., & 4s. 6d.; total, 18s. 6d. per pound.	58 16 0	—	Do.
Do.,	Cootehill,	4th December, 1848,	W. Roundtree,	451 0 0	10s. 6d. and 3s. per pound,	110 10 0	—	Do.
Cork,	Mitchelstown,	3rd April, 1855,	J. P. Forrest,	805 0 0	18s. and 2d. per pound,	114 14 0	—	Do.
Do.,	Cork Charitable,	18th October, 1856,	Peter Dillon,	2,215 13 0	Capital free. Nothing due to depositors.	—	—	Finally closed. The whole capital of society was free, arising from a donation chiefly of Henry Sheares, Esq., in 1774. The total loss sustained by the frauds committed on this charity and the amount of charges incidental to winding up, legal proceedings, &c., was £1,341 4s. 6d., leaving available for the formation of a new society £874 8s. 6d., and in addition to that sum, £305 15s. 5d. derived from surplus assets of Cork No. 1 Society, closed. Total capital, £1,180 3s. 11d.
Do.,	New Cork Charitable	8th January, 1869,	John Burrowes,	—	Do.,	—	27 2 3 Amount of Crone Bequest, and since above date a further sum from same source has been received of £13 12s. 8d., leaving in Bank, 31st Dec., 1874, £40 14s. 6d.; also another payment of Crone Bequest of £13 13s. 4d. with interest, leaving in bank, on 1st Jan., 1875, £55 11s. 8d., which balance has been further increased by another payment of the Crone Bequest, on the 10th of February, 1876, of £13 14s. 6d., leaving in Bank at the end of 1876, £69 6s. 2d.	Finally closed. On the 1st March, 1870, the amount in Munster Bank, Cork, to the credit of Board's Secretary was . . . . £1,117 12 5 There has since been lodged out of the Crone Bequest, £13 11 1 Interest allowed by Munster Bank to 12th June, 1871, 56 19 10 } 70 10 11 £1,188 3 4 Out of this is to be deducted the Secretary's expenses to Cork to make inquiries as to the various Charitable Institutions, . 5 0 0 Leaving, ... £1,183 3 4 By Board's order of 1st September, 1871, this sum was allocated, through the hands of John Nicholas Murphy, Esq., D.L., J.P., an eminent merchant of Cork, enjoying the confidence of all parties and classes, to several Charitable Institutions, and for educational purposes, in just proportions to the numbers of the several religious denominations.
Dublin,	Johnstone Char.,	7th December, 1869,	Robert Whyte,	—	—	—	—	Finally closed. Ceased to exist in connexion with the Board.
Fermanagh,	Lowtherstown,	3rd August, 1849,	A. Aikin,	260 0 0	Paid in full,	—	—	Finally closed.
Galway,	Loughrea,	5th January, 1850,	Richard O'Neill,	—	Do.,	—	—	Finally closed. Assets of old fund derived from original charitable bequest, £529 5s. 8d., transferred to newly-established society, which, with interest, when transferred in June, 1852, amounted to £587 4s. 11d.
Do.,	Mountshannon,	5th May, 1849,	William Mills,	1,621 0 4	3s. 8d. per pound,	1,324 0 0	—	Finally closed. £300 recovered from P. Reade, Esq., J.P., paid to the depositors. Since payment of dividend £6 12s. 10d. has been received, which amount has been applied to Board's charges, and re-lodged.
Kilkenny,	Kilkenny,	24th August, 1849,	J. Hackett,	216 1 8	Paid in full,	—	—	Finally closed.
King's,	Edenderry,	14th August, 1848,	John Gill,	155 0 0	Paid in full to all save Treasurer.	46 0 0	—	Finally closed. Only loss sustained by Treasurer, £46.
Do.,	Birr,	6th October, 1849,	J. Meara,	742 0 0	6s. 8d. and 9d. per pound,	463 5 11	—	Finally closed.
Leitrim,	Cloone,	9th July, 1861,	John Soden,	2,603 0 0	Paid in full,	—	—	Finally closed. The total amount lodged to Board's credit, including £21 14s. 5d., interest allowed by Bank to 31st December, 1862, was £4,352 6s. 3d. The actual amount available, after paying all depositors in full, £2,603, and charges of collection, &c., £239 8s., was £1,509 18s. 3d., which was all distributed for charitable purposes on two occasions, as explained in previous Reports.
Longford,	Killashee,	20th April, 1849,	Samuel Wilson,	473 0 0	10s. and 2s. 6d. per pound,	155 2 10	—	Finally closed.
Monaghan,	Drumskelt,	25th March, 1848,	William Kerr,	750 0 0	6s. 8d. per pound,	493 8 11	—	Do.
Queen's,	Durrow,	19th July, 1872,	Philip L. Ryan,	1,820 0 0	Paid in full,	—	—	Finally closed. After paying depositors in full, principal and interest, and all claims, there remained a surplus of £411 12s. 3d., which by Board's Order of 3rd October, 1873, was handed over for the time being to the Trustees of the New Durrow Loan Fund for Loan Fund purposes.
Sligo,	Ballysumahan,	15th January, 1849,	W. Longhead,	627 0 0	Nil,	627 0 0	—	Finally closed. A total loss of deposits.
Do.,	Coolaney,	21st April, 1849,	James Simpson,	497 0 0	1s. 5d. per pound,	462 13 9	—	Finally closed.
Do.,	Lissadill,	28th May, 1852,	Geo. Somerville,	795 0 0	Paid in full,	—	—	Do.
Tipperary,	Ballingarry,	4th September, 1848,	J. Quinlan,	995 0 0	4s. per pound,	797 17 7	—	Do.
Do.,	Carrick-on-Suir,	8th August, 1848,	Thomas Long,	262 0 0	20s. to depositors; 10s. to managers.	105 0 0	0 12 0	Finally closed. Loss in this case sustained by Managers.

Do., .	Moyglass, . .	4th September, 1848,	Richard Purcell,	835 0 0	2s. 6d., 3s., and 1s. 6d. per pound.	670 12 6	—	Finally closed.
Do., .	Moyne, . .	20th January, 1850, .	J. Russell, .	384 0 0	Nil, . . .	384 0 0	—	Finally closed. The allowed claims in this case were £384; of this amount a portion has been recovered by depositors from Treasurer. The amount of disallowed claims was £351.
Do., .	ThurlesAgricultural	27th February, 1852,	The Board, .	952 10 0	By the honourable conduct of the person residing in Australia who had been largely indebted to the Society, the Board was enabled to pay all claims of the depositors legally established, up to the 4th May, 1876; and, moreover, £10 10s. had been returned to the person above referred to.	Nil, .	Nil, .	There have been in all five dividends in this case paid to depositors. The last and fifth dividend left no claims of living depositors or of deceased ones that could be legally established, unsatisfied.
Waterford,	Waterford, King-st.,	13th November, 1850,	Benj. Collins, .	773 0 0	8s. 8d., 5s. 4d., and 1s. 2¼d. per pound.	197 7 8	—	The first dividend paid to depositors was 8s. 8d. in the pound, amounting to £334 19s. 4d.; a second dividend of 5s. 4d. in the pound was paid 25th February, 1864, of £196 16s., making amount paid 14s. in the pound. Assets in Bank 1st January, 1864, were . . . . . £208 18 11 The 25th February, 1864, all depositors, except Mrs. E. Doyle (for claim, £9 6s. 8d.), said to be deceased, and unrepresented at meeting, were paid a second dividend of 5s. 4d. in the pound, amounting to . . £196 16 0 } 204 0 0 There were charges due to Board since payment of first dividend re-lodged to Board's credit in Bank of Ireland, 2 8 6 Expenses of payment of second dividend, . . 4 15 6 Leaving a balance in Bank on 31st December, 1864, of . . 4 18 11 The balance due on Dr. Pyne's bond was paid on 10th April, 1865, 43 0 0 Leaving a balance in Bank, 22nd June, 1865, of . . . 47 18 11 On the 22nd of June, 1865, a third and final dividend of 1s. 2¼d. in the pound was paid to all depositors, except Mrs. E. Doyle, deceased, who having no representatives, the amount of her dividend was divided amongst the other depositors, ... £43 16 4 } 47 1 4 Expenses of paying third dividend, . . . 3 5 0 Leaving in Bank on the 9th of March, 1866, a balance of . . £0 17 7 Since applied to local charities in Waterford.
Westmeath,	Castletowndelvin,	16th January, 1852, .	Patrick Fagan, .	1,029 6 7	8s. and 10d. per pound, .	574 16 4	—	Finally closed.
Do., .	Mullingar, .	27th October, 1851, .	Edward Coffey,	1,266 5 6	8s. 6d. per pound, .	728 3 2	—	Do.
Do., .	Killucan, . .	15th April, 1853, .	Richard Shaw, .	316 4 4	By the reduction of certain claims, and arrangements made with depositors, £219 was divided amongst them.	97 0 0	—	Do.
Wexford, .	Clohamon, .	22nd January, 1847, .	J. Morrissey, .	1,768 0 0	10s. and 5s. per pound, .	415 0 0	—	Do.
Do., .	Boro, . .	2nd January, 1852, .	—	1,116 0 0	15s. per pound, . .	279 0 0	—	Do.
Do., .	Gorey, . .	15th May, 1852, .	James Floyde, .	480 12 0	15s. per pound, . .	120 3 0	—	Do.
Do., .	Wexford General,	27th February, 1852,	Benjamin Allen,	3,225 0 0	7s. 9d. and 6¼d. per pound,	1,888 0 0	—	Do.
Do., .	NewRossCharitable	27th May, 1848, .	—	335 0 0	Nil, . . .	—	—	Finally closed. The free capital of New Ross Charitable Loan Fund lodged in Bank of Ireland to Board's credit, and applicable to charitable or useful purposes in the locality, on 31st December, 1870, was, . . £370 9 0 To this sum was added interest allowed by the Board, from 1st October, 1864, when the Bank of Ireland first began to allow interest on deposits, to 1st February, 1871, less Income-tax, . 50 7 7 Making a total of . . . . . £420 16 7 By Board's order of 20th January, 1871, this sum was distributed by Walter Sweetman, Esq., J.P., and a member of the Board, to several local charitable institutions, and for educational purposes, in just proportions to the numbers of the several religious denominations.

APPENDIX (A) No. 4.

RETURN of INSPECTIONS by BOARD'S OFFICER, during the year 1876.

Name of Loan Fund.	Date of Inspection in 1876.	Date of last preceding Inspection.	Name of Loan Fund.	Date of Inspection in 1876.	Date of last preceding Inspection.
Antrim,	4th Jan.,	16th Jan., 1875.	Athy,	20th June,	9th Oct., 1875.
Drumaney,	5th Jan.,	20th Jan., 1875.	Thomastown,	27th June,	10th Oct., 1875.
Moville,	25th Jan.,	29th Jan., 1875.	Stoneyford,	28th June,	15th Feb., 1875.
Culdaff,	26th Jan.,	30th Jan., 1875.	Fontstown,	30th June,	11th Oct., 1875.
Carndonagh,	27th Jan.,	3rd Feb., 1875.	Callan,	5th July,	17th Feb., 1875.
Londonderry,	1st Feb.,	4th Jan., 1875.	Limerick Pery and Jubilee.	11th July,	24th Feb., 1875.
Raphoe,	4th Feb.,	10th May, 1875.			
Strabane,	9th Feb.,	12th April, 1875.	Limerick Industrial,	12th July,	26th Feb., 1875.
Newtownstewart,	11th Feb.,	6th April, 1875.	Askeaton,	13th July,	27th Feb., 1875.
Letterkenny,	17th Feb.,	12th May, 1875.	Miltownmalbay,	15th July,	22nd Mar., 1875.
Omagh,	26th Feb.,	7th Jan., 1875.	Pomeroy,	15th Aug.,	20th April, 1875.
Castlederg,	28th Feb.,	28th April, 1875.	Coalisland,	16th Aug.,	21st April, 1875.
Fintona,	1st Mar.,	9th Jan., 1875.	Antrim,	24th Aug.,	4th Jan., 1876.
Drumquin,	3rd Mar.,	7th April, 1875.	Drumaney,	25th Aug.,	5th Jan., 1876.
Dromore,	8th Mar.,	11th Jan., 1875.	Kilrea,	29th Aug.,	15th Jan., 1875.
Enniskillen,	9th Mar.,	4th June, 1875.	Kells,	2nd Sept.,	8th July, 1875.
Trillick,	10th Mar.,	14th April, 1875.	Ballyjamesduff,	4th Sept.,	2nd June, 1875.
Lisbellaw,	15th Mar.,	26th May, 1875.	Cornasoo, (Special),	5th Sept.,	10th July, 1875.
Crichton,	17th Mar.,	27th May, 1875.	Ballybay, (Do. Proposed Society,)	14th Sept.,	—
Irvinestown,	23rd Mar.,	18th May, 1875.			
Kesh,	4th April,	19th May, 1875.	Kanturk,	3rd Oct.,	19th June, 1875.
Lack,	5th April,	20th May, 1875.	Newmarket,	4th Oct.,	21st June, 1875.
Sligo,	18th April,	1st Sept., 1875.	Fermoy,	6th Oct.,	24th June, 1875.
Drumcliffe,	19th April,	2nd Sept., 1875.	Bandon,	10th Oct.,	25th June, 1875.
Bellaghy,	21st April,	4th Sept., 1875.	Kinsale,	11th Oct.,	26th June, 1875.
Annaduff,	25th April,	8th Sept., 1875.	Aghada,	12th Oct.,	23rd June, 1875.
Edgeworthstown,	29th April,	10th Sept., 1875.	Knockmourne,	14th Oct.,	27th Feb., 1875.
Athlone (Roscommon),	2nd May,	14th Sept., 1875.	Ballingarry,	16th Oct.,	28th Feb., 1875.
St. Mary's, Athlone,	3rd May,	13th Sept., 1875.	Galbally,	18th Oct.,	1st Mar., 1875.
Loughrea,	6th May,	24th Mar., 1875.	Fethard,	27th Oct.,	19th Mar., 1875.
Moate,	10th May,	18th Sept., 1875.	Tipperary, (Special),	4th Nov.,	15th Mar., 1875.
Clara,	12th May,	17th June, 1875.	Cashel,	7th Nov.,	18th Mar., 1875.
Tullamore,	17th May,	16th June, 1875.	Fiddown,	8th Nov.,	20th Feb., 1875.
Portarlington,	20th May,	5th Mar., 1875.	Cahir,	9th Nov.,	22nd July, 1875.
Abbeyleix,	24th May,	24th July, 1875.	Waterford,	14th Nov.,	6th Oct., 1875.
Maryborough,	26th May,	26th July, 1875.	New Ross Benevolent,	16th Nov.,	30th Sept., 1875.
Timahoe,	27th May,	28th July, 1875.	New Ross National,	20th Nov.,	1st Oct., 1875.
Mountmellick,	30th May,	6th Mar., 1875.	Enniscorthy,	22nd Nov.,	24th Sept., 1875.
Durrow,	1st June,	9th Mar., 1875.	Moyne,	23rd Nov.,	13th Oct., 1875.
Mountrath,	6th June,	29th July, 1875.	Kiltegan,	25th Nov.,	5th July, 1875.
Borrisokane,	12th June,	21st Sept., 1875.	Imaal,	27th Nov.,	6th July, 1875.
Roscrea, No. 2,	13th June,	12th Mar., 1875.	Baltinglass,	28th Nov.,	3rd July, 1875.
Roscrea,	14th June,	10th Mar., 1875.			

APPENDIX (B) No. 1.

AUDIT of the COMMITTEE of the NOTE and DEBENTURE ISSUE for 1876, and of RECEIPTS from all sources during same year.

The Committee to audit the above met on the 5th day of March, 1877, for that purpose.

Your Committee find that there were . . 50,500
Notes in Stock on 1st January, 1876.
That on the 21st January, 1876, were ordered, 120,000

Making to be accounted for, . . . 170,500
Of these were issued during 1876, . . 102,900

Leaving in Stock on 1st January, 1877, . 67,600

Your Committee having examined the Stock at date of audit, and taken into account the Notes issued since the 1st January last, find the above number were actually in Stock at that date.

It will be seen by the annexed account, that £857 10*s.* for the 102,900 Notes issued in 1876 at 2*d.* each has been duly lodged to your credit at the Bank of Ireland.

Your Committee find that the number of the last Debenture issued in the year 1876 was 16,210
Deducting the number issued to 31st December, 1875, ... 16,061

It will appear that 149
Debentures were issued during 1876.

It will be seen by the annexed account, that £7 9*s.* for the 149 Debentures issued at 1*s.* each, has been duly lodged to the credit of the Board at the Bank of Ireland.

Your Committee find there were . . . 1,477
Deposit Cards in Stock on 1st January, 1876.
Of these were issued during 1876, . . . 148

Leaving in Stock on 1st January, 1877, . . 1,329

Your Committee having examined the Stock at date of audit, and taken into account the Cards issued since

APPENDIX (B) No. 1—*continued.*

the 1st of January last, find the above number were actually in Stock at that date.

It will be seen by the annexed account that 6*s.* 2*d.* for the 148 Deposit Cards issued at ½*d.* each, has been duly lodged to the credit of the Board in the Bank.

Your Committee find the April and October dividends on your Funded Stock have been duly lodged to your credit, amounting to £99 5*s.* 8*d.*

These several sums, added to the balance in Bank on 1st January, 1876, give a total of £1,562 17*s.* 1*d.*

Your Committee find that drafts to the amount of £1,280 9*s.* were signed by the Board, in conformity with your minutes, of which particulars are annexed.

From the total, then, of	£1,562	17 1
Is to be deducted drafts for . .	1,280	9 0
Which should leave a balance in Bank, on 1st January, 1877, of .	282	8 1

Your Committee find that the Bank gives you credit for this balance.

(Signed) JAMES POWER, BART.,
Chairman.

ACCOUNT of NOTE and DEBENTURE AUDIT, and EXPENDITURE for the Year 1876.

1876:		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Jan. 1,	To Balance in Bank (net), ...	—	598 6 3
	Lodgments for Notes, per Secretary, . . .	849 3 4	
	Do. do. direct, . . .	8 6 8	
		857 10 0	
	Lodgments for Debentures, per Secretary, . .	7 9 0	
	Do. do. direct, . . .	—	
		7 9 0	
	Lodgments for Deposit Cards, per Secretary, . .	0 6 2	
	Do. do. direct, . . .	—	
		0 6 2	
April,	Dividend on Stock of £3,344 3*s.* 7*d.*, £50 3 3		
	Less Income Tax, . . 0 8 4		
		49 14 11	
Oct.,	Dividend on Stock of £3,344 3*s.* 7*d.*, £50 3 4		
	Less Income Tax, . . 0 12 7		
		49 10 9	
		99 5 8	
	Total, ...	—	1,562 17 1
	From which deduct year's drafts, . . .	—	1,280 9 0
	Balance in Bank on 1st January, 1877, . .	—	282 8 1

AUDIT of the COMMITTEE on the GENERAL EXPENDITURE and PETTY EXPENSE ACCOUNTS for the Year 1876.

The Committee appointed to audit the General Expenditure and Petty Expense Accounts for 1876, met on the 6th day of March, 1877, for that purpose.

Your Committee report that no balance remained in the hands of Secretary for current Expenses at date of last audit.

Your Committee charged the Secretary with the sum of all Drafts drawn in 1876, making together a sum of £1,280 9*s.*

Vouchers for all payments, as per the annexed account, were submitted, and having been examined one by one, your Committee have to report the same correct.

	£	s.	d.
The Balance in Secretary's hands, 1st January, 1876, . . .	Nil.		
Amount of Drafts drawn in 1876, including Draft No. 47,677 for £450 for Investment in Government Stock, .	1,280	9	0
Deduct Expenditure as per annexed account, ...	1,280	9	0
Balance in Secretary's hands, 1st January, 1877, ...	Nil.		

ACCOUNT adverted to in the Annexed Report, showing PARTICULARS of EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of Board's Officers, ...	730	0	0
Printing Promissory Notes, ...	52	18	10
Law Charges, ...	24	19	8
Inspector's Postage Account, ...	2	4	8
Petty Expenses, ...	8	4	4
Income Tax paid for Board's Officers, ...	8	15	0
Coals for Office, ...	3	6	6
Government Stock bought in 1876, ...	450	0	0
Total, ...	£1,280	9	0

(Signed), T. MAXWELL HUTTON.

APPENDIX (B) No. 2.

Showing Ordinary Income and Expenditure of the Board for 1875 and 1876.

1875. Ordinary Sources of Income.	£	s.	d.
Receipts for Notes and Debentures,	912	5	2
Dividends on Stock,	85	5	10
	£997	11	0
Ordinary Expenditure.			
Salaries,	730	0	0
Printing,	57	6	10
Petty Expenses,	11	2	2½
Inspector's Postage Account,	1	9	8
Extra Inspection Expenses,		—	
Coals for Office,	3	12	3
Law Charges,	12	17	2
	£816	8	1½
Excess of Ordinary Income over Ordinary Expenditure for the year 1875,	£181	2	10½

1876. Ordinary Sources of Income.	£	s.	d.
Receipts for Notes and Debentures,	865	5	2
Dividends on Stock,	99	5	8
	£964	10	10
Ordinary Expenditure.			
Salaries,	730	0	0
Printing,	52	18	10
Petty Expenses,	8	4	4
Inspector's Postage Account,	2	4	8
Extra Inspection Expenses,		—	
Coals for Office,	3	6	6
Law Charges,	24	19	8
	£821	14	0
Excess of Ordinary Income over Ordinary Expenditure for the year 1876,	£142	16	10

APPENDIX (C).

A List of the Members of the Loan Fund Board, with the dates of their respective Appointments, and the Number of Attendances of each Member at the Sittings of the Board, for the Year ending 31st December, 1876.

N.B.—The Board held 13 Sittings during the Year 1876.

Members' Names.	Dates of Appointment.	No. of Attendances
Sir James Power, Bart., D.L.,	2nd Jan., 1837.	5
James O'Farrell, Esq.,	,,	—
Rev. Thomas Hincks, A.M.,	10th Feb., 1841.	—
John Lentaigne, Esq., C.B.,	,,	10
The Right Honorable the Earl of Erne, K.P.,	,,	—
The Right Honorable William Fownes Tighe,	,,	—
Sir John Ennis, Bart., J.P., D.L.,	9th Jan., 1843.	—
The Very Rev. Chas. Vignolles, D.D., Dean of Ossory,	,,	—
Walter Sweetman, Esq., J.P.,	20th Jan., 1846.	6
The Right Honorable Lord Talbot de Malahide,	28th Mar., 1854.	2
The Right Honorable the Earl of Belmore, K.C.M.G.,	14th April, 1858.	—
William Jones Westby, Esq., D.L.,	15th June, 1859.	—
The Right Honorable W. H. F. Cogan, M.P., P.C.,	12th April, 1860.	5
M. P. D'Arcy, Esq., D.L.,	10th Feb., 1874.	—
Patrick Sweetman, Esq., J.P.,	,,	5
Henry Alexander Hamilton, Esq., J.P.,	,,	—
T. Maxwell Hutton, Esq., J.P.,	,,	8
Joseph R. O'Reilly, Esq., D.L.,	,,	—
Richard Robert Wingfield, Esq., J.P.,	31st Dec., 1875.	3
Counsel—Wm. O'Connor Morris, Esq., 23, Rutland-square, N.,	13th May, 1859.	
Secretary—Rich. Robt. Madden, Esq., Dublin Castle,	19th Mar., 1850.	

The difficulty is manifestly great of obtaining the attendance of a sufficient number of Members to constitute a Board.

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Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

NEW FOREST.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 15 May 1877;—*for*,

COPY "of any REPORT made by the COMMISSIONERS of WOODS upon the Recommendations of the SELECT COMMITTEE of 1875 on the NEW FOREST."

Treasury Chambers, 16 May 1877.

W. H. SMITH.

My Lords, Office of Woods, 16 October 1875.

BY Mr. Law's letter of the 13th August last, I was directed by your Lordships to furnish you with any observations which I might desire to make upon the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, which was appointed during the last Session, "to inquire into and report on the present condition of affairs in the New Forest, into the operation of 'The Deer Removal Act, 1851,' and particularly into the exercise and effect of the powers of inclosure given by that Act."

As desired by your Lordships, I beg leave to submit the following statement upon the subject of the above-mentioned Report.

In order to explain the intention and operation of the Deer Removal Act of 1851, it is necessary that I should state concisely the rights and interests which existed in the New Forest when that Act received the Royal Assent, and that I should refer very shortly to the circumstances under which it was passed, and to the events which have since taken place.

Extent of New Forest.

The New Forest is, and was in 1851, a district containing in all about 91,000 acres. But of that area, about 2,000 acres, which are the absolute property of the Crown, and about 26,000 acres, which are the property of private landowners (although within the forest, and therefore *primâ facie* subject to the forestal rights of the Crown), may for the present be dismissed from notice. It is the remaining area of about 63,000 acres to which the Report of the Select Committee relates. This portion will, for the sake of convenience, be here referred to exclusively as "the Forest."

Rights and interests in forest.

When the Bill of 1851 was introduced into Parliament the Crown was entitled to the soil and freehold of the forest, and to forestal rights over it. It had also certain powers of inclosure for the purpose of planting, and powers of management (including limited powers of sale) exercised by the Commissioners of Woods over the New Forest as part of the Crown lands. Subject to the forestal rights of the Crown, numerous persons were entitled to rights of common over the forest. The Crown also had rights of pasturage, &c. (though not in legal parlance "rights of common") in respect of the lands which were its absolute property.

Nature of Crown forestal rights.

The nature of the forestal rights of the Crown has been clearly and succinctly described in an opinion given by the law officers of the Crown in 1810, to which frequent reference has been made in the course of previous reports on, and inquiries, into the New Forest; but its importance is sufficient to justify its repetition here.

"It appears to us that a false view has been taken of this subject for want of distinguishing between those rights of common which are mixed with no other interest but the lord's right in the soil, and those which are mixed also with the King's forestal rights. In the former case, the rights of common, being

limited either by a stated number of cattle or by levancy and couchancy, must be satisfied before the lord can take any part of the pasture, because he, or his predecessors, have subjected their own interests in the soil to these qualified rights of pasture; but the case is very different where the King has not only the right of soil, but also forestal rights over the land in which a right of common is claimed. The forestal right has in its nature no limits; the exercise of it varies with the number of beasts which the King may at different times see fit to support. He seldom stocks it to the full, but there is nothing, as we conceive, to prevent him from doing it if he pleases, and the rights of common must be so exercised as to leave a sufficiency of pasture for such beasts of the forest as the King may please to keep thereon. All rights of common which can be legally exercised are limited either to a stated number of cattle, or to the number which can be levant or couchant upon the land; but the forestal right has no such bounds; nor do we find the least vestige of any restriction ever put upon it, or any rule by which it has ever been or can be limited. When an admeasurement takes place, a sufficiency of pasture is to be provided for the beasts of the forest before any allotment is made to the commoners, which must necessarily mean for the beasts then fed upon the forest; but if they should afterwards be increased in number, a larger provision must then be made for them. This we understand to be the nature of His Majesty's forestal rights.

"23 May 1810. "(signed) *V. Gibbs.*
T. Plumer."

Searches among ancient records have brought to light the fact that, in the 16th and 17th centuries,—if not at an earlier period,—it was the custom for the Crown to encoppice land in the forest for the protection of young trees.

Crown rights of inclosure.

The statutory powers of the Crown to inclose for the protection of plantations were before 1851 exercised under two Acts of Parliament, of which one was passed in 1698 and the other in 1808.

9 & 10 Will. 3, c. 36.

The Act of 1698 is entitled "An Act for the Preservation and Increase of the Timber in the New Forest, in the County of Southampton."

Its preamble recites that the woods and timber, not only in the New Forest but in the kingdom in general, had of late years been much wasted and impaired, and that the said forest, which might be of great use and convenience for supplying of His Majesty's Royal Navy, was in danger of being destroyed if some speedy course were not taken to restore and preserve the growth of timber.

After this recital the Act authorised the Crown to inclose 2,000 acres within the next two years, and 200 acres more yearly during the succeeding 20 years.

The inclosures were to be set out by Royal Commissioners out of such part and places in the forest as they might deem most convenient to be inclosed, and most apt and meet to produce wood and timber for the future benefit of the kingdom, and as might be best spared from the commoners (*sic*) and highways of the county.

The inclosures were to remain in severalty in the actual possession of the Crown for ever, freed and discharged from all manner of right, title, and pretence whatsoever, and to be called, made, and reputed a nursery for wood and timber only.

S. 3.

Whenever the Treasury were satisfied that the woods and trees growing in the inclosures were "past danger of browsing of deer, cattle, or other prejudice," they might lay them open, and "then and so often" the Crown was empowered to inclose, in lieu of the parts laid open, a like quantity, to be set out, held, and applied in like manner as the former inclosures.

The powers of inclosure conferred on the Crown by the Act of 1698 not having been exercised so fully as was contemplated within the time limited for that purpose, another Act was passed in 1808.

48 Geo. 3. c. 72.

By the Act of 1808 the Crown was empowered to inclose from time to time, out of the waste lands of the New Forest, such quantity of land as should, together with the quantity already inclosed, or to be inclosed as in the Act mentioned, make up the quantity of 6,000 acres, so that there should be not more

more than 6,000 acres in the New Forest inclosed and held in severalty at the same time.

The Act contains provisions as to the mode in which the inclosures were to be set out, held and used, and as to the throwing them open and inclosing like quantities in their place.

Crown powers of management and sale.

The powers of management and sale exercised by the Crown over the forest were derived from the general Acts relating to the Crown lands, of which the most important was the Act of 1829 (10 Geo. 4, c. 50, s. 98). In addition to the general powers of sale conferred by this Act, the Crown had powers of sale conferred on it for particular purposes by various special Acts, of which the only one to which it is necessary to refer in this place is the Southampton and Dorchester Railway Act of 1845 (8 & 9 Vict. c. 53). Under this Act the Commissioners of Woods were authorised to sell portions of the forest to the railway company, and were directed to apply the proceeds of the sale in draining or otherwise improving the forest in such manner as might best conduce to the mutual benefit of Her Majesty and the commoners.

Rights of commoners.

The rights of commoners over the forest as they existed in 1851, and as they exist now, may be stated under four heads :—

(1.) Rights of common of pasturage, *i.e.*, the right of taking pasture by the mouths of the commoners' cattle;

(2.) Rights of pannage, *i.e.*, the right of feeding the commoners' pigs on the mast of the forest;

(3.) Rights of common of turbary, *i.e.*, the right of cutting turf; and

(4.) Certain rights of fuel, and of getting marl.

But these rights were then, and still are, subject to important limitations which distinguish them from the rights ordinarily exercised by commoners of manors. They were and are limited in point of amount, and (as regards common of pasture and of mast) they were and are limited in point of time.

In the first place, they were and still are subservient to the paramount forestal rights of the Crown, which rights, as appears from the opinion already cited, might legally be exercised in such a manner as greatly to impair the value of the interests of the commoners.

In the next place, they could not be exercised over the parts of the forest for the time being under inclosure for the protection of plantations.

And finally, as regards rights of common of pasture and of mast, they could only be exercised during certain times of the year.

The Act of 1698 expressly saved the forest laws (s. 8), and, whilst recognising and continuing the rights of the commoners over the forest, directed (probably in affirmance of the existing law) that the right of pannage should only be exercised between the 14th of September and the 11th of November (O. S.), and excepted from the periods during which the right of common of pasturage might be exercised, the fence month, *i.e.*, 15 days before and 15 days after the Feast of St. John Baptist (O. S.), and the time of the winter heyning, viz., from the 11th of November to the 23rd of April (O. S.), and finally declared that the right was to be exercised "under and subject to the forest laws."

59 Geo. 3, c. 86.

By an Act passed in 1819 (59 Geo. 3, c. 86), the observance of the time of winter heyning was enforced by the imposition of additional penalties.

Thus it appears that the most important rights of the commoners were, under the law as it existed in 1851, exerciseable only during about one-half of the year.

Circumstances preceding passing of Act, 1851.

Such being the nature of the rights of the Crown and the commoners respectively when the Act of 1851 was passed, the circumstances which immediately preceded the passing of that Act may be shortly noticed.

In the Session of 1848 a Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to inquire into the management of the Crown property, and much evidence was given as to the evils which resulted from keeping a stock of deer in the New Forest.

12 & 13 Vict. c. 81.

In the year 1849 an Act was passed authorising Her Majesty to issue a Commission

Commission to inquire into and report upon rights or claims over the New Forest and Waltham Forest.

A Commission was issued accordingly, and the Report* of the Commissioners, Lord Portman and Messrs. Dampier and Daly, was laid before the House of Commons in 1850.

In that Report the Commissioners stated that they saw no objection to the proposal which had been made for the removal of the deer from the New Forest, provided some proper agreement were made for an allotment to the Crown.

In the sub-report of the secretary to the Commission, mention is made of the damage and prejudice to the landowners—in, and adjoining, the forest—occasioned by the trespassing and depredations of the deer; of the heavy expense of fencing out the deer; of the fact that notwithstanding that expense and fencing, the deer committed such depredations as to constitute a serious bar to the improvement and better cultivation of private property in the forest; and notice was taken of the demoralisation of the poor population in the neighbourhood, the tempation to deer-stealing, the cost of prosecutions thrown on the ratepayers, and consequently the wish which might be said to prevail throughout the forest and its neighbourhood to have the deer destroyed or removed.

Under these circumstances, after the usual notice had been given, a Bill was introduced in the Session of 1851 to extinguish the right of the Crown to keep deer in the forest, and to give compensation in lieu of such right.

The Deer Removal Act of 1851. 14 & 15 Vict. c. 76.

This measure (which eventually became law as the Deer Removal Act of 1851) met with strenuous opposition in its passage through Parliament, and was considerably modified. In particular the quantity of land which it allowed the Crown to enclose as a compensation for the relinquishment of the right to keep deer was reduced from 14,000 acres, the amount originally proposed, and (in the first instance) sanctioned by the Select Committee to which the Bill was referred, to 10,000 acres, and it was provided that no inclosure should be less than 300 acres in extent, exclusive of roads.

The preamble of the Act recited that all persons having rights of common or other rights in or over the New Forest, as well as all persons having estates within or adjoining to the same, would be greatly benefited by the removal of the Royal deer within the forest, and that Her Majesty had been graciously pleased to signify Her intention to give directions for the extinction or removal, with all convenient speed, of Her deer within the forest, and to consent to the extinguishment of the important and valuable vested right of the Crown to stock, and keep the forest stocked with deer in consideration of the compensation hereinafter provided in lieu of such right; and then proceeded to refer to the powers of inclosure conferred by the Acts of 1698 and 1808.

The Act then enacted (ss. 1, 2), that the deer should be removed within two years, and that when they were removed, Her Majesty's right to keep deer in the forest should cease.

The compensation for the right thus relinquished was provided by s. 3. By this section it was made lawful for Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, from time to time to enclose, sever, and improve, and plant with trees of any kind, within and out of the waste lands of the forest, in whole or in part, any quantity of land not exceeding 10,000 acres, in addition to the 6,000 acres already in inclosure, or which should be inclosed, under the Acts of 1698 and 1808, and so that there should not be more than 16,000 acres (inclusively of the said 6,000 acres) inclosed and held in severalty at one and the same time.

The inclosures were to be made by virtue of a Commission granted by Her Majesty, and directed to six or more persons, of whom two were to be justices of the peace for the county of Southampton, and not forest officers, and they were to be set out and made from and out of such parts or places in the forest (except lands drained with tiles by money received by the Crown from the Southampton and Dorchester Railway Company in compensation for a portion of the forest taken by the Company) as should be found by the Commissioners to be most convenient to be inclosed, and to be best adapted for the growth and produce of timber or other trees, and as might be best spared from the commons and highways of the forest.

The

* Parliamentary Paper, House of Commons, Sess. 1850, No. 707.

The Act provided that the inclosures should remain in severalty in possession of the Crown, freed from all rights of common and other rights (s. 4); and that when the trees within the inclosures were past danger of browsing of cattle, or other prejudice, and the inclosures were thrown open, new inclosures might be made in lieu thereof (s. 5).

The expenses of making and maintaining the inclosures were to be defrayed by the sale of decayed or other trees (not being ship timber) (s. 5).

It may be here conveniently mentioned that doubts have been entertained as to the proper legal construction which ought to be placed on the powers of inclosure conferred on the Crown by the Acts of 1698, 1808, and 1851.

On behalf of the commoners it has of late been argued that the power of throwing out and taking in an equivalent quantity could only be exercised once, and when thus exercised would be exhausted; and the commoners in 1868 obtained the opinion of counsel to this effect.

On the other hand, the view taken not only on behalf of the Crown, but also by the learned counsel who appeared for the noble lords and gentlemen who, as commoners, were petitioners against the Bill of 1851, has been, that the power that can be exercised *toties quoties*, or is what is termed a "rolling power;" and it is urged on behalf of the Crown in support of this view that the whole scope, not only of the Act of 1851, but of the earlier Acts, is inconsistent with any other supposition; and, further, that the right which the Crown had, up to the year 1851, to keep an unlimited stock of deer in the forest, being a right exerciseable in perpetuity, it cannot reasonably be supposed that as a compensation for that perpetual right the Legislature had substituted powers of inclosure and planting which would be exhausted and cease to exist in a limited period, viz., when the set of inclosures were thrown open.

By section 7 of the Act of 1851, it was provided, that, notwithstanding the removal of the deer, and the extinguishment of the right to keep them, the forest should to all intents and purposes whatsoever remain vested in Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, in like manner and to the same extent as it was immediately before the passing of the Act; and that nothing in the Act contained, or which might be done in pursuance thereof, should be held to alter, take away or affect any rights or privileges whatsoever of Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, in, over, or upon the forest (other than the right of keeping deer), or to take away, alter, or affect the right of Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, to any lands already inclosed within the forest, by reason that the same might be alleged to have been continued and preserved for the producing hay for the use of deer, or otherwise.

By section 43, it was provided that every inclosure should be of the extent of 300 acres at the least, exclusive of the site of any public roads, ways, or paths which might intersect such inclosure.

The rest of the Act is mainly concerned with providing machinery for ascertaining the rights of the commoners over the forest. Claims and objections were to be sent in to the verderers and entered by them in a register, and disputed claims were to be adjudicated on by the Judge of the County Court at Southampton.

This machinery was found insufficient, and under an Act passed in 1854 three Commissioners were appointed with full power to hear and determine the commoners' claims over the forest. 17 & 18 Vict. c. 49.

These Commissioners investigated and finally settled all claims referred to them, and made the following decision with respect to the commoners' rights, viz.: Decision of Commissioners as to Commoners' rights, 5th November 1857.

That the rights of pasturage are subject to the payments to the Crown, mentioned in the register, and that they do not exist during fence month, *i.e.*, from the 20th of June to the 20th of July; or during the winter heyning, *i.e.*, from the 22nd of November to the 4th of May.

That common of mast is to be exercised (subject to the payments to the Crown in the register mentioned) only from the 25th of September, to and on the 22nd of November.

That rights of turbary and of fuel wood are to be exercised by the view and allowance of the foresters, and that the turf and fuel is to be burnt in the messuages mentioned in the register; and

That marl is only to be taken from accustomed pits by the view and allowance of the foresters for the marling of the lands in respect of which the marl is allotted.

Summary of events since passing of Act of 1851.

The other events which have happened since the passing of the Act of 1851 may be very shortly summarised.

The deer were removed from the forest, and as has been seen, the rights of the commoners have been finally settled and ascertained. On the other hand, of the 10,000 additional acres of plantations which were to be first made as a compensation to the Crown for the relinquishment of the right to keep deer, about 5,000 acres only have been planted.

In the meantime various attempts have been made on the part of the commoners to modify the terms of the Act of 1851, or to restrict the Crown in the exercise of the rights by that Act conferred or reserved.

In 1867 Lord Eversly presented seven petitions to the House of Lords complaining of the mode in which the provisions of the Act of 1851 had been carried out, and the Duke of Buckingham promised that the subject should receive attention, and that a report on it should be laid before Parliament.

In accordance with that pledge I made a report to the Treasury, which was laid before the House of Lords in the Session of 1868.

On the 22nd May 1868 Lord Eversly presented a further petition to the House of Lords, and a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the operation of the Act of 1851.

Report of Select Committee of House of Lords, 9th July 1868.

The Committee met and after hearing evidence made their Report, dated 9th July 1868.

The Report concludes with these words:—

"Under the Act 14 & 15 Victoria, only 3,090 acres have as yet been inclosed, in addition to the 6,000 acres inclosed under other Acts; if then this extent of inclosure, limited as compared with the undoubted rights of the Crown, has given rise to so much dissatisfaction, the Commissioners will meet with great difficulties in giving effect to the Act, and to the undoubted intentions of the Legislature. The interests of the Crown and of the commoners are at variance, and there must be a perpetual struggle of conflicting interests. The Committee are of opinion that the effective remedy for this unsatisfactory state of affairs will be found in the adoption of the course pursued in regard to other royal forests."

"This course consists in the appointment of a Commission for the purpose of allotting to the Crown certain portions of the forest in fee, freed from all common rights, and leaving the residue to the commoners to deal with in such manner as they may think best. The subject is one of a difficult and delicate nature, and full opportunity should be given to all parties interested to make representations, which should be fairly and impartially considered.

"It is desirable in the interest of the commoners that the Crown should take all existing inclosures as a portion of the allotment for the rights of the Crown, and that the allotments for the Crown should be made in such portions and situations as may least interfere with the convenience of the resident commoners."

In the Session of 1871, a Bill was introduced to give effect to this report, but owing to the pressure of other business was withdrawn, and no further legislation has since taken place.

On the 20th June 1871 the House of Commons resolved:—

"That in the opinion of this House, pending legislation in the New Forest, no felling of ornamental timber, and no fresh inclosures should be permitted, and that no timber whatever should be cut, except for the purpose of thinning the young plantations, executing necessary repairs in the forest, and satisfying the fuel rights of the commoners."

Under your Lordships' directions the terms of this resolution have since been adhered to, but the difficulties between the Crown and the commoners have not ceased.

In these circumstances the Select Committee of 1875 was appointed by the House of Commons. After hearing a good deal of evidence the Committee agreed

agreed upon the following resolutions, to which, for facility of reference, I have ventured to prefix numbers.

Resolutions of Select Committee of House of Commons, 16th July 1875.

1. "That the New Forest shall remain open and uninclosed, except to the extent to which it is expedient to maintain the existing right of the Crown to plant trees."

2. "That the ancient ornamental woods and trees shall be carefully preserved, and the character of the scenery shall be maintained."

3. "That powers of inclosure conferred by statute shall be exercised only on that area which has hitherto been taken in at various times, and been either kept or thrown out, under the Acts 9 & 10 Will. 3, c. 36, 48 Geo. 3, c. 72, and the Deer Removal Act, 1851."

4. "That the Crown should retain the power of keeping 16,000 acres of growing timber and trees planted under the Acts of William III. and 1851 at all times under inclosure, and that the Crown be entitled to inclose and throw out at will any portion of the area over which the powers of planting are to be exercised, with a view to its unrestricted use in such manner as may be deemed expedient for the most profitable growth of timber and trees, but that the rolling power over the open portion of the forest not now planted or inclosed under the Acts William III. or 1851 should cease."

5. "That a nominal quit-rent be charged by the Crown to the commoners for the exercise of the right of common during fence month and winter heyning; provision may be made, if possible, for the payment of such quit-rent by somebody representative of the commoners."

6. "That the verderers' court shall be reconstituted so as to better represent the commoners, and to have power to regulate the exercise of the commoners, rights over the forest, and to appoint officers to prevent incroachments upon them."

7. "That all the rights of the Crown reserved under the Acts of William III., and 1851, except as it is herein suggested that they should be modified, be maintained."

8. "That provision be made that in the event of any future severance of interests in the forests between the Crown and the commoners, the limitations now proposed to be placed on the exercise of rights of the Crown should in no way prejudice the claims of the Crown."

In considering these resolutions it is important to bear in mind that the property of the Crown in the New Forest is in fact the property of the State, and that the interest of the Crown is therefore the interest of the State.

On the first and second of these resolutions, which may be taken as embodying the principles on which (in the opinion of the Committee) the forest ought for the future to be managed, I have no observations to offer further than to assure your Lordships, if such an assurance be necessary, that should the Legislature determine to adopt those principles, I shall endeavour, to the best of my ability, to give effect to the intention of Parliament.

Observations on 3rd, 4th, and 5th Resolutions.

But with respect to the third, fourth, and fifth resolutions, which may be regarded as suggesting the means or machinery by which the objects expressed in the first two resolutions are to be attained, I conceive it to be my duty to submit, for the consideration of your Lordships, reasons why, as it appears to me, the proposals contained in the third, fourth, and fifth resolutions are not only inconsistent with the attainment of the objects mentioned in the first and second resolutions, but are inequitable as between the Crown and the commoners, are inexpedient on public gronnds, and cannot be carried into effect without serious detriment to the State.

The third resolution, which it may be observed was only carried in the Select Committee, on a division, by a majority of one vote, proposes to restrict the powers of the Crown for making plantations to the area which either is now, or has formerly been, under inclosure, and the substance of this resolution is repeated in the fourth resolution, by which it is proposed to confine the rolling power of inclosure to the same area.

By the fifth resolution it is proposed that the commoners shall be entitled to exercise their rights of common during the whole year, subject to the payment of a nominal quit-rent for its exercise during the fence month and the period of winter heyning.

Now the total area of the forest is, as has been already stated, about 63,000 acres, and of this total somewhat less than 18,000 acres are, or have been, inclosed and planted under the powers of the Acts before mentioned. The old woods are estimated to cover about 5,000 acres, but this extent may be annually reduced by the felling of trees to satisfy the fuel rights of the commoners. Setting aside these woodlands, however, there would at present remain about 40,000 acres of land uncovered by woods or plantations. The effect, therefore, of the third and fourth resolutions of the Committee, if they become law, would be to extinguish valuable rights of the State over from 40,000 to 45,000 acres of land; for, with the extinction of the right of keeping deer, and of the right of inclosing and planting, the most profitable rights which can be exercised by the Crown would vanish; and the effect of the fifth resolution would be to extend the period during which the commoners' rights of pasture over the forest can be legally exercised, from about six months to the whole year.

This enormous surrender of rights by the State, is proposed to be effected without the payment of any compensation, except a nominal quit-rent, and would be made for the benefit of those owning land in, or in the neighbourhood of, the New Forest, who have rights of common.

For it cannot be too carefully borne in mind, that the real conflict of interests on the subject of the New Forest, is not between the Crown and the public, but between the State on the one hand, and the commoners, that is to say, the local landowners, on the other hand.

It is important to bring out this point clearly, since serious misapprehension has been caused by the studious, and, as events have shown, hitherto successful, efforts of the New Forest commoners to represent their cause as identical with that of the public at large.

The fallacy which underlies this view of the subject appears to derive its support mainly from two sources, a mistaken analogy between the case of the New Forest and the case of other lands over which commoners' rights are claimed, and a confused remembrance of a time when the relation of the State to the Crown lands, and its powers over them, were widely different from those which exist at the present day.

During the last few years public attention has been called to numerous disputes between lords of manors and commoners. In almost all these disputes, the legal rights of the commoners have been used as a shield to protect claims set up on behalf of an indefinite number of persons, and assailed by an individual, claims which, although they rested on long usage, and although their assertion and vindication might be defensible on grounds of public utility, were destitute of any strict legal sanction. The most famous and important of these disputes has been the case of Epping Forest, where, owing to the intervention of a powerful municipality, the lords of the manors within that forest have been defeated in their attempt to inclose the open lands within their manors. It is, perhaps, not surprising that, under these circumstances, public sympathy should be enlisted in favour of the commoners, and that they should be looked upon as the natural champions, and lords of manors as the natural foes, of the public.

But it must be remembered that, in the first place, the class of persons whose claims are protrcted under the shield of commoners' rights, are not the public at large, but really that section of the public who reside in a particular neighbourhood, and in the next place, that the coincidence between the interests of the commoners and the interests even of this limited and local public, is indirect and accidental only.

Commoners are simply individuals entitled to certain proprietary rights, and resemble other private proprietors in having interests which are often more or less inconsistent with the interests of the public. In disputes between lords and commoners, as such, neither the general public, nor the local public, have any direct interest. It is only so far as the rights of the commoners are capable of being utilised for the purpose of protecting interests, which would otherwise be destitute of protection, that their assertion can be deemed to be requisite or defensible on public grounds. In the ordinary dispute between a lord of a manor

manor, and the local public, the lord is a private landowner, and the complaint against him is, that he is exercising his private rights in a manner inconsistent with the general interests of the neighbourhood. As, however, the neighbourhood have no direct remedy against him, they are obliged to resort to the indirect, and circuitous method, of setting up other private rights, which are inconsistent with the unrestrained exercise of those claimed by the lord.

Now in the case of the New Forest, the condition of things typified by ordinary disputes between lords and commoners is entirely reversed. The owner of the soil, the authority having the right to inclose (a right be it observed not asserted on private grounds, but conferred by the Legislature for public purposes) is not a private individual but the Crown, or in other words, the State. Thus, the element which is absent in the other cases, and to the absence of which is extensively due the accidental and limited coincidence between the interests of the commoners and the interests of the public, is present in this. The inclosing authority is directly amenable to the will of the State. If the State deem it expedient to prohibit or restrict the inclosure of Crown lands, there is no need to resuscitate obsolete rights, or to raise fictitious issues of law.

All that is required is an Act of Parliament.

The existence of private rights over the Crown lands forms an obstacle in the way of giving full and complete effect to the will of the State with respect to the management of those lands, and in proportion to the extent and value of such rights, the State is fettered in such management. So long as the private rights exist, they must be respected, and if their existence is found incompatible with public interests, the persons entitled to them must be bargained with, and bought out at the expense of the State. Thus, in the case of the New Forest, it is the rights of the commoners, and not the rights of the Crown, which clash with the interest of the public.

The property of the Crown in the forest is, as I have mentioned, the property of the State, and that property is administered, by a public department, in accordance with the policy from time to time prescribed by the legislature.

In endeavouring to give effect to that policy my department has hitherto necessarily been guided by two leading principles.

In the first place, in dealing with the New Forest as part of the Crown lands, it has been my duty to observe what may be termed the constitutional compact entered into at the commencement of the present reign, under which Her Majesty relinquished Her right, as tenant for life, to the income of the Crown property, in consideration of certain fixed allowances in lieu thereof. In accordance with this compact, the duties of the Commissioners of Woods, to whose charge the Crown lands were confided, have been of a twofold character, first, to secure such an income as, having regard to the nature of the property, is consistent with good management, for the benefit of the nation as tenants for the life of the Sovereign; and second, to preserve intact the *corpus* of the inheritance of the Sovereign's successors as reversioners.

And in the next place, in its particular dealings with the New Forest, this department has had regard to the policy prescribed by the Acts of Parliament specially relating to that forest, namely, that the forest should be treated as a nursery for navy timber, and for the growth of timber and other trees.

If, and so far as, the Legislature deem it expedient to modify the policy indicated by those enactments with reference to the New Forest, either in the sense of the first two resolutions of the Select Committee, or in any other sense, it is competent to Parliament to do so, but I submit that in that event it is not necessary to hamper the existing statutory powers, by multiplying and enlarging private interests over the property of the State.

Looking then at the present controversy, as I venture to think that I am entitled and bound to look at it, as a controversy between the State on the one hand, and the commoners, that is to say, the local landowners, on the other hand, and looking at the Act of 1851 as embodying an arrangement for settling the disputes between these parties, it remains to examine shortly the more important of the reasons which have been urged on behalf of the commoners for setting that arrangement aside.

But, in the first place, I feel it my duty to submit that it would be inequitable

to reopen, in favour of one of the parties to it, an arrangement confirmed by an Act of Parliament passed nearly a quarter of a century ago, which has been fully carried out by one of the parties without yet receiving the prescribed compensation, and under which the other party has already obtained all the benefits secured by the Act.

It is, however, argued on behalf of the commoners, that the Act of 1851 cannot be described as a contract, since, as it is said, one of the parties to the contract was not represented. And, in support of this, it is alleged that the rights of the commoners had not then been ascertained. But it seems impossible to maintain that because the particular rights of each individual commoner had not been ascertained and defined, therefore the commoners' rights as a whole were unknown, or that the commoners as a body were incapable of being represented, although the Acts of 1698 and 1819 had defined the periods in which their rights of common of pasture and of mast were exerciseable, and made provision on the subject.

The commoners' rights had not been ascertained at the time of the passing of the Act for making plantations and for abolishing the right of the Crown to keep deer in Woolmer Forest, and that Act was not, so far as I know, ever objected to on the ground that a previous ascertainment of rights should have taken place.

And a further answer to the argument now used as regards the New Forest is to be found in the history of the circumstances which attended the passing of the Act of 1851. Having regard to the strenuous and influential nature of the opposition to the Bill, to the skill and eminence of the professional advisers by whom that opposition was conducted, and to the importance of the concessions which were obtained, it can hardly be argued, either that the commoners were not in fact represented, or that they misapprehended the nature of the arrangement then effected. The compensation awarded to the Crown by the Act of 1851 for the right of keeping deer was, in proportion to the total area of the forest, much less than has been allotted to the Crown in Woolmer Forest.

Again, it is urged that the commoners were not only led to believe, but were justified in believing, that with the surrender of the right to keep deer in the forest, the commoners' rights would be enlarged so as to become exerciseable through the whole year, and that the observance of fence month and winter heyning would cease to be part of the forest law.

The decision of the Commissioners under the Act of 1854 that, notwithstanding the removal of the deer, the commoners' rights of pasturage were still, as formerly, exerciseable during about six months in each year, seems in itself to be a sufficient answer to the complaints of the commoners in this particular. On the allegation that either of the parties to the Act of 1851 misapprehended the nature of the bargain, I do not think it necessary to dwell. It is sufficient to say that the memorials and petitions from time to time presented by several of the commoners after the passing of the Act of 1851, praying that in consideration of a money payment their commonable cattle might be allowed to be in the forest during the winter heyning, and the absence of any complaint on the ground of misapprehension up to the year 1867, furnish evidence that the commoners did not conceive themselves to have acquired, or to be entitled to claim, enlarged rights of common in consequence of the passing of the Act of 1851. But the argument that the observance of the fence month and winter heyning was merely ancillary to the right of keeping deer, and ought to disappear with that right, may fairly be met by another argument.

The origin of commoners' rights over Royal forests is doubtless involved in much obscurity, but not the least probable explanation of their origin was that they were in many cases granted during a limited period in each year by way of compensation for the burdens and restrictions imposed upon the commoners by the forest laws, or were acquired by some other agreement. This was the view propounded by the commoners themselves in the Epping Forest case, and was apparently recognised by Lord Justice Mellish in his judgment in that case. (*See* Commissioners of Sewers *v.* Glass, 7 Law Report, Chancery Appeals, pp. 457, 459, 467.)

Over the New Forest it appears that some rights of common are exerciseable in respect of lands which were outside the boundary of the forest at the time of its afforestation, as defined in a perambulation made in the eighth year of the reign of King Edward the First. What was the origin of these rights it seems

seems now impossible to ascertain. They may have originally been granted to owners of other lands within the forest boundary, or they may have, in the first instance, been merely rights of agistment, revocable at the pleasure of the Sovereign. But neither the Act of 1698 nor the decision of the Commissioners under the Act of 1854 makes any distinction beween the rights of common exerciseable in respect of lands lying within the ancient metes of the forest and the like rights of common exerciseable in respect of lands lying without those metes. All the rights of pasturage are declared to be exerciseable during about six months of each year only, and, as I am advised, must be deemed to have been of that limited character at the time of their creation.

In point of fact, therefore, the observance of fence month and winter heyning are not so much to be regarded as restrictive of the rights of the commoners as the rights of the commoners, during the other six months, are to be considered as restrictive of the Crown's absolute right to the entire freehold of the forest.

Yet it is urged that because the Crown has given up its right of keeping deer, a right which was considered to be burdensome and injurious to the property of the commoners in and adjoining the forest, therefore the commoners' rights of pasturage should not only be maintained intact, but should be doubled as regards the period during which they are exerciseable. And at the same time it is proposed to deprive the Crown of the greater part of the compensation secured to the State in 1851 for the right which it then relinquished. It is at least as reasonable to argue that, because the deer have been removed, the commoners' six months' right of pasturage ought to cease altogether, as to argue that, because the deer have been removed, those rights ought to become exerciseable throughout the whole 12 months.

Passing now from the arrangement embodied in the Act of 1851 to the mode in which effect has been given to that arrangement, I shall venture to repeat some expressions which I used in a report addressed to your Lordships in 1871, and which are as applicable now as they were then.

"The provisions of the Act" (of 1851) "have not been fully carried out. "So far as the commoners are concerned they are in the full enjoyment of "all and more than all the benefits secured to them by the Act. The deer "have been removed, and their rights have been investigated, but the Crown "is not yet in the enjoyment of the compensation secured to it by the Act. "The Act gave the Crown (in compensation for the extinguishment of its right "to keep an unlimited stock of deer) power to inclose and hold in severalty "10,000 acres of the waste land of the forest, and from time to time to throw "open the inclosure and to inclose a like quantity of the waste in lieu thereof. "Of the 10,000 acres which the Crown was thus authorised to hold inclosed "and discharged from all rights of the commoners, only about 5,000 acres "have as yet been inclosed, so that the Crown is at present in the enjoyment "of only one-half of the immediate compensation awarded to it by the Act.

"The immediate compensation was the right to inclose 10,000 acres of the "waste. The full compensation which was awarded to the Crown was not "only the right to inclose 10,000 acres, but the right to throw open those "inclosures from time to time as the trees planted in them were past danger "from cattle, &c., and to inclose and plant other portions of the waste of the "forest in lieu thereof."

It is under these circumstances, and after the Act of 1851 has been for 24 years in operation, that a modification of its provisions is now proposed, which, whilst it takes away from the State at least three-fourths of the compensation awarded to the Crown by that Act, extends the commoners' rights, and doubles the time during which they may be exercised.

The additional powers of inclosure for the purpose of planting conferred upon the Crown by the Act of 1851 were given as a compensation for the paramount right of keeping deer. Without restoring the right then surrendered, it is now sought to impose material restrictions on the corresponding rights of inclosure for protecting plantations of young trees. It has indeed been stated that the natural beauty of the forest cannot be preserved unless inclosure and planting is prohibited. But with reference to this statement I would

venture to point out that the satisfaction of the fuel rights claimed by the commoners over the forest in itself necessitates the cutting down of from 250 to 300 trees on an average in every year, so that if inclosure and planting were entirely stopped, the woods in the forest would, from this cause alone, be in time considerably diminished. Independently of this, trees die from natural causes and require to be replaced, and therefore, even if the Crown were absolute owner of the forest, unfettered in its management by the co-existing interests of private individuals, it is very questionable whether the absolute prohibition of planting in any particular part of the forest would be conducive to the preservation of the beauty of that portion.

It is true that some evidence was given before the Select Committee "that if "fern is not allowed to be cut, nor the brambles or thickets interfered with, "nature will produce an ample crop of timber to replace the trees as they are "felled." That opinion was met by other evidence to a contrary effect, and I have no hesitation in stating that—except in some isolated cases and under special circumstances—I think it hopeless to expect that young trees, whether newly planted or the produce of self-sown seed or acorns, should thrive on land subject to the rights of common of several hundred landowners and their tenants, unless the seedlings or young trees are for some years protected by a fence from injury by the cattle and pigs of commoners. The whole course of legislation with respect to the production of Navy timber in the New Forest, and other Royal Forests, is evidence that Parliament has hitherto recognised the fact that a fence is necessary for the protection of young plantations from injury by the exercise of rights of commoners. And this legislation as to the New Forest virtually continued the system of encoppicing land in the forest for the protection of young trees which existed in the 16th and 17th centuries, and to which it is very probable that a large portion of the old and picturesque woodlands owe their existence.

Whilst the property in the forest remains in its present condition, any such restriction on inclosure and planting as has been proposed would involve a serious sacrifice of public, to private, interests. The result of the proposed restriction would be that, although the commoners would retain their rights over the uninclosed part of the area of somewhat less than 18,000 acres (within which the Crown is to be allowed to make new plantations, a power which must be so exercised as always to leave nearly 2,000 acres open), the remaining area of from about 40,000 to 45,000 acres would be subject to the exercise of the rights of the commoners, not restricted as they were before 1851 by the Crown's right of keeping deer, non-restricted by the observance of the seasons of fence month and winter heyning, and not restricted by any statutory right of inclosure for the protection of plantations.

I submit to your Lordships that it cannot be to the interest of the public that new or enlarged private rights should be created over the property of the State.

It could not, for instance, be to the advantage of the public that rights of common should be granted over Hyde Park or Kensington Gardens in favour of the owners and occupiers of houses fronting those properties of the Crown.

As evidence, if evidence be needed, that such is the case, I may mention that, with a view to the complete dedication of Battersea Park to the public, a special Act of Parliament (16 & 17 Vict. c. 47) was passed for the purchase and acquisition by the public of rights of common which existed over the sight of that park, and that, at Aldershot and Portland, large sums have been paid by the public for the purchase of rights of common. The larger and more valuable such rights are, of course so much larger would be the compensation payable for them.

Nor would the reduction from the rights of the Crown in the New Forest involved in the restriction of its power to make new plantations, and the surrender of its rights to enforce the observance of the fence month and of the period of winter heyning, be less substantial than the addition to the rights of the commoners. From the right to keep deer, whilst it existed, no actual revenue was derived, but that right was declared by Parliament itself in the preamble of the Act of 1851 to be "important" and "valuable." Similarly, the rights now belonging to the Crown, irrespective of the revenue derivable from them, and irrespective of the question whether it is desirable to abandon the

the production of Navy timber in the forest, are important and valuable—first, because so long as the interests of the Crown and the commoners in the forest remain undivided, they secure to the State the preponderance in those interests; and secondly, because, in the event of any division of interests taking place, they are capable of being commuted for a substantial eqivalent either in money or in land.

So long as the Crown had the right of keeping an unlimited stock of deer in the forest, it had the great preponderance of interest in the whole area, and this preponderance was preserved under the Act of 1851, by means of the system of inclosure and planting prescribed by that statute. If, however, effect be given to the third, fourth, and fifth recommendations of the Committee, the existing balance will be to a great extent turned in favour of the commoners, and the prepondernce of interests will, as regards from about 40,000 to 45,000 acres of land, be taken from the State, and be given to a body of local proprietors.

And looking to the possibility of a partition, the solid and substantial value of the rights which it is suggested that the State should surrender, as shadowy and worthless, is shown by the extent of land awarded to the Crown, under the Acts for the planting of Woolmer Forest, and for the disafforestation of Hainault, Wychwood, Wittlewood, and Woolmer Forests, and of parts of Dean Forest. In the case of the New Forest the Crown acquired, upon the surrender of the right to stock and keep the forest stocked with deer, the power (in the first instance) to inclose and plant 10,000 acres out of about 63,000 acres, while in Woolmer Forest, by the Act 52 George the Third, Chapter 7, the Crown, upon the surrender of the right to deer, obtained the power to inclose and plant (in the first instance) 2,000 acres out of about 5,000 acres. As regards the disafforestation of Royal forests, in Hainault 1,917 acres were alloted to the Crown and 969 acres to the commoners. In Wychwood 2,737 acres were allotted to the Crown and the ranger, and 760 acres to the commoners. In Whittlewood the Crown and the ranger obtained 3,183 acres, and the commoners 680 acres. In Woolmer the Crown had 3,415 acres, and the commoners 1,218 acres. In the case of Walmore and Bearce Commons in Dean Forest there were allotted to the Crown 242 acres, and to the commoners 92 acres. Yet, in the case of the New Forest, it is proposed that the exercise of the principal rights of the Crown should be limited to an area of less than 18,000 acres, out of about 63,000 acres.

Having regard to the unsatisfactory relations which arise from the intermixture of rights over the New Forest, it is, to say the least, doubtful whether such a state of rights can be permanently maintained. The Select Committee of the House of Lords in 1868 thought that it could not. So long as there is a possibility of such modifications being made in the respective rights of the Crown and the commoners as will result in an addition to the rights of the latter, it is obviously not for their interest to press for a partition. But if a partition ever takes place it will be found, unless I am mistaken, that whatever has been surrendered in the meantime by the State, has accrued for the benefit, not of the public, but of the local landowners.

In the case of Epping Forest complaint was made against the officers of the Crown for selling forestal rights, although the Crown had been advised that, apart from the ownership of the soil, those rights could not be made available for any useful purpose. It would seem that the officers of the Crown would lay themselves open to far juster complaint if, where the rights are coupled with the ownership of the soil, the Crown surrendered to private landowners some of the most substantial of such rights, without an equivalent.

It is true that the report of the Committee concludes with a recommendation that, in the event of any future severance of interests in the forest between the Crown and the commoners, the limitations proposed on the exercise of the rights of the Crown, should in no way prejudice its claims. But it may well be doubted whether such a provision would have any practical value. For, in the first place, it may be assumed that the commoners, having once obtained a material extension of their rights and interests, would strenuously resist any proposal to restore the balance of interests as it existed before that extension, and, in the next place, it is probable that the court or commission by which the partition would be effected, would be inclined to have regard rather to the

value of the rights as theretofore actually enjoyed, than to a state of things which did not exist, and had not for many years existed.

If I am at liberty to assume it to be the desire of Parliament that effect be given to the first two resolutions of the Select Committee, as to the keeping of the forest in its existing state, except to the extent to which it is desirable to plant trees, it appears to me that (unless the Crown's right to keep deer is restored) the only way by which that object can be attained, without detriment to the interests of the State, is a preliminary severance of the interests of the Crown and of the private landowners having rights of common, and the preparation, for the consideration of Parliament, of a complete scheme for the appropriation and management of those portions of the forest which may, by virtue of such severance, be allotted to the Crown and to the commoners respectively. This is the course which, as has been seen, was recommended by the Committee of the House of Lords in 1868, as the best and most practical solution of the difficulties attending the subject. If such a severance were effected, on the basis of the rights as they now exist, or on the basis of the rights as they would have existed but for the passing of the Act of 1851, restrictions might be placed, without detriment to the public interests, on the powers of the Crown to plant and inclose. But until such a severance is effected, every limitation of the powers of the Crown necessarily involves a corresponding, and indeed more than a corresponding, extension of the rights of private proprietors, and loss by the State.

Should a severance take place, and should Parliament think fit to prescribe a scheme for the management of a portion of the forest awarded to the Crown, either in the same way that Windsor Forest and Park are now managed by my colleague Mr. Gore, or in any other way, I can only repeat my assurance to your Lordships that I shall use my best endeavours to give full effect to the intention of the Legislature, as indeed has been hitherto my aim in carrying out the provisions of the existing Acts of Parliament.

It is scarcely necessary to point out that adequate provision could also be made by Parliament for compensating and extinguishing the rights of the commoners to have wood supplied to them for fuel. It would then become unnecessary to cut down any more trees to satisfy such rights.

The only other course, by the adoption of which, the rights of the State can be preserved, without further land being inclosed and planted, as compensation for the right of keeping deer, appears to me to be, the repeal of the first six sections of the Act of 1851, except so far as regards the 5,000 acres already inclosed, which, however, could be substituted for the like quantity of land inclosed under the Acts of 1698 and 1808, and which could be thrown out. By this means the right of the Crown to keep deer would be restored, and the power to inclose and plant, in substitution for that right, would be abolished. Looking, however, to the evidence given before the Committee of 1848-9, as to the injurious effects upon adjoining property and the morality of the district, which formerly resulted from the keeping of deer, this course is one which I only mention as an alternative to that which I have already suggested. I ought, however, to state that in the scheme for the disafforestation and future management of the waste lands in Epping Forest, lately deposited by the Commissioners of Sewers for the City of London, it is proposed that the Conservators shall have power to keep, upon Epping Forest a herd of deer, and to make regulations for preserving the deer and their fawns.

On the sixth resolution, as to the reconstitution of the Verderers' Court, it would be premature for me to offer any observations until it has been determined what course should be taken in reference to the three preceding resolutions.

To sum up—The conflict of interests, which has hitherto existed in the New Forest, has been, not between the Crown—and the public,—but between the Crown, as representing the State, on the one hand,—and a number of private landowners on the other hand. That conflict was temporarily settled by the Act of 1851, which embodied a compact, or arrangement, between the Crown and the commoners. It is now proposed to vary this compact by taking away from the State the greater part of the compensation allotted to it in 1851, for the rights then surrendered, and by granting to the commoners, without any equivalent,

equivalent, new and valuable rights. These proposals cannot be sustained on the ground that the arrangement of 1851 was in itself inequitable to the commoners, for, has as been shown, that arrangement was arrived at after full and fair discussion, and not without material concessions on the part of the Crown, and was more advantageous to the commoners than another somewhat similar arrangement as to Woolmer Forest. Nor can the proposed variation be supported on the ground that the commoners have been unfairly treated in the mode in which the arrangement of 1851 has been carried out. So far from this being the case, while the commoners have obtained all that they bargained for, the Crown has, up to this time, not obtained more than about half of the immediate compensation allotted to it. Still less can the proposals be sustained on public grounds. In order to preserve the natural beauty of the forest, it is not necessary to maintain or extend the commoners' rights over it, for the officers of the Crown are directly amenable to the will of the Legislature. On the contrary, it is for the interests of the public that the rights of the commoners should not be enlarged, for, to the extent to which private persons are interested in the forest, to that extent is Parliament hampered in considering exclusively the advantage of the State, as regards the management of the forest.

A large, and gratuitous transfer of the property of the State to private land-owners, is a measure which,—I venture to submit,—can neither be supported by precedent, nor be founded upon principle.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James K. Howard.*

To the Right Honourable
The Lords Commissioners of Her
Majesty's Treasury.

NEW FOREST.

COPY of any REPORT made by the COMMISSIONERS of WOODS upon the Recommendations of the SELECT COMMITTEE of 1875 on the NEW FOREST.

(*Mr. Childers.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
16 *May* 1877.

214.

Under 2 oz.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 25 June 1877;—*for*,

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY

INTO THE

MONEY ORDER SYSTEM OF THE POST OFFICE,

INTO THE

PROPOSED SCHEME OF POST OFFICE NOTES,

AND AS TO

POSTAL DRAFTS PAYABLE TO ORDER;

TOGETHER WITH

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE, APPENDIX, AND INDEX.

(*Mr. William Henry Smith.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
25 *June* 1877.

REPORT

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POSTAL DRAFTS PAYABLE TO ORDER.

To the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

My Lords,

In compliance with your Lordships' Minute of April last, the Committee have the honour to report that they have carefully inquired into the existing money order system and the proposed system of post office notes, and also into the question as to the expediency of the issue of postal drafts payable to order.

Impressed from the first with the difficulties surrounding the questions with which they were called upon to deal, they have endeavoured to acquaint themselves with all the principles and details of the system of money order business, and have carefully examined the new projects which have been submitted to them.

I.—The Existing Money Order System.

The Committee have satisfied themselves that the principles on which the business is conducted are sound; and there are but few of the details as to which they can suggest any improvement.

The chief features of the existing system may be stated as follows:—

A.—The filling up of a requisition form by an applicant for a money order.
B.—The account into which the particulars of the requisition are entered.
C.—The issue of the order.
D.—The making out and despatching of the advice.
E.—The payment of the order.
F.—The account in which the paid order is entered and claimed.
G.—The system of daily check on the accounts at the Chief Office.
H.—The final check on the accounts.
J.—Commission.

A.—*The Requisition Form.*

This inexpensive form cannot be dispensed with. It is useful, because it gives the issuing clerk all the needed particulars in a form which, unlike oral instructions, cannot well be misinterpreted, and it is valuable as evidence in cases of dispute as to name or amount, and as a substitute for an

expensive and practically useless journal which has been abolished. (Appendix No. 5.)

B.—*The Account of Orders issued.*

The form and method of working this account seems to be perfect, although it has been suggested that the name of payee, and place where payable might be omitted. The Committee, however, think these particulars essential. (Questions 460 to 469.)

C.—*The Issue of the Order.*

In respect to the form of the order (Appendix No. 13), the Committee suggest that the portion "B.," used for the transfer of payment, be expunged, as they consider such a form as that set forth in Appendix No. 16 would much simplify the system of transferring the place of payment when desired; they would add that, in their opinion, the document is altogether too much crowded with elaborate instructions, which tend to confuse the public.

D.—*The making out and despatching of the Advice.*

The Committee consider that the manifold writing system now being universally introduced at Money Order Offices is not only economical, but a great improvement on the old plan of making out the advices: they think the attention of the Post Office authorities might be directed to the method of folding the advice, which, from the evidence before them, seems to give rise to frequent delays and loss of advices.

E.—*The payment of the Order.*

The Committee have satisfied themselves that the precautions taken in respect to this important part of the business are in the main essential to safety, but they are of opinion that a wider discretion might, with advantage, be allowed to the postmasters in paying orders to persons well known to them, or who can satisfy them as to their being the payees, although their signatures may not be in strict accordance with the advices.

F.—*The Account of Orders paid.*

This form and the method in which it is prepared for the Chief Office seem to be altogether satisfactory.

G.—*The System of Daily Check on the Accounts at the Chief Office.*

This appears to the Committee, so far as they have seen, very simple and complete.

H.—*The Final Check on the Accounts.*

The Committee have carefully considered this check on the money order accounts, and they are of opinion that although perfect accuracy is not attained, it has been found in practice that the system is sufficiently good for the purpose, and is useful in establishing an approximate balance between the accounts of orders issued and paid, and they are not prepared to recommend any more efficient system, having regard to the great expense which would necessarily be incurred.

J.—*Rates of Commission.*

The Committee have devoted much consideration to this important subject.

It is shown that each money order costs about 3 *d.*, and if a uniform rate were adopted it must necessarily be in excess of that amount; this, as respects money orders for small sums, would be practically prohibitory. The Committee therefore cannot recommend a uniform rate.

Neither are they prepared to recommend a return to the scale abolished in 1871, under which the rates advanced by sums of 3 *d.*, so that while an order for

for 2 *l.* was obtainable for 3 *d.*, one for 2 *l.* 1 *s.* cost 6 *d.*, thus in effect charging 3 *d.* for remitting 1 *s.*

An objection incident to this scale was the difficulty of checking the commission at the Chief Office, which the present system of charging 1 *d.* extra for each pound has removed, making the check more rapid and simple and the scale more equitable.

The Committee have therefore decided to recommend the continuance of a gradually progressive rate; and they are of opinion that the initial rate should henceforward be 2 *d.*

In recommending an alteration in the present scale of commission on money orders, the Committee have had regard to the proposed scheme of postal notes, and impressed with the necessity on the one hand of not only protecting the Department from loss, but of providing a fair profit, whilst on the other hand the public should have no reasonable ground for complaint, they have had certain estimates prepared, which are submitted herewith. (Appendix No. 15.)

Under these estimates a profit is shown respectively as follows:—

	£.
No. 1	36,050
No. 2	23,204
No. 3	33,966
No. 4	17,370
No. 5	71,625

Numbers 1 and 2 are based on the assumption that the postal note had been in operation; numbers 3, 4, and 5 have no reference to the postal note.

Whether the postal note system be approved or not the Committee recommend the adoption of the scale of commission shown in estimate No. 1, viz.:— 2 *d.* for sums under 10 *s.*, 3 *d.* for sums of 10 *s.* and under 2 *l.*, 4 *d.* for sums of 2 *l.* and under 3 *l.*, and so on, 1 *d.* being added for every complete 1 *l.* up to 10 *l.* The Committee have decided also to recommend a trial of the postal note system, and they are guided in their decision as to the propriety of adopting the above scale by the results shown in estimate No. 1.

Under this estimate a profit is shown on "inland orders" of about 36,000 *l.* per annum, while there is the further present profit of 4,500 *l.* per annum on Foreign and Colonial orders, besides some 5,000 *l.* a year accruing from lapsed (or void) orders, making in all about 45,000 *l.* per annum as the total estimated annual profit; but it has to be borne in mind that the present scale of commission which was introduced in 1871 has failed to secure a profit, and is probably now resulting in a loss to the Department, and in reconsidering the question of commission, care should certainly be taken to guard against the possibility of loss for the future.

The Committee were at one time favourably impressed with the results shown in estimate No. 2, but after careful consideration they are of opinion that the estimated margin of profit shown therein is not sufficient.

The idea, no doubt, obtains largely that no profit ought to accrue to the Post Office on its working, but this view can scarcely under existing circumstances be applied to the money order system. The returns of the Post Office show that an annual profit of some 1,500,000 *l.* is made on the work incident to the delivery of letters, of which business it has a monopoly; it would therefore be unreasonable to suppose that for the money order service, which it is optional with the public to use, and which is largely used, it is to derive no profit whatever. There are other modes of making remittances, though there is no doubt occasionally some difficulty in using them; it seems only right, therefore, that the public should pay a remunerative charge for the accommodation of which they voluntarily avail themselves.

Besides, if the profit derived from foreign and lapsed orders be left out, the margin is not very large: the estimated profit of 36,000 *l.* represents a commission of only 2 *s.* 8 *d.* per cent. on 27,000,000 *l.* comprised in the 16,000,000 orders, averaging about 1 *l.* 13 *s.* 0 *d.* each, issued in 1875.

The Committee do not include the foreign and void orders in their calculation of profit, for if the foreign orders at present yield a modest profit, this may at any time be affected by causes beyond the control of the Post Office,

subject as the arrangements are to conventions. Void orders can hardly be regarded as a strictly legitimate item of profit, for although the amount they will yield is no doubt one which can be fairly estimated, yet as the Government admits of their re-vivification, they may be called for at any time, and perhaps, therefore, they should be treated as miscellaneous receipts rather than as part of the revenue of the Post Office proper.

Finally, there is the question of labour which constantly disturbs calculations of probable profits. The tendency of cost in this respect is usually an ascending one, and with so large a staff as is necessarily employed on money order work, a fair margin should be left to meet this contingency.

II.—Postal Notes.

The Committee have had some hesitation in arriving at a definite opinion on the scheme of postal notes proposed by Mr. Chetwynd, the Receiver and Accountant General of the Post Office, because officers of great practical experience have insisted with much show of reason not only that the postal note as a remitting medium would be less secure than the money order, but that if it should come largely into circulation it would tend to increase letter stealing, and to the consequent demoralisation of Post Office servants.

It is also urged that if stolen or lost the proper owner would have no redress.

The Committee think that these objections may be removed by giving to the holder of a note the power of filling in the name of the person to whom, and of the money order office at which, he wishes payment to be made; a note so "localised" would only be paid at the office indicated thereon; they would also recommend that every note, whether made nominal or not, should bear the endorsement of the presenter. These precautions would, in the opinion of the Committee, sufficiently protect the public, while the comparatively small sums for which these notes would be issued, at any rate for the present, would offer but slight temptation to theft.

It might, however, be a matter for consideration whether lost postal notes might not be replaced under some such conditions as those applied in the case of void money orders, and which might hereafter be determined.

The Committee subjoin a pattern of the "Post Office Note" which they recommend for adoption:

INLAND REVENUE STAMP.
POST OFFICE NOTE.
ONE PENNY.

Post Office Note.

ABERGAVENNY
B 0001

To the Postmaster *in charge of the* Money Order Office *at**_____

PAY TO*_____, at any time within Twelve Months from the month of issue, the Sum of **FIVE SHILLINGS**, on Account of Her Majesty's Postmaster-General.

Paying Office Stamp.

Cancelling this Note.

Five Shillings.

Postmaster.

Issuing Office Stamp.

* The Holder of this Note may fill in the Name of the Person to whom, and of the Money Order Office at which, he wishes the Amount to be paid, and the person so named must sign his name on the back hereof. If the blanks be not filled up, the Amount will be paid to the Signature of the Bearer at any Money Order Office in the United Kingdom.

1.—If the Note be crossed "& Co." payment will only be made through a Banker.

2.—After once paying this Note, by whomsoever presented, the Postmaster-General will not be liable for any further claim.

The Committee are of opinion that the postal note as a remitting medium would

would be safer than postage stamps and more convenient than a money order, and that it will supply a public want, and there can be no doubt that to thousands of persons residing in places where there are no money order offices it will be a great boon.

Rates of Commission on Postal Notes.

In considering the question of the rates which should be charged to the public for postal notes, the Committee have borne in mind the principles which guided them in their recommendation as to commission on money orders.

Mr. Chetwynd proposes that the following should be the rates of charge, viz. :—

On postal notes for 2 *s.* 6 *d.* - -	½ *d.*
„ „ 5 *s.* - - -	1 *d.*
„ „ 10 *s.* - - -	1½ *d.*
„ „ 1 *l.* - - -	2 *d.*

The Committee fully concur in the desirability of providing the public with a cheap and ready mode of transmitting small fixed sums, especially in view of the proposed increase in the lower money order rates, but they cannot recommend the adoption of the ½ *d.* rate, inasmuch as, in their opinion, it would not afford a sufficient protective margin against loss to the Department.

It is quite possible also that the demand for postal notes at the lowest rate might, like that which arose and is growing for money orders at the penny rate, far outrun the estimate ; and if equal rates were paid for the trouble of issuing them, there might be a loss to the Department, the extent of which cannot be foreseen.

The Committee recommend, therefore, that the rates should be fixed at 1 *d.* for notes under 10 *s.*, and 2 *d.* for notes of 10 *s.* and not exceeding 1 *l.*

This arrangement will in no way conflict with the money order rates ; thus,

For sums under 10 *s.* the charge would be -	For a postal note, 1 *d.* For a money order, 2 *d.*
For sums of 10 *s.* and not above 1 *l.* - - -	For a postal note, 2 *d.* For a money order, 3 *d.*

With regard to Mr. Chetwynd's proposal that the commission on sales, to be allowed to postmasters, should be 20 *s.* per 1,000 on notes under 5 *s.*, and 40 *s.* per 1,000 on notes of 5 *s.* and upwards, the Committee do not know that it lies within the scope of their inquiry to report upon Mr. Chetwynd's suggestion as to the scale of allowances to postmasters, but they venture to think that whatever rate of commission may be adopted the rule which applies in the case of money orders, viz., that of payment by number, regardless of amount, should apply in the case of post office notes.

III.—Postal Draft payable to Order.

A postal draft in the view of the Committee would be an order for any amount payable without advice. (Question 299.)

It may be well to state briefly the leading advantages which follow on the use of the advice. The advice enables the paying postmaster to retain, or, if necessary, to apply for funds to meet his liabilities ; the consequent localisation of payment at the time of issue enables the Chief Office, by means of the postmasters' daily accounts, either to send funds to or to restrain remittances from the offices on which orders are drawn.

The advice ensures payment, with rare exceptions, to the proper person. It is in evidence that out of 16,000,000 orders not more than 120, or one in 133,000, were paid through fraud, whilst it is equally manifest that, without the advice as a safeguard, not only is there greater risk of the money being paid to wrong persons, but that frauds on the Department would be easily perpetrated.

As to the facility with which frauds might be committed in the absence of the advice, the Committee would refer your Lordships to Questions 239 to 249 and 302 to 309.

The Committee have had submitted to them a scheme for postal drafts payable to order without advice, and a modification thereof, prepared by Mr. Beaufort, postmaster of Manchester, which they have printed *in extenso* in the evidence, at pages 23 and 50.

After prolonged consideration, and having heard Mr. Beaufort in support, they have come to the conclusion that they cannot recommend the scheme for adoption.

A proposal of Mr. Bradfield, of the Money Order Office, which likewise contemplated the abolition of the advice, was also submitted to them, but it was considered impracticable.

The Committee have now the honour to lay before your Lordships the whole of the evidence, together with a comprehensive index, and to report the conclusions at which they have arrived:—

They are unanimously of opinion that the existing money order system affords a secure mode of remittance, and that it would not be desirable, having regard to the safety of the Post Office as well as of the public, to alter the conditions under which orders are issued, beyond the suggested re-adjustment of the scale of commission.

They are further of opinion that it would be desirable to issue, concurrently with money orders, postal notes, under conditions set forth in this Report, which would afford additional facilities for the safe and rapid transmission of small fixed sums at a reduced cost to the public.

The Committee cannot separate without acknowledging the valuable assistance which they have received from the officers of the Post Office. They have been equally impressed with their ability and thorough knowledge of the details of the business of their respective Departments, and with the courtesy and readiness with which this knowledge has been placed at the disposal of the Committee for the purpose of this inquiry.

We have the honour to be,
My Lords,
Your very obedient servants,

George Moore, Chairman.
A. Earnshaw.
F. May.
A. Christie Thomson.
S. Walliker.
J. W. Weldon.

J. W. Hyde,
Secretary to the Committee.

General Post Office,
22nd July 1876.

COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY

INTO THE

MONEY ORDER SYSTEM OF THE POST OFFICE,

INTO THE

PROPOSED SCHEME OF POST OFFICE NOTES,

AND AS TO

POSTAL DRAFTS PAYABLE TO ORDER.

Wednesday, 3rd May 1876.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

MR. GEORGE MOORE (Messrs. Copestake, Moore, Crampton and Co.), IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Alfred Earnshaw (Bookkeeper and Chief Clerk, Paymaster General's Office).
Mr. Frank May (Chief Cashier, Bank of England).
Mr. Alexander Christie Thomson (Controller of Post Office Savings Banks).
Mr. Samuel Walliker (Postmaster of Hull).
Mr. James Walter Weldon (Manager of London and Westminster Bank, St. James's Square Branch, and Superintendent of Branches).

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Chairman.] IT has been suggested that we should read the Treasury Minute which gives us our instructions before we enter fully into our inquiry, so that we may know exactly what it is that we have to do. The Minute is dated 11th April last, and is as follows:—

"Write to the Governor of the Bank of England that the attention of my Lords having been drawn to the considerable expense attaching to the present arrangements under which money orders are issued and paid, they think it desirable that further information should be obtained as to the form and condition of money orders which will meet the convenience of the public, combined with proper provisions against the risk of loss either to the Post Office or the public. They therefore propose, with the concurrence of the Postmaster General, that a committee should be appointed, consisting of an officer of the Bank of England, to be named by the Governor, a clerk from the Paymaster General's Office, a gentleman to be named by the Directors of the London and Westminster Bank, a gentleman to be named by the house of Messrs. Copestake, Moore, Crampton & Co., and two experienced officers of the Post Office, such committee to report their opinion as to the existing system of money orders, and also on a scheme of postal notes suggested by the Receiver and Accountant General of the Post-Office, and whether it would be expedient to provide, either as a substitute for, or in addition to, the present system a postal draft payable to order, and if so, under what conditions.

"Request, therefore, that he will be so good as to nominate a gentleman to act on such committee, and instruct him to put himself in communication with the Secretary to the Post Office, who will be requested to make the necessary arrangements for the meeting of the committee."

Mr. *Walliker.*] We appear to be required to inquire into and report upon three points. The first is the existing money order system; secondly, we have to report upon a scheme of postal notes suggested by Mr. Chetwynd, the Receiver and Accountant General of the Post Office; and, thirdly, we are asked whether it would be expedient to provide, either as a substitute for, or in addition to, the present system, a postal draft payable to order.

Chairman.] Yes, that appears so.

Mr. *Walliker.*] The first point is, as I have said, the existing money order system. I think it would be very desirable to have some information on that point first. Mr. Chetwynd has kindly prepared a paper for us, briefly showing the history of the Money Order Department down to the present time, and perhaps it would be well that I should read it at once, as it will, I think, form a very good introduction to our inquiry. It reads as follows:—

"The following historical sketch of the Money Order Department of the Post Office may, perhaps,

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haps, be useful as well as interesting to the Committee recently appointed by the Treasury to inquire into the money order system, and into the proposed scheme of Post Office circular notes.

"Before the year 1792 the public had no special facilities afforded to them for transmitting small sums of money through the Post Office, but in that year a system was introduced by three officers of the Inland Department of the Post Office under which such facilities were for the first time given to the public. The original intention was to enable the friends of soldiers and sailors to forward small sums of money to them, but the general public soon availed themselves of the advantages of the scheme. The system was carried on at the expense and risk of the three persons above referred to, who provided for themselves a chief office in the neighbourhood of the General Post Office, and they made their own arrangements with the postmasters as to the extent of the work to be done by them, the mode of doing that work, and the remuneration to be paid for it. The chief advantage afforded by the Post Office to the adventure was the privilege of free postage. Under this early system the amount of a money order was limited to five guineas, and the charge levied on the public for commission was eightpence in the pound. The system under this scheme was never very extensive, for the profit derived by the three persons who originated it amounted to about 240 *l.* a year for each. The extension of the system was, no doubt, greatly retarded by the high rates of postage then charged, as separate pieces of paper enclosed in a letter increased the postal charge upon such a letter quite irrespective of its weight.

"In their 18th Report the Commissioners of Revenue Inquiry, after referring to this private enterprise, recommended that if it should be deemed expedient still to sanction an establishment of this description annexed to the General Post Office, its management should be directly controlled by proper officers of this department, and its produce be appropriated to the revenue. Acting on this suggestion, the Earl of Lichfield, then Postmaster General, obtained the sanction of the Government for converting the private Money Order Office into an official establishment, forming a branch of the General Post Office, and the business was commenced on account of the State on 6th December 1838. Under the State plan the limit of a money order was fixed at 5 *l.*, and the commission charged to the public for the issue of a money order was 1 *s.* 6 *d.* for any sum over 2 *l.*, and 6 *d.* for any sum of 2 *l.* and under.

"In 1839, the first year after the establishment of the Government Money Order Office, the business transacted was as follows, viz.:—

"The money orders issued in the United Kingdom numbered 188,921, and amounted to 313,124 *l.*, the commissions charged being 6,652 *l.*, while the number of orders paid was 188,635, amounting to 311,727 *l.*

"The penny postage commenced in January 1840, and the greatly reduced rates of postage naturally had a very important effect on the money order business. In that year the number of orders issued increased to 587,797, and the amount to 960,975 *l.*, while the commission received from the public reached 17,203 *l.* The number of orders paid was 569,888, and the amount paid was 944,287 *l.*

"In November 1840 the charge to the public was reduced from 1 *s.* 6 *d.* to 6 *d.* for orders over 2 *l.* and up to 5 *l.*, and from 6 *d.* to 3 *d.* for orders of 2 *l.* and under. This reduction was intended to remove all inducement to send coin by post. In 1841, the first complete year of these reduced charges, the business was nearly thrice as large as it was in the previous year, the number of orders issued being 1,552,845, and the amount 3,127,507 *l.*, while the orders paid numbered 1,560,210, and the amount reached 3,140,096 *l.*

"In 1854 increased facilities for obtaining money orders were afforded to the public by dispensing with certain precautions which experience had then shown to be unnecessary, the result being that the number of orders issued rose to 5,466,244, and the amount to 10,462,411 *l.*, while the number of orders paid was 5,459,482, and the amount 10,452,680 *l.*

"In 1856 money order business commenced with the Colonies.

"In 1857 further relaxations took place as regards inland orders, and the records of the business of that year show that 6,389,703 orders were issued for 12,180,273 *l.*, and 6,387,423 orders were paid, amounting to 12,178,309 *l.*

"In 1860 money order business commenced with foreign countries.

"On 1st January 1862 the sum for which a money order might be drawn was increased from 5 *l.* to 10 *l.*, and notwithstanding the distress in the cotton districts, and a reduction in the fee for registering letters, the increase in the amount of money which passed through the Money Order Office increased to the extent of more than a million sterling.

"Up to 1868 there was a continuous increase of business in each year over the preceding year, but the amount of orders issued fell from 19,282,109 *l.* in 1867 to 19,079,162 *l.* in 1868, a decrease of about 1 per cent., which was due to the distribution of the Parliamentary grant for education by the Privy Council Office being no longer made by means of money orders. Only 115,827 *l.* of this grant was thus distributed in 1868, as against 502,960 *l.* in 1867.

"On 1st May 1871 the rates of commission on money orders were greatly reduced, as will appear from the following Table:—

Old Rates.		New Rates.	
Not exceeding 2 *l.*	3 *d.*	Under 10 *s.*	1 *d.*
Above 2 *l.*, but not exceeding 5 *l.*	6 *d.*	10 *s.* and under 1 *l.*	2 *d.*
„ 5 *l.*, „ 7 *l.*	9 *d.*	1 *l.* „ 2 *l.*	3 *d.*
„ 7 *l.*, „ 10 *l.*	1 *s.*	2 *l.* „ 3 *l.*	4 *d.*
		3 *l.* „ 4 *l.*	5 *d.*
		4 *l.* „ 5 *l.*	6 *d.*
		5 *l.* „ 6 *l.*	7 *d.*
		6 *l.* „ 7 *l.*	8 *d.*
		7 *l.* „ 8 *l.*	9 *d.*
		8 *l.* „ 9 *l.*	10 *d.*
		9 *l.* „ 10 *l.*	11 *d.*
		10 *l.*	1 *s.*

"Under

"Under these reduced rates the number of orders increased from 10,200,000 in 1870 to more than 12,100,000 in 1871, or more than 18 per cent. The increase arose mainly in orders of the lower denominations, viz., those under 2 *l.*, and the like result has followed in every succeeding year. 3 May 1876.

"The following Table gives particulars of the money order business in each year from 1870 to 1875 inclusive:—

Year.	Orders issued in the United Kingdom.		Orders paid in the United Kingdom, including orders issued abroad and in the Colonies.		Commission received.	Expense Estimated at 3 *d.* per Order issued.	Estimated.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.			Profit.	Loss.
		£.		£.	£.	£.	£.	
1870	10,244,667	19,984,013	10,346,801	20,423,424	178,968	128,058	50,910	—
1871	12,102,394	21,949,086	12,175,069	22,382,141	176,928	151,279	25,649	—
1872	14,033,772	24,191,770	14,163,941	24,785,357	186,307	175,422	10,885	—
1873	15,180,370	25,820,125	15,355,820	26,542,680	199,923	189,754	10,169	—
1874	15,976,873	26,559,031	16,153,964	27,234,538	207,764	199,710	8,054	—
1875	16,577,670	26,794,053	16,724,785	27,388,877	211,776	207,220	*4,556	—

"In the 10th Annual Report the Postmaster-General said that 'The Money Order Office, which 'was at first established for the purpose of facili-'tating the transmission of small sums for poor 'persons, has gradually become the bank of the 'whole trading community. It affords an almost 'absolute security to those who use it for remit-'ting money from one part of the country to 'another or to many foreign countries and all 'the British Colonies. Money orders are often 'lost and often stolen, but the departmental 'check is so complete that not more than one in 'every 100,000 of the orders issued is paid to 'another than the lawful owner. For orders 'which are lost or stolen, but not thus fraudulently cashed, duplicates are issued on application by the lawful owner.'

"These remarks are perfectly accurate, but the fact still remains that the inland money order service which affords such accommodation and such security to so many, is now carried out without paying its expenses, and this is a state of things which calls for an effectual and a speedy remedy."

I would suggest, now that we have read this paper, that Mr. Hawkes, the Acting Controller of the Money Order Office, should be called in and asked to explain to us the money order system at present in operation.

Mr. HAWKES, called in.

Mr. *Hawkes.* 3 May 1876.

1. *Chairman.*] WE shall be glad, Mr. Hawkes, if you will give us an explanation of the present money order system?—When a person wishes to take out a money order he fills up a requisition form. On the requisition form he states the amount for which the order is required, the name of the office at which payment is to be made, the name of the payee, and his own name and address. He then hands it to the postmaster, or to the postmaster's clerk, who counts the money paid for the order and the commission, and prepares the order and its advice by the manifold writing process, afterwards inserting in the advice the names of the remitter and payee. The amount and other particulars of the order are entered in the postmaster's account, and the advice is despatched to the paying office by the next post. The requisition forms are numbered and put on one side for further reference, if required. When an order is presented for payment, the paying postmaster sees that he has the corresponding advice, and that the particulars of the order and advice agree. The person presenting the order is then asked the name of the sender, and, if the reply is satisfactory, payment is made. If the advice has not reached the office of payment, the person presenting it is informed accordingly, and the advice is at once applied for direct to the office which issued the order, and the circumstances reported at the same time to the Chief Office. The order, when paid, is entered on the credit side of the postmaster's money order account. At the close of the business of the day, the amount of orders issued and paid and the commission are cast, the totals entered in the postmaster's cash account, with which the money order account is forwarded to the Receiver and Accountant General's Office. A docket containing entries of the amount of the orders issued and paid, and the amount of the commission upon the orders issued, accompanies the accounts. (*See* Appendix 13, Form No. 1 H.) Upon reaching the Receiver and Accountant General's Office with the cash account, the money order account is withdrawn and sent to the Money Order Office. The docket is subsequently compared with the entries in the cash account in the Receiver and Accountant General's Office, and in case of error is made to agree. The following day the docket is sent to the Money Order Office and compared with the money order account, and any discrepancy is reported to the Receiver and Accountant General, in order that it may be adjusted.

2. Mr. *May.*] The system which you are describing is in operation throughout the United Kingdom?—Yes; but orders are paid to any signature and without any advice, provided they are presented through a bank. At the Chief Office, orders drawn on any Money Order Office in the United Kingdom are paid, if presented through a bank, without the advices, which are subsequently written for.

3. That principle is not in force at Liverpool, or at any other large town?—No.

4. What course is adopted in the event of anything being wrong in regard to an order paid to a banker?—We obtain the money which we have paid

* The profit is now derived entirely from Foreign and Colonial Orders.

Mr. *Hawkes.*

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paid from the banker, and the matter is settled between the banker and his customer. In some cases, however, we have put up with the loss. I hand in copies of letters to the London bankers, which describe the conditions under which this system is carried out. (*See* Appendices Nos. 1 and 2.)

5. Mr. *Earnshaw.*] I understand that you had a case in which an order was disputed three months after it had been paid?—I have no knowledge of that case. I know that, as a rule, the bankers will repay the money if any error be discovered within a reasonable time.

6. Mr. *Weldon.*] You pay the order without reference to the advice?—Yes, provided that it is presented by a banker.

7. Do you have the advices copied into books?—No; we simply have them arranged for reference.

8. Mr. *Thomson.*] With regard to the payment of orders to bankers in large towns. Would it be possible to extend the London system to large towns?—The matter has been under consideration, but nothing has yet been settled. I should mention that the payment of orders drawn on other offices but presented by bankers at the Chief Office involves considerable trouble, as it renders necessary the withdrawal of the advices of the orders from the postmasters who have been instructed to pay.

9-10. Mr. *Walliker.*] When a town receiver or sub-postmaster has a number of advices sent to him he must take care that he has the money to meet payment of the orders when they are presented. When necessary, he must write to the Chief Office for funds, and if the advices, therefore, were not withdrawn, he could not have an accurate knowledge of his actual liabilities?—Yes, that is so.

11. *Chairman.*] I understand that when a postmaster requires funds he must obtain a cheque from the chief office in London?—Yes, he receives a remittance either by cheque or in bank notes or gold.

12. Mr. *May.*] What is the course in the case of a village postmaster?—He applies for funds to the chief office of the country in which his office is situated.

13. Mr. *Walliker.*] If considerable sums are required by a postmaster for the payment of money orders it is known at the chief office and the money is sent down to him so that the public may not be inconvenienced?—Yes; and a postmaster often retains for this purpose the money which he receives from the public for the purpose of meeting his liabilities. Having the means of limiting the balances held by the postmasters, the risk which the department runs is very small.

14. Mr. *May.*] It does, I suppose, happen that a postmaster has no money to meet the payment of an order?—Yes it does, no doubt, happen occasionally, but we do not get many complaints.

15. It appears to me that the expense of the money order system is chiefly caused by the advices. Is there an absolute necessity for the advices; the orders might be made payable in London or at some of the large towns?—We should not then know whether an order had been paid, and we should, therefore, be unable to issue duplicates.

16. Have you any paper which would show us the total amount of the money orders issued?—The total amount for 1875 was about 26,000,000 *l.*

17. Can you tell us how many were paid through bankers at the chief office in London?—The total number of orders paid in the United Kingdom was about 16,000,000, and of that number there were paid at the chief office about 2,000,000 to bankers, and 126,000 to the general public.

18. Mr. *Weldon.*] You issue orders for any amount?—For any amount up to 10 *l.*

19. Would it not be well only to issue orders for 2 *s.* 6 *d.*, 5 *s.*, 10 *s.*, 15 *s.*, and so on?—That would not sufficiently accommodate the public.

20. But you might accommodate the public and yourselves too. People would learn to adapt their wants to what you issued, and so far as accounts are concerned the orders would come to you just as a bag of silver from a bank sorted into 2 *s.* 6 *d.*, 5 *s.*, 10 *s.*, &c.?——

21. Have you many instances of the robbery of letters containing money orders?—Yes, we have about 7,000 cases a year.

Chairman.] Perhaps you will now continue your explanation of the money order system.

Mr. *Hawkes.*] When the money order accounts reach the Money Order Office for examination, they are divided amongst the examining officers. The payment side of the account is checked with the orders paid, and cast, and the debit side is then cast and the commission checked. When this has been done the orders paid are handed to messengers, by whom they are sorted to the offices of issue; and, after being placed numerically, they are used to check the relative entries in the accounts of the issuing offices. About four months after that of issue, the orders, which in the meantime have been sorted into perfect numerical sequence, are entered in a register and cast, the total amount added to the amount of outstanding orders being brought into agreement with the books of the Receiver and Accountant General. This constitutes a perfect check upon the postmaster's issues. The register and the books of the Receiver and Accountant General do not absolutely agree, but they are reconciled by means of error balances.

22. Would it not tend to economy to use the original sheets, instead of copying the orders into the register?—No; some years ago the sheets were used for this purpose, but the use of registers was found to be more economical, and in every way more satisfactory.

The Committee subsequently visited the Aldersgate-street Money Order Office, and saw the present system of issuing and paying money orders practically illustrated. They then, accompanied by Mr. Hawkes, the Controller, went through the various rooms of the Chief Money Order Office, examining in their order the various checks brought to bear on the accounts rendered by the postmasters and others, from their first arrival in the Chief Office, up to the application of the final test on their accuracy. Subsequently a set of the principal forms used in conducting the money order business was handed to each member of the Committee.

Thursday, 4th May 1876.

PRESENT:

MR. GEORGE MOORE, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. A. Earnshaw.
Mr. F. May.
Mr. A. C. Thompson.
Mr. S. Walliker.
Mr. J. W. Weldon.

Mr. CHETWYND, Examined.

Chairman.] As it appears that no member of the committee desires to make any inquiry with regard to the proceedings of yesterday, we will ask Mr. Chetwynd to give us any explanations which he may have to offer on the matter under consideration.

23. Mr. *Walliker.*] Would it not be well to request the Controller of the Money Order Office to attend, in order that he may be in readiness to answer any question that may be put to him?—It is, perhaps, hardly necessary; but it might be well to have him here.

Chairman.] He had better be called.

24. Mr. *Weldon.*] There is one question which it might be desirable, perhaps, to have for our information as bearing on the question of yesterday: whether we could not have a classification of the money orders to show where the loss falls?—That will come out in my evidence.

25. *Chairman.*] The first question I will ask then is this: in the table given near the close of the historical sketch of the Money Order Office with which you supplied the committee, you state that there was a profit of 4,556 *l.* on the transactions of 1875, but that this arose from the foreign and colonial orders, the inland system resulting in a loss. Can you say how much was lost on inland orders, and how much was gained on foreign and colonial orders?—That was a rough estimate, but from a closer return now before me it appears that the estimated loss on inland orders last year was 1,356 *l.*, and the estimated gain on foreign and colonial orders 4,286 *l.* The cost to the department of inland orders is estimated at 3 *d.* per order, and that of foreign and colonial orders at something more.

26. Does this include forfeited orders, and, if not, what was the amount of such orders?—It does not include forfeited orders. The amount of these orders last year was about 5,300 *l.*, showing an increase of 200*l.* over the previous year. The average amount of each order is about 1 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.*

27. Mr. *Weldon.*] Do you exhaust each year to see what is actually due; to see what will come in?—Yes, we exhaust each year, but before doing so we take off the orders to be renewed. By Act of Parliament the orders not paid within a year after the month of issue are forfeited; but the Postmaster General, with the consent of the Treasury, can renew them on application.

27*a*. Can you tell what it was 10 years ago?—In 1866 the forfeited orders amounted to 3,097 *l.*

28. *Chairman.*] Can you tell us the amount of the balances usually held by postmasters, and of what principal items that balance is generally composed?—The balances in the hands of postmasters, about 5,000 in number, on the 31st March last, amounted to 627,000 *l.* Of that sum 227,000 *l.* consisted of postage and telegraph stamps held on sale. These are the figures appearing as balances on the books. The Inland Revenue licenses and receipt stamps which we sell for the Inland Revenue Department represented a sum of 124,000 *l.*, and the actual cash in the hands of postmasters at the same time was 275,000 *l.* Whenever a postmaster has 5 *l.* more than his authorised reserve he is required to remit.

Mr. *Chetwynd.*
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29. Mr. *May.*] How do you fix the balances to be kept at any given office?—By a close examination of the business transacted at that office. The ledgers show what the postmasters do every day, what their transactions are on savings bank account, and on money order account, with their supplies of stamps; in fact, the particulars of each service of which the account is composed.

30. Mr. *Weldon.*] The savings bank is a disturbing element, I suppose?—Yes, to some extent. A large amount is collected and a large amount paid, sometimes disturbing the normal balance, but after all this becomes a comparatively ordinary condition for which due allowance can be made.

31. *Chairman.*] Mr. Walliker, have you many branches in Hull, Yorkshire, which you serve; is Hull the head-quarters for several places?

Mr. *Walliker.*] Yes, Hull has 70 or 80 sub-offices, of which 29 are money order offices. When the latter remit to me they claim the amounts in their cash accounts to London, and I acknowledge to them the receipt of their remittances.

Mr. *Chetwynd.*] We see also that the amounts remitted to the head office are debited by the head postmaster in his account with the London office. We keep the control in London and balance these remittances every day.

32. Mr. *May.*] Is there a minimum balance for all post offices?—Yes, 10 *l.* is the lowest amount of reserve allowed.

33. *Chairman.*] Can you state the amount allowed to be held by postmasters as reserves to meet the payment of money orders?—The reserves allowed in England and Wales amount to about 134,000 *l.*

34. Mr. *Walliker.*] Money orders are paid early in the day and issued late, therefore the balance

Mr. *Chetwynd.* 4 May 1876.

balances that accrue after banking hours are at times rather heavy. The balances, therefore, are often in excess of the reserves?—That is so. In the cash account of the day the postmaster claims credit for the remittances he sends that day, so that there is nothing in transit included in the daily cash account balance, which is the balance in hand at the close of the day.

34*a*. *Chairman.*] You have got money order, telegraph, and savings bank business; then do you get three separate accounts?—Yes, we get a separate account for each branch, but the postmaster enters them in one general account and the cash in hand is shown in the account in one item.

35. *Chairman.*] In how many cases do the reserves amount to 10*l.* per office?—There are only four head postmasters whose reserves are as low as 10*l.*, but there are 1,531 sub-postmasters whose reserves are fixed at 10*l.*, so that the total is 1,535.

36. How does this bear on the question?—I think you will have to consider the question of postal notes, and a proposal which the postmaster of Manchester will put before you, when these facts will be useful to you.

37. In how many cases do the reserves amount to 15*l.* and to 20*l.*, and what is the highest amount of reserve allowed?—There are 12 head postmasters also 445 sub-postmasters, and 113 metropolitan receivers who are allowed 15*l.* There are 37 head postmasters, 445 sub-postmasters, and 55 London receivers who are allowed 20*l.* The highest reserve is 1,500*l.* There are seven cases of 1,000*l.*, but only one of 1,500*l.* I will put in a Table showing the reserves for the United Kingdom. (*See* Appendix, No. 7).

38. Has it ever been the case that a post-office order has been refused in consequence of the funds at the paying office being insufficient to meet it?—Yes, it happens occasionally.

39. Mr. *Weldon.*] The question of the Chairman is important. Can you tell the committee how the public take the refusal to pay an order on that account?—They sometimes write to the head office complaining of it; the postmasters puts them off with a general statement that he has not sufficient funds in hand.

40. Mr. *Weldon.*] Is no check put upon the issue of several orders to the same person?—There is no such check. Formerly, at what were called minor money order offices, the postmasters were not allowed to issue more than 50*l.* to one remitter in one day, but that restriction has long since ceased.

41. The refusal to pay would be fatal to bankers, but if the Government credit is such that they can afford to refuse payment, you can do a great deal more than if it were a banking operation like that of the Cheque Bank?—The refusal to pay money orders is provided for in an Act of Parliament. That Act gives the Postmaster General, with the consent of the Treasury, the power of refusing payment of any money order without any reason being assigned, and under the regulations made by the Postmaster General his officers are relieved of all liability to be proceeded against by the public for such refusal.

42. *Chairman*] That is an immense leverage upon the public. Suppose a postmaster has the advice and not the money, what happens, what is the routine answer?—"I have not enough money," "you must call again," "I may have money later in the day." In the case of savings bank withdrawals there is a statutory period of 10 days allowed for payment after demand.

Mr. *Walliker.*] In Hull the people make complaints against the sub-offices to me, and I think I can say with confidence that I have not two complaints a year of the kind in question.

43. Mr. *Earnshaw.*] I suppose that Act was passed to prevent litigation?—It was passed to protect postmasters from actions at law. The Postmaster General is exempt under the Act.

Chairman.] Do not postmasters in a small way say they have no advice when they really have an advice but not the money?

Mr. *Walliker.*] That might happen sometimes, but if it were made a practice it would be sure to be found out.

44. Mr. *Weldon.*] Have you no instance of a postmaster refusing on that ground when he had money in hand?—I believe it has been done. It also happens that postmasters who may have been short of money in the early part of the day, will send to persons whose orders have been refused, and pay them when their balance has increased later in the day.

45. Mr. *Earnshaw.*] What prevents a large number of 10*l.* orders being issued; is it the amount of commission on each?—Mainly; not entirely. I remember a case in the Money Order Office some years ago, when a sailor took out money orders for 50*l.* to be paid at Reading to himself; this he did for fear of losing the money before he arrived there.

46. Mr. *May.*] Suppose you gave one of 50*l.* still charging the same commission as would be charged on 10 separate orders of 5*l.*?—It would save paper and trouble, but we do not desire to encourage the transmission of large sums.

47. What is the highest balance that a postmaster has?—That depends upon circumstances. There are a great many things that swell the balances. In the month of January more than 1,000,000*l.* of money is deposited at post offices for the Post Office Savings Bank. In the same month we issued Inland Revenue licenses to the extent of perhaps 300,000*l.*, so that for these two services alone certainly more than 1,250,000*l.* is collected in one month. The highest reserve of a sub-postmaster is 250*l.*; there is but one who has that amount.

47*a*. *Chairman.*] What local records are kept of savings bank business?—Postmasters keep no permanent record of the details of savings bank business transacted at their offices. They enter the deposit or the withdrawal, as the case may be, in the depositor's book and affix their stamp to the entry, and the book is handed back to the depositor. The particulars are entered in the savings bank account sheet, which is a voucher on the daily cash account, and comes up to this office with the cash account. Here it is seen that the totals are properly entered in the cash account. The savings bank account is sent to the Controller of the Savings Bank. In his office the entries are posted into the proper accounts, and he makes a summary monthly, and agrees with us once a quarter as to the totals of the deposits and withdrawals at every office in the United Kingdom.

48. Mr. *Weldon.*] In point of fact the money paid in by depositors is used for supplying the balances, while depositors receive interest upon it?—The whole cash balance at any post office is applicable

applicable to the payment of any authorised demand. We are allowed to keep only 20,000 *l.* on savings bank account. If the balance due to the Savings Bank is 100,000 *l.*, we pay over to the National Debt Office 80,000 *l.* The account up to Saturday is made up to the following Wednesday afternoon. The 20,000 *l.* is left to meet demands for withdrawals. I think that 100,000 *l.* would be no more than sufficient for the purpose.

49. *Chairman.*] Do these reserves include provision for the repayment of savings bank deposits?—They include provision for savings bank withdrawals to the extent of about 5 *l.* In all cases where warrants are issued by the savings bank for repayment of sums over 5 *l.*, the Controller gives notice to the Receiver and Accountant General, who either sends money to the Postmaster, or, in the event of the Postmaster's account showing a sufficient balance, telegraphs to him to hold as much as may be necessary. We hold a large sum of money in bills not arrived at maturity. Mr. May knows that our bill account at the Bank of England is very large indeed, sometimes as much as 300,000 *l.* or 400,000 *l.* The bank only gives us credit for the cash upon the day on which the bills become due and are collected.

Chairman.] What notice do depositors give for withdrawals?

Mr. *Thomson.*] They get the money by return of post.

50. *Chairman.*] How do you provide for savings bank cases when the repayment exceeds 5 *l.*?—The Controller of the Savings Bank gives us notice of every warrant above 5 *l.* that he issues each day. We refer to the Postmaster's daily account—the account of the previous day—where we see his balance, and if that balance is sufficient to enable him to pay the warrant we telegraph to him to keep the necessary balance for the purpose instead of remitting it.

51. *Chairman.*] That shows the advantage of knowing what the Postmaster's liabilities are. Do you pay anything for the transmission of these telegrams?—No, the Telegraph Department gets nothing in respect of these messages, nor is it paid for the telegrams sent by it for other public departments.

52. *Chairman.*] Are there, in your opinion, any processes now in operation with regard to money orders either in the country offices or in the metropolitan office which can be safely abolished or modified, due regard being had to the security of the department and the public?—In my opinion there are no processes now in operation which could with safety be either modified to any great extent or abolished. I think that every process now in use is more or less necessary, not only for the security of the Post Office, but also for the security of the owners of the 16,000,000 money orders remitted annually. Since the commencement of money order business in 1838 the Post Office has always been amending and improving the system, doing away with unnecessary checks and giving facilities to the public. I think very little more, if anything, can be done with the existing money order system to give the public more facilities than they have; and the one great mistake that the Post Office made with regard to the money order system was the change introduced in 1871 under which the commission on the lowest class of orders was reduced to 1 *d.*; before that the lowest charge was 3 *d.* In May 1871 the commission was reduced to 1 *d.* for money orders under 10 *s.* to 2 *d.* for money orders of 10 *s.* and under 1 *l.*, and to 3 *d.* for orders of 1 *l.* and under 2 *l.*, and the result has been, as I have told you in the earlier part of my examination, a considerable loss to the Post Office. Whereas in 1870 the profit was over 50,000 *l.* a year, the business is now carried on at a loss on the inland service of 1,300 *l.* or 1,400 *l.* a year.

53. Mr. *Earnshaw.*] We noticed the very complete check on the accounts when we visited the Money Order Office yesterday, but we thought it gave a great deal of trouble; would it not be well if a simpler way were found of paying postmasters their commission, in the claims for which there are so many mistakes, by estimating the commission perhaps?—The commission in these accounts is not the commission on the work done, but the charge to the public for the orders. The calculation you saw was the calculation of the commission chargeable to the public; it is revenue, and not the amount paid to the postmaster for his services. That is computed quarterly, and is paid out of the vote of Parliament.

54. Mr. *Weldon.*] I should like to put a question or two on this subject. You say that you have looked into this system, and that you believe there is no part of the present money order plan that you could with any advantage abolish with safety, having regard more particularly to the safety of the 16 millions of the public who take advantage of it. Now, what is the bank note system? Do we pay any attention to the safety of the public when the Government issues 26 millions of notes?—Most decidedly not. When a man gets a bank note he is expected to take care of it.

55. How is it then that the Post Office assumes these functions?—The Money Order Office was established for the secure transmission of small sums of money through the post.

56. We carry down the bank note system to a 5 *l.* note, and if a man sends a sum in a letter he can get almost absolute security for the transmission?—When you have Mr. Jeffery before you, he is the gentleman who looks after the lost letters, he will furnish you with a statement of the number of letters that are lost.

57. Mr. *Weldon.*] Why do not you carry your system up to a larger amount?—Why should the Government leave one portion of the public unprotected, and be particular about another portion who give all the trouble and no profit. £. 5 is the lowest note you can send in England. Why is not a document payable to bearer issued by the Post Office authorities as well as 5 *l.* bank notes issued by the Government? I propose that we should issue, as a preliminary measure, four classes of postal notes for transmission by post or for circulation, viz., 2 *s.* 6 *d.*, 5 *s.*, 10 *s.*, and 20 *s.* payable to order or to bearer. It would be aiding the money order system in that part of its business in which it is losing money. It loses money where it issues orders, the commission on which is less than 3 *d.*

58. All the work I saw yesterday seems to me to be a machine for the safety of the public for the most part?—That is so to a large extent. I propose to substitute something quite different for certain classes of small remittances.

59. But you do not propose the same security to the public?—Not entirely. It will give much the same security to the Post Office and almost as much to the public.

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60. Mr. *Earnshaw.*] Evidently the unprofitableness of the money order system is in consequence of the advice, of the checks and counter checks; and the expense of the syste is so heavy that from that cause it does not pay? —You cannot well alter the principle of the present money order system. That principle is to secure payment to a person named by the remitter. Practically this is always secured. There are cases where we pay an order a second time when the order has been paid wrongly in the first instance, and where the department is to blame.

Mr. *Walliker.*] Perhaps the Controller of the Money Order Office can tell us how many orders there are during the year, the amounts of which are obtained by fraud.

Mr. *Hawkes.*] Mr. Jeffery says there are not more than one or two hundred such orders in the course of the year.

61. *Chairman.*] You say that system cannot be improved?—I think that the system cannot be much improved as it stands.

62. You spoke about issuing notes of 2 *s.* 6 *d.*, 5 *s.*, 10 *s.*, and 20 *s.* in substitution for money orders?—Yes. I would say in addition to, rather than in substitution for, money orders.

63. How about a sum of 3 *s.* 9 *d.*?—I do not propose to issue postal notes for such sums as that. The loss now arises on small orders by the large amount of book-keeping and the payment to the postmasters for money order work. So long as that amount of book-keeping and the present rates of pay to postmasters, with the existing low rate of commission, are kept up, so long must the department lose money. No single order costs less than 3 *d.*, and of course when a 1 *d.* or 2 *d.* order is issued we lose money. The scheme of circular notes is framed with the view of doing away with the book-keeping, or rather reducing it to the minimum, and so being able to issue these notes at the very small charge of ½ *d.* for 2 *s.* 6 *d.*, 1 *d.* for 5 *s.*, 1½ *d.* for 10 *s.*, and 2 *d.* for 20 *s.* I have shown in the paper that, according to the scheme of working proposed, there would be a profit of about 30 per cent. I think that in starting a new business we must look for a good margin, because we run some risk. We hear little of the money order scheme now because we are giving great facilities to the public and almost absolute security, and we are working at a loss, but we shall yet hear a good deal about the loss, I have no doubt.

64. Mr. *Weldon.*] I suppose these answers will very likely get into print?—Yes, and they will certainly be sent to the Treasury.

65. The postal notes will be in a separate branch altogether, and quite apart from the Money Order Office?—Yes; that is the proposal.

65*a*. Mr. *Earnshaw.*] Many banks are in favour of perforated cheques up to 5 *l.*, instead of money orders; let them be made payable to bearer, and let them all come up to London?—This would hardly give satisfaction to the public.

Mr. *Thomson.*] It came under my notice lately, in visiting the Edinburgh Office, that while on the credit side of the money order account they had no absolute check as to accuracy, depending upon the casting of clerks engaged in checking the accounts as they came into the office, on the other side they had an elaborate system of registering and checking what is called the "paid issue." Now, the question which occurs to me is, if on the one side no loss is found to accrue, why should they have a check other than of the casting on the opposite side? The total of the receipts of the postmaster should be accounted for by the total payments and the outstanding orders. Now, why should one side be absolutely checked and not the other?

66. Mr. *Walliker.*] By the "paid issue" check which Mr. Thomson saw in operation, the paid orders or paid issues are made to perform a double function; a complete check is effected on the issues accounted for by each postmaster, and then the gross total of "paid issues" is compared with the relative gross total credited in postmasters' accounts for those orders, and the results have shown a marvellously close agreement?—I may say this, that the practical officers of the Money Order Office from the beginning have exerted themselves to get a more complete check upon the credit side of the money order account, but it has always been opposed by Mr. Scudamore. They have always considered that the absence of a better check on the credit allowed to postmasters for paid orders was the weak part of the money order system.

67. Mr. *Thomson.*] Is the amount of the loss incurred by the absence of that check such as to make it necessary to have a more minute check upon that side than on the other; my own feeling is that I should like a complete check upon the money order system?—That incomplete check on the credit side exists, as I have stated, against the opinion of the practical officers; but that after all is comparatively a small thing, which does not seriously affect the principles of the money order system.

68. Mr. *Weldon.*] You would make out a fresh register; but if you get a careless clerk, what then?—Of course we cannot entirely provide against that.

69. There is another principle in business. If the expense of instituting a check amounts to a larger sum than the loss on an average of years, they abandon the check and run the risk?—The Post Office would not, I think, be permitted to do such a thing. The Treasury would not be likely to consent to it.

Mr. *May.*] Directly it became known that the Post Office was not keeping this check the frauds would commence. It is no doubt a check of a very important kind, though it may not be absolutely perfect.

Mr. *Weldon.*] Does it involve the loss of money?

Mr. *Walliker.*] Yes. Large numbers of errors in amount are detected by this check.

Mr. *Weldon.*] I suppose not frauds?

Mr. *Walliker.*] No, mistakes in the amounts.

Mr. *Earnshaw.*] One thing occurred to me yesterday evening, after seeing this system of book-keeping, that all your business is very profitable where there is no system of book-keeping involved. You never hear of a penny stamp being forged. I do not hear that there are any such forgeries. I am speaking of the cheque system, and I suggest that the cheques shall be perforated, so that there should be no possible chance of altering them.

Mr. *Weldon.*] I think that that system would be more acceptable to the bankers.

70. Mr. *Weldon.*] What I suggest is to carry them up to 5 *l.* We must not pinch on the banks. Has the solicitor of the Post Office been consulted?—Yes. His opinion is that the postal note scheme cannot be introduced except by legislation

egislation as it would be inconsistent with cer-ain Acts of Parliament.

71. I think you make your note returnable t too remote a period?—We make the money order returnable within 12 months. We have bolished the lapsing of orders, and give now 12 months.

Mr. *Walliker.*] A poor person gets one of hese notes and loses it, in which case he also oses the money, but if he lost a money order a uplicate money order can be issued, and the mount would be paid to him.

Mr. *Weldon.*] There we come upon the ques-ion of the Post Office taking care of the public. The grand essential is that the public should be llowed to take care of themselves. With regard o the circulation of the country the public are eft to their own care.

Mr. *May.*] That is hardly so, I think. In the ase of Bank of England notes the securities and ullion against which they are issued are ear-narked, and can be used in no other way but for he payment of notes. The Post Office would ssue on the basis of a Government guarantee, ut not on a cash basis.

Mr. *Weldon.*] The Government will have to onsider whether the system you suggest will rench on the circulation of the country; there-ore these circular notes should be so distinctly narked as being for the convenience of the pub-ic, and not for ordinary circulation, and should e made returnable within a very limited time. But if not quickly returnable the department hould be very strict in issuing duplicates. Do ot pay them after six months.

Chairman.] Do you mean to suggest that if ersons do not present them within six mouths hey will lose their money?

72. Mr. *Weldon.*] They would be liable to do o. In every case the Post Office has been too onsiderate towards the public, too yielding?—We started the system for the purpose of giving oor people a safe means of transmission for small ums of money.

73. *Chairman.*] I was going to observe that a ost note would be forefeited entirely unless ap-lied for as a renewal?—No, it could not be enewed, it would be absolutely forfeited, if not aid within 12 months.

Mr. *Weldon.*] The same thing exists with the overnment circulation. There are many notes hich will never come in, the circular notes are levised for a special purpose.

Mr. *Walliker.*] We carry these documents or the public and our servants steal them. That s a point we have to consider.

74. *Chairman.*] What local records are kept, nd can these local records be simplified?—No ocal records are now kept of money orders that s, of the details, beyond the forms given in by he public. Up to the 31st January last every ostmaster kept an exact copy of the money rder account sent to London giving full parti-ulars of each order. We thought it was unne-essary to do this, and we have abolished the ocal records since the 1st February. No diffi-ulty, I believe, has been felt since the introduction f the new arrangement.

Mr. *Hawkes.*] There was a little trouble at irst, but there is none now.

Mr. *Walliker.*] I have heard sub-postmasters ay that it is not only an economy of time, but a reat convenience to them.

75. *Chairman.*] Is it not possible to reduce the particulars now required to be given by the public when they take out a money order?—I think that so long as the existing money order system continues it would be unsafe to make any considerable alteration with regard to these particulars. Mr. *Chetwynd.* 4 May 1876.

Mr. *Walliker.*] The requisition form shows what particulars are required.

Mr. *Thomson.*] Could not the telegraph be brought to bear for the purposes of advising where any question might arise?—Yes.

Mr. *Thomson.*] The principle here involved is the large amount of paper required and the large amount of writing on the part of the postmaster. In the case of any particular order you could refer to it by the number and amount; and any further particulars could be obtained by correspondence or by telegraph.

Mr. *Hawkes.*] Much time could not be saved there.

Mr. *Walliker.*] Do not many cases occur every day where a question arises about the names of the payees or remitters?

Mr. *Hawkes.*] Yes, several hundreds.

Mr. *Chetwynd.*] Is it the idea, then, that the only particulars required in addition to the number and amount and the commission taken, are the names of the offices of issue and payment, omitting the names of the remitters and those of the payees?

Mr. *Thomson.*] Yes.

Mr. *Walliker.*] We have frequently to refer cases from the country to London on account of inquiries by persons who are neither the remitters nor the payees; and we have occasionally to ask London to advise us to pay, which they are able to do having the particulars in the account before them.

Mr. *Chetwynd.*] I do not think it would be safe to reduce the particulars at present given. Large numbers of orders are paid at the head office from the particulars furnished in the accounts, and it would therefore be a great public inconvenience to do away with them.

Mr. *Walliker.*] Inasmuch as the chief office here pays one-sixth of the orders of the country, it would be unfortunate if the chief office had not the means of paying the money at once.

75*a*. Mr. *Thomson.*] A money order paid through a banker is payable in all cases irrespectively of where the advice may be.

Mr. *Chetwynd.*] No; only the chief office in London pays orders to bankers, the advices of which are at other offices. The advices go astray sometimes, being, perhaps, missent to Australia or America.

76. Mr. *Walliker.*] In your opinion, is the time saved by the non-entry of the names of payee and remitter at offices where the work is not continuous, of appreciable value?—I may mention that in February last we relieved postmasters of the labour of keeping copies of their accounts, but the department has not been able to reduce the sub-postmasters' allowances on that account. In some of the larger offices some slight reduction has been made in the time spent by clerks in the issue of money orders; but that has simply enabled the postmaster to use the hours or minutes thus saved in some other part of the service. The Post Office has not yet been able to effect any saving of money by the change.

76*a*. *Chairman.*] If you can reduce labour—labour is money—and as the postmasters are not well

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well paid, it is well to reduce the work if you can.

Mr. *Chetwynd.*] I should be sorry to recommend any change which would deprive the public of any facilities which they now possess. I may say, as a matter within my own knowledge, that thousands of orders have been paid at the chief office for which we had received no advice, the payments being made from particulars furnished by the accounts.

77. Mr. *Weldon.*] Yesterday I suggested the printing of certain even amounts so that it would facilitate operations of account, and I was met by the objection directly, "What would you do if you wanted to remit 3 *s.* 2 *d.* or 2 *s.* 8 *d.*?" It struck me after that, could you not devise a remittance stamp like a postage stamp, and make it a misdemeanor for your men to be in possession of such stamps?

Mr. *Chetwynd.*] It certainly could be done, though not conveniently; but we could not know that a person had them in his possession without searching him. If a postman stole a letter he would get his wife, or some one he could trust, to realise the order for him. When Mr. Jeffery comes before you he will tell you much on this subject.

78. *Chairman.*] Can the advice be abolished without risk to the Post Office or to the public?—In my opinion, it certainly could not be abolished without serious risk to the department and also to the public.

Mr. *Weldon.*] Take the case of a letter of credit, pay so-and-so on being identified; very well, in most cases people who present post office orders are known to their neighbours and to the people in the locality, and if the postmaster has any doubt the persons presenting the orders can easily be identified. Take the case of Bagshot, for instance; there is not a person there unknown to the postmaster. The postmaster knows very well who "John Brown" is.

Mr. *Walliker.*] No doubt in localising payment you reduce somewhat the necessity for an advice.

Mr. *Chetwynd.*] The main value of the advice to the Post Office is, that it conveys to the paying postmaster information as to the amount to be paid, and secures the Post Office against having to pay a much larger amount. Many cases have occurred where persons have taken out a money order for 1 *s.* and have altered it to 10 *l.* Of course, when the order is presented the postmaster has the advice which is for 1 *s.* only, and he refuses to pay. Persons who try to commit frauds of this kind do not present the orders at the post office, but buy something at a shop and get the change for the orders from the shopkeepers.

Mr. *Weldon.*] Could not you restrict your orders to certain denominations; you would save your clerks' labour if you had your orders printed?

Mr. *Chetwynd.*] That is part of the plan of postal notes which I have proposed.

79. *Chairman.*] What are the uses and advantages of the advice?—It localises the payment, and thus enables the Post Office to provide money to meet the payment at the right place. The postmaster who receives advices knows that the corresponding money orders will be presented in a day or two. If he did not know that these money orders were to be presented he would remit the money to London, and the presenter of the orders might have to wait two or three days before obtaining payment. Another advantage is, that the postmaster is very distinctly informed how much was paid in by the remitter at the office of issue, and thus he is enabled to protect himself and the department against fraudulent alteration of the amount of the orders.

80. *Chairman.*] What cost as regards stationery would be saved by the abolition of the advice?—The advice forms cost 3 *s.* 4½ *d.* per thousand.

80*a*. *Chairman.*] Can you tell us the proportion which the several classes of orders bear to each other?—According to an estimate which we have made, about 95 per cent. are under 5 *l.* There are only about 5 per cent. left, and of these rather less than 2 per cent. are 10 *l.* orders.

Mr. *Weldon.*] I think the bankers would go with the Post Office far more if the Post Office kept down the limit to 5 *l.*

Mr. *Walliker.*] A man wants to send a sum of 10 *l.* to a small place where there is no banker. In that case there would be two entries, two forms to fill up, and two orders to pay, to claim, and to mark off instead of one.

81. *Chairman.*] How do you send your remittances to postmasters?—Remittances are sent to the postmasters in bank notes or in actual cash enclosed in canvas bags, which are put into special envelopes, and these are sent by post as registered letters, a receipt being given by everyone through whose hands the letters pass.

82. Mr. *May.*] Would it not pay the Post Office to charge a lower fee for registration, if the cost of money orders were saved?—I think not. The Controller of the Circulation Department can tell you that the system of registration is expensive, every man having to sign for the registered letters passing through his hands.

83. How many orders are under 10 *s.*?—Under 10 *s.* 25·1 per cent., and from 10 *s.* but under 1 *l.* 24·1 per cent. Of orders of 1 *l.* but under 2 *l.* there are 24·2 per cent.; about 50 per cent. of the whole issue of orders is worked at a loss.

Mr. *Walliker.*] The loss on orders under 10 *s.* is about 30,000 *l.* a year roughly, and on orders of 10 *s.* but under 1 *l.* about half that amount.

84. *Chairman.*] Is this inquiry for the sake of revenue, or for giving facilities to the public?—It is for both.

Mr. *Weldon.*] It appears to me that it is a question of revenue. You have gone to the utmost limits in giving convenience to the public.

Chairman.] There are three letters here, two from the Post Office and one from the Treasury, on this general question, which will probably enable us to define more particularly the scope of our inquiry.

The following letters were then read:—

General Post Office,

My Lords, 11 February 1876.

With reference to your Lordships' letter of the 27th March last, in reply to my report of the 18th December 1874, on the state of the Inland Money Order Revenue, and on the subject of issuing "Postal Notes," I have the honour to inform you that I have had the question raised in the last two paragraphs of that letter under careful consideration, with a view to ascertain whether any steps in the direction indicated by you could be safely taken in order to lessen the cost of the administration of the money order system.

I may

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I may premise that certain arrangements that have been in contemplation for some time, viz., the abolition of money order journals, and the extension of the manifold writing process have been carried into effect, and that further measures relating to the simplification of the work at the Chief Office, now under consideration, will probably also be carried out, which, although they will not much reduce the present cost, will obviate to a certain extent the necessity for incurring increased cost in the future.

But these arrangements do not meet the question whether forms and conditions cannot be dispensed with, and I am compelled to say, after much discussion on the subject with those officers who are best qualified to advise me, that I am unable to discover any means of acting on your Lordships' suggestions consistently with due security.

The present system is in my opinion indispensable if the Department is to be guarded against loss, and all reasonable safety afforded to the public.

It devolves upon me, therefore, to place before you such proposals as will, if adopted, relieve the Departments from the loss which is on the point of being incurred, if not already actually incurred, by the transaction of money order business.

The first is to raise the initial rate of commission now charged on money orders, viz., 1 *d.* for sums under 10 *s.* to 2 *d.*, so that 2 *d.* will become the commission on all orders for sums under 1 *l.*

Your Lordships' will observe that this is a very slight modification of the existing scale of commission which for sums of 1 *l.* and upwards would remain undisturbed, and that the change is not a return to the former scale, such as that proposed in my Report of the 18th December 1874.

But, unwilling as I still am to adopt the retrograde step which even this modification would involve, and to deprive the public, more especially the lower classes, of the facilities which they have enjoyed for several years, of the cheap rate of 1 *d.*, for which sums under 10 *s.* can now be transmitted, I am bound to acknowledge that the retention of that rate can be recommended on no sound principle.

The Post Office is not justified in carrying on the business at a loss, or on a system inevitably tending to a loss; nor is it right to charge one portion of the community (that sending large amounts through the post) with the loss sustained by the performance of services for another portion of the community (that sending the lower amount) at a cheaper rate than that which they actually cost.

At the same time I am not disposed to press the application of this principle to its extreme logical conclusion, since it must be confessed that the results would tend to subvert the basis on which a great many of the arrangements of the Post Office rest.

A minimum rate of 2 *d.* would produce an estimated increased revenue of 16,390 *l.* a year, and taking into consideration the reduction in the cost of the money order business, which will, I hope, be effected by the alterations of the system to which I have referred as being either actually carried out, or possible to be made, an increased revenue of 16,390 *l.* would remove all fear of loss for at least some years to come.

I now come to my second proposition, and that is, the re-consideration of the postal note scheme, which was fully dealt with in my report to your Lordships of the 18th December 1874.

Bearing in mind the desire you have indicated in your letter of the 27th March 1875, that an endeavour should be made to introduce a simpler system of remittance, I have given my best attention to several plans which have been submitted to me by officers of the Department, having for their object the introduction of a measure of this kind, but although they reflect much credit upon their framers for the care and pains bestowed upon them, I am unable to recommend any one of them.

There only remains for re-consideration the postal note scheme, which was prepared by Mr. Chetwynd, the Receiver and Accountant General of this department, and which I have already recommended for adoption.

I need not repeat the arguments which have been urged in favour of this plan.

Your Lordships, it is true, declined in your letter of the 27th March 1875, to favour the scheme, but your decision was stated to have been arrived at on the ground that you were not prepared to undertake legislation on the subject. The fact, however, that there is a somewhat general demand upon the Post Office for the provision of an arrangement analogous to that hitherto afforded by the Cheque Bank which shall meet the requirements of the public, may render you more disposed to take up the question, and if satisfied of the suitability of the scheme, to introduce whatever legislation may be necessary.

I am unable to submit to your Lordships any plan which offers so many facilities as that of the postal note scheme, and I have every reason to think that it will commend itself to the public to a very great extent. I trust, therefore, you will take it into your favourable consideration.

As bearing upon the question, I enclose an extract from the "Bullionist" of the 22nd January last, approving and advocating a measure of the kind.

The only modification I have to recommend in my original proposal as laid before you in December 1874, is, that the charge for a note of 2 *s.* 6 *d.* should be ½ *d.* instead of 1 *d.*, in accordance, in fact, with Mr. Chetwynd's scheme, of which I again send a copy.

The scale of commission would then run thus :—

For a note of	2 *s.* 6 *d.*	-	-	½	*d.*
„ „	5 *s.*	-	-	1	*d.*
„ „	10 *s.*	-	-	1½	*d.*
„ „	20 *s.*	-	-	2	*d.*

It is no doubt true that a slight loss will be sustained by the Department on the issue of both the 2 *s.* 6 *d.* and 5 *s.* notes, but the proportion which they bear to the other two clauses, on which a considerable profit would be made, is so small as to render such loss of no great account; and unless the rate of 1 *d.* on money orders be raised to 2 *d.* it would be impossible to ask the same commission from the public on two transactions involving such very disproportionate trouble on the part of the Department.

I should also state that the Department has reason to modify the opinion expressed in my Report of the 18th December 1874, that the cost of a money order is 2⅔ *d.*, and not 3 *d.*

There now seems to be little doubt that if all the expenses are taken into consideration, the sum of 3 *d.* will be found to be as nearly as possible the real cost.

Should your Lordships entertain the "Postal

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Note" scheme, it appears to me, taking into consideration the surrounding circumstances, that it may be better, on the whole, to defer the suggested alteration in the initial rate of money order commission until after that scheme has been carried into effect, and it be ascertained how far the profits accruing from it may neutralise the declining gain or actual loss (as the case may be) on the money order business proper.

But should you finally decide to negative the scheme, it will be absolutely indispensable to raise the rate of money order commission at once, if the Department is to be secured against actual loss.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Manners.*

Treasury Chambers,
My Lord, 29 March 1876.

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have had before them your Lordship's letter of the 11th February last, and, in reply, they desire me to state that my Lords felt it was necessary on so important a subject as a proposal to "provide a new and very extensive circulating medium," to consult the Governor of the Bank of England, and he has replied in a letter which is at present private, but which my Lords do not doubt they are at liberty to forward for your Lordship's consideration.

My Lords desire to give great weight to the opinions expressed by the experienced officers of the Department, who advise that the existing forms and conditions attached to the Post Office order cannot be varied or dispensed with without danger to the Department and the public, but in the face of a very general feeling which my Lords believe to exist outside the Post Office that some of these regulations are inconvenient and unnecessary, my Lords hesitate to sanction proposals to increase the present charges on the issue of money orders which are based on the assumption that the existing regulations are required in the public interest.

Your Lordship proposes that the minimum charge for a Post Office order shall be 2 *d.*, and it is estimated that the increased revenue of 16,390 *l.* which that rate would bring, would relieve the Department from any loss from the Money Order branch for some time to come, but your Lordship states that the cost of the issue and payment of every money order is 3 *d.*

Your Lordship further proposes that the commission to be charged on the postal notes should be ½ *d.* on 2 *s.* 6 *d.*, 1 *d.* on 5 *s.*, 1½ *d.* on 10 *s.*, and 2 *d.* on 20 *s.*, and it is anticipated that the notes of 10 *s.* and 20 *s.* will yield a considerable profit, as the amount of trouble they will involve will be very small as compared with the existing money orders.

Your Lordship does not, therefore, deem it to be unsafe either as regards the public or the Department to adopt a system for the remittance of money which will dispense with forms and conditions attached to the money order, which are so costly as to more than double the costs of the service contemplated for the postal note.

The money order and the postal note are intended to be facilities for the transmission of money in small amounts, and it is difficult to understand why regulations which are cumbrous and costly should be insisted upon in the money order, which can be safely dispensed with in the postal note.

Under all the circumstances, my Lords are of opinion that it would be very desirable that further information should be obtained as to the form and conditions of the "money order" which will meet the convenience of the public, combined with proper provisions against the risk of loss, either to the Department or the public, and my Lords propose that a committee should be appointed, consisting of an officer of the Bank of England, to be named by the governor, a clerk of the Paymaster General's office, a gentleman to be named by one of the principal London Joint Stock Banks, and one to be named by the house of Messrs. Copestake, Moore, Crampton, & Co., who, it is believed, have very large transactions in remittances of both small and large sums.

These gentlemen would be requested to confer with any two or three of the most experienced officers of your Lordship's Department, and the opinion of the committee would be asked as to the existing system of money orders, the scheme of postal notes suggested by Mr. Chetwynd, and whether it would be expedient to provide either as a substitute for, or in addition to, the present system, a postal draft payable to order, at any post office to be named on the order, or in London only, or in addition to London, at certain other large towns to be named on the face of the order, as a Bank of England note is payable in London or its branches. The committee would further be requested to consider both the existing machinery for the conduct of the business of remittance, and any other that might be suggested which would come fairly within the scope of the intention of the existing money order system, which my Lords understand to be limited to the affording facilities for the safe and rapid remittance of small sums of money.

My Lords trust your Lordship will concur with them in the importance they attach to an expression of the views of persons largely engaged in money transactions, as an aid to the Government in determining the course to be adopted on a matter of extreme difficulty.

They agree with your Lordship that the existing condition under which remitters of larger amounts pay the loss incurred by the department on the smaller amounts is not satisfactory, and they hope that the result of the inquiry they propose will be the simplification of the system and reduction of costs without withdrawing any necessary precaution against loss either to the Department or the public.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. H. Smith.*

The Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
My Lords, 6 April 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordships' letter of the 29th ultimo, having reference to the proposals which I had submitted for altering in certain respects the rates on money orders, and for introducing a system of "postal notes."

I am glad to find that so high an authority as the Governor of the Bank of England, with whom you have communicated on the subject, considers on the whole that the scheme of "postal notes" which has been laid before you is a satisfactory one, and that your Lordships appear not indisposed to take it into serious consideration.

I entirely concur with your Lordships in attaching great importance to an expression of the

the views of persons largely engaged in money transactions as an aid to the Government in determining the course to be adopted on a matter of such difficulty, and I think that an inquiry conducted by a committee composed of persons like those whom you have suggested, and having for its scope the objects named in your letter, cannot fail to be attended with great advantage.

I shall, therefore, gladly place at their disposal every facility to enable them to arrive at a solution of the question which your Lordships propose to submit to them.

As the whole subject will then be fully discussed, I do not propose at present to offer any remarks upon the observations which the Governor of the Bank has made upon the postal note scheme.

I only wish to say, with reference to your Lordships' observation that it is difficult to understand why the regulations which are considered necessary in the case of money orders can be safely dispensed with in postal notes, that it is not contended, as your Lordships appear to suppose, that the postal note will afford the same security to the public as the money order.

The increased facilities for remittance of small sums of money which the postal note will place at the disposal of the public will, without doubt, be attended by some additional risk to those who avail themselves of them.

The money order system is one which may be regarded as furnishing, by its various checks and safeguards, as complete security to the remitter as is practically possible, and as long as the same security is to be afforded, the forms and conditions now in use are considered indispensable.

The postal note scheme is devised to meet a public demand for increased facilities, and while it is hoped that it would not prove to be attended with a loss of any considerable magnitude in proportion to the convenience which it would afford, it is not urged for a moment that it would be unaccompanied by some increase of risk.

That risk would, however, be incurred by the persons taking advantage of the postal note as a simpler method of remittance, and not by the Department, which, under the scheme which has been proposed, would be rendered as safe as it is with regard to money orders.

It would, therefore, be always open to the public, so long as the two systems were in concurrent operation, to obtain the greater and almost perfect security of the money order by the slight additional payments which its use would involve.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Manners.*

The Lords Commissioners of
Her Majesty's Treasury.

85. Mr. *Weldon.*] Can we have a statement of the proportion of orders paid in through bankers to the whole amount of orders paid, not only as regards number, but amount also. I mean for the whole country?—We cannot do that, but we can give you in the course of a day or two a statement of such proportion at the London Office and at several of the larger towns in the country. (See *Appendices* 8 & 9.)

86. If you introduce your circular note system they will go into circulation?—I rather doubt the circulation being extensive at first. The Cheque Bank started on that supposition, but they found that it was not so.

87. I do not think that analogy applies. In your case the circular note would be guaranteed by the Government; that makes a very different condition of things. Now the question is whether you should not modify your circular notes by making them payable at certain centres in the United Kingdom?—If you confine the payment to certain places only, you limit the convenience of the public. I think the money order analogy as to circulation before payment will be followed to a great extent at first.

Chairman.] They would be paid into the bank at once.

88. Mr. *May.*] How would you deal with the case of a small place?—At present provision is made at every money order office for the requirements of the business of that office, and in making provision for the lower class of money orders we shall have made provision for the lower class of circular notes. At all the watering places on the coast; Scarborough, Ramsgate and Margate, &c. we know what the demands will be at various periods of the year, and our reserves, in what is known as the season, are changeable. At Epsom there is a medical college, where at certain seasons there is a demand for the payment of money orders, and we have to keep feeding Epsom with money in accordance with the ascertained requirements of the corresponding period of the previous year.

Mr. *Earnshaw.*] I would suggest whether a circulation like that of the American greenback could not be adopted. You could do up a greenback in a letter and remit it.

89. *Chairman.*] In your opinion would you be able to provide for these circular notes with the same facilities as for money orders. How could you provide at small offices for the payment of circular notes?—We know and provide for the demands at certain offices now, and the small circular notes will simply displace money orders of the like amount for which provision is now made.

Mr. *Walliker.*] But in the case of a money order the postmaster has the advice on hand; in the case of the postal note there is no advice; the postmaster, therefore, knows nothing of his liability, and difficulties might arise at small offices. For instance, a man resides in the neighbourhood of a receiving office in a country town. The circular notes are drawn upon no office in particular, and he goes to the receiving office which is the nearest to him, but if he has circular notes for a large amount the receiver may not be able to meet payment. No doubt payment could be obtained at the head office if he went there, and as they are only to go up to 1 *l.*, we may perhaps assume that the difficulties in respect of their payment will be few.

89*a*. Mr. *Weldon.*] Why should these circular notes be made payable to order?—The first introduction of the Post Office system was not so much that a certain person should receive a certain sum at a certain place, but there was no medium of remittance except by coin and bank notes. The general public had no facilities for sending money into the country. If the Government had issued 1 *l.* notes you never would have had occasion for the money order system at all. Now why should these be made payable to order involving a presentation to any post office in the United Kingdom?—Why should they not be made payable to bearer in London and returnable within a very limited period, say a month? Every one would know what instrument he had in his hand and

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that he would run the risk of losing his money if he did not get it cashed in time. I suppose robberies would be no greater than they are now. I think that 90 per cent. of letters bringing money are not registered. The mere fact of making a note payable to order involves the question of the signature.

Mr. *Chetwynd.*] My idea is that the transition from the present money order system would be too great if we adopted a system of open cheques payable to bearer. We must tread upon this ground very carefully. We may ultimately arrive at such a state as to justify us in adopting an open cheque system, but we must first adopt something giving greater security. Many robberies in the Post Office are discovered by means of handwriting, and to my mind it is very desirable to have some writing on these notes for the purpose of tracing the persons who cash them; and although the penalty is just the same for stealing letters as for forgery, still the letter carriers would hesitate to commit forgery in respect of the notes, as they now hesitate in the case of cheques payable to order. I will mention an instance which occurred in the savings bank. I was shown a warrant with a forged signature, and I was asked if I had any idea who was the writer of the signature. The question I asked was whether it was really a case of forgery, and after being assured that it was, I at once said that the signature had been written by a particular clerk in the savings bank whom I named, and this proved to be the case.

90. Mr. *Weldon.*] These are particular cases which do not enter into the matter of such wide transactions. You could not follow up a number of forged circular notes?—In the case I refer to the man had got away to Australia. We brought him back, tried, and convicted him. The letter in which a forged note is enclosed passes through the hands of certain persons, and the Post Office can frequently trace the letter through its whole course. In the Missing Letter Office a record is kept of the names of the sorters and letter carriers through whose hands letters reported to be lost would have passed, and thieves are often caught by means of the writing on stolen documents.

Mr. *Walliker.*] I can give you a case. The other day a man came to me and said, "I have a serious complaint to make, many of my letters have been lost through the post and the money obtained." (The public are always apt to lay the blame on the Post Office.) I said, "Well, I will do all I can to clear up the matter, and I will assist you in endeavouring to find the thief." I sent to London for the money orders which had been paid, and having satisfied myself that the writing was not that of any of my officers, I got the complainant to submit to me papers containing the writing of the persons employed in his own office. I said (selecting one specimen), "In my opinion that is the writing of the person who has committed the theft"; and pointed out various things as indicating that I had fixed upon the proper person. I then advised the complainant to have this person into his private room and challenge him with the theft and forgery. Although he was reluctant to do so, he took my advice. The boy at first denied the act, but afterwards he admitted that he had stolen the orders and committed the forgeries.

Friday, 5th May 1876.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. A. Earnshaw.	Mr. S. Walliker.
Mr. F. May.	Mr. J. W. Weldon.
Mr. A. C. Thomson.	

MR. GEORGE MOORE IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. CHETWYND, further Examined.

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91. *Chairman.*] PERHAPS it will be as well for Mr. Chetwynd to explain generally his postal note proposition?—I will explain very briefly the nature of the plan, without going at all into detail. I think in the evidence which I have already given to the Committee, I have shown that the money order business is at present carried on at a loss in respect of all orders issued at a lower charge than 3 *d.*, and that the orders issued for less than that sum form nearly 50 per cent. of the whole. Of the whole number, 25·1 per cent. are 1 *d.* and 24·1 per cent. are 2 *d.* orders. The 3 *d.* orders amount to 24·2 per cent. of the whole number, and upon the issue and payment of the 3 *d.* orders we neither gain nor lose. (*Return handed in,* see *Appendix No.* 3.)

92. Mr. *Weldon.*] Then the only profit which you have is on the remaining 26·6 per cent.?—Yes: last year we lost 1,300 *l.* or 1,400 *l.* in respect of inland money orders, but we made a profit on the foreign and colonial orders.

93. You made a profit of about 3,000 *l.*?—Yes, including foreign and colonial orders.

94. Mr. *Earnshaw.*] Those figures are arrived at on the assumption that every order costs you 3 *d.*?—Yes; as a matter of fact, however, foreign orders cost us a little more. The loss last year on inland money orders was 1,356 *l.* and the gain on foreign orders was 4,286 *l.* The amount of the forfeited and unclaimed orders was 5,300 *l.*

95. That 5,300 *l.* is not taken into account in the table?—No, it is not. My statement is that so long as we issue money orders on the present plan at a less charge than 3 *d.*, so long shall we lose

lose upon those orders, and the inference I draw from this fact is that we appear to be bound to raise the commission if we continue the present money order system. I have put in evidence, Mr. Hawkes has I think confirmed me, and Mr. Walliker, from his experience, can also confirm me, that we cannot alter the money order system in such a way as practically to reduce the cost of the money orders, that is, we cannot do the work at a less cost than 3 *d.* per order.

96. That is under the present system?—Yes, I know of no means of altering the system except the introduction of such a scheme as I have proposed here.

My idea is to avoid not only the necessity for an advice of each order, but all detailed records whatever, and to use for this purpose a form which will require no writing on the part of a postmaster beyond his signature, and which will combine the simplicity of a postage stamp as the subject of an account with the advantages of a small bank post bill, a circular note, and a cheque issued by what may be called a Government bank, and payable at any one of 5,000 Government banks throughout the United Kingdom, to the order of any person named by the purchaser of the note, in writing, on the back of it.

A specimen of the form of note will be found at page 2 of my printed papers on Post Office Circular Notes. (See *Appendix*, No. 4.)

The form, it will be observed, is in the nature of a cheque for 5 *s.*, and purports to be issued by the postmaster of Abergavenny, who acknowledges having received the amount on behalf of the Postmaster General, and is to be made payable at any money order office in the United Kingdom to the person to be named on the back of it by the purchaser. It is not to be paid after 12 months from its date, and payment is to be refused if the signature of the payee be not in agreement with the written order of the remitter of the note. It it be not paid within 12 calendar months it will become forfeited. If it be lost or destroyed no allowance will be made for it by the Post Office. If it be crossed "——— & Co.," payment of it will not be made except through a bank, and, after once paying it, the Post Office will not be responsible for any loss whatever in connection with it. When it is issued it must be stamped and signed by the issuing postmaster, and when it is paid it must be stamped by the paying postmaster, this latter stamp cancelling it. The postmaster who pays it is forbidden to reissue it, and he is directed to claim the amount in his daily cash account and to forward it with that account to the Chief Office.

I would propose that these circular notes should at first be issued in four classes at the following rates of commission:—

Class A for	2 *s.* 6 *d.*	at a charge of	½ *d.*
„ B „	5 *s.*	„	1 *d.*
„ C „	10 *s.*	„	1½ *d.*
„ D „	20 *s.*	„	2 *d.*

These classes might hereafter be increased or altered as experience may suggest.

I would propose also that each form should bear an embossed or an engraved stamp of the Inland Revenue Department. This stamp may either designate the charge for commission, or that charge combined with the value of the note. I propose that this stamp should be cancelled at the Chief Office when the note has been passed to the credit of the paying postmaster in his daily cash account

The notes might be purchased in books by the public, to be used at their own convenience without any further application at the Post Office. In this case the purchaser would practically open an account at a Government bank, and the cheque book issued to him would enable him to draw upon any of the 5,000 Government banks to the extent of the amount deposited by him, but to no larger amount.

This scheme may perhaps be regarded as affording facilities for fraud which are not afforded by the money order system, but this view is one which cannot, I think, be successfully maintained. The letter containing a money order gives, in most cases, the name of the payee and the name and address of the remitter, and this information is sufficient to enable a dishonest person, who obtains possession of a letter, to obtain payment of the order. The proposed form of circular note certainly shows these particulars on its back, and gives dishonest persons the information necessary for obtaining payment. This objection, however, may with equal force be made with regard to any cheque payable to order, but this does not appear to have any great restrictive influence upon the issue of cheques payable to order, which are extensively used for payments of all kinds throughout the United Kingdom. As the laws relating to forgery appear to be sufficient to keep down this description of crime in respect of cheques of large amount, it will no doubt suffice for these small circular notes.

97. Mr. *Weldon.*] You say that to make the business profitable to the Government you must charge 3 *d.* per order?—Yes.

98. We are told that 95 per cent. of the money orders are for sums under 5 *l.* Can you tell us what per-centage of the orders are issued for sums under 10 *s.*?—Yes, I have the estimate here; 25·1 per cent. of the orders are under 10 *s.*

99. Taking the total number of money orders as 16,000,000, would you not effect a large saving by discontinuing the issue for such small sums?—No doubt we should, but we are largely accommodating the public. Twenty-five per cent. of 16,000,000 represents a large amount of convenience.

100. Could you not devise some other means of remitting the small sums which would save your book-keeping, the expense of which causes your loss. You see you have the same expense when you send small sums such as a 1 *d.*, 2 *d.*, 3 *d.*, or sums of that kind?—There are very few orders issued for sums under 2 *s.* 6 *d.* There are only 59,000 out of 16,000,000 issued for 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

101. That is, 59,000 out of 16,000,000 are issued for 2 *s.* 6 *d.* Can you state the number of orders is issued for sums under 2 *s.* 6 *d.*?—I think we have the figures.

102. The argument is that the withdrawal of the small orders would inconvenience the public, but it appears that out of 16,000,000 only 59,000 are issued for small sums, so that you have a system of book-keeping to accommodate 59,000 individuals?—The 59,000 are for 2 *s.* 6 *d.* each. I think I can give you some information with regard to the orders issued for sums under that amount. The figures given at page 11 of my printed paper were based upon the orders paid at Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Hull, and Leicester, on three days in June and three days in April 1873.

103. Mr. *May.*] All these places are somewhat

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in the same part of England?—Yes, but the figures do not represent orders issued, but the orders paid at these places; the orders were issued in all parts of England, Ireland, and Scotland. At Manchester on 1st, 2nd, and 3rd April 1873 there were paid two orders for 1 *s.*, one for 1 *s.* 4 *d.*, one for 1 *s.* 6 *d.*, one for 1 *s.* 7 *d.*, six for 2 *s.*, two for 2 *s.* 1 *d.*, one for 2 *s.* 2 *d.*, one for 2 *s.* 4 *d.*, and six for 2 *s.* 6 *d.* out of 2,803 orders. At Liverpool there were paid one for 1 *s.*, one for 1 *s.* 3 *d.*, one for 1 *s.* 6 *d.*, three for 2 *s.*, two for 2 *s.* 2 *d.*, one for 2 *s.* 3 *d.*, one for 2 *s.* 5 *d.*, and two for 2 *s.* 6 *d.*, out of 2,240 orders. At Leeds one was for 1 *s.* 4 *d.*, one for 1 *s.* 7 *d.*, one for 1 *s.* 11 *d.*, 10 for 2 *s.*, one for 2 *s.* 1 *d.*, two for 2 *s.* 3 *d.*, and one for 2 *s.* 6 *d.*, out of 1,311 orders. At Hull one was for 1 *s.*, one for 1 *s.* 2 *d.*, five for 2 *s.*, and seven for 2 *s.* 6 *d.*, out of 985 orders. At Leicester one for 1 *s.* 11 *d.*, six for 2 *s.*, and three for 2 *s.* 6 *d.*, out of 518 orders. These five offices are the offices mentioned at page 11 of my printed paper. (See *page 62 of these Proceedings.*)

104. Could we see the paid money order account of some large town for yesterday, or a few days ago?—Yes, we can have them sent for. (*Account brought in, and examined.*)

Mr. *Weldon.*] It seems to me that a very expensive system of book-keeping is preserved for the transmission of these small sums. It is, I think, hardly the work of the Post Office to ensure such perfect accuracy for this purpose. The poorer classes have, in point of fact, more security in regard to these small orders than a person who has drawn a cheque for 1,000 *l.*, and this at an enormous expense to the Government, there being a loss of 2 *d.* on all orders issued for sums under 10 *s.* But then again you cannot say that it is altogether for the protection of the poor man. You cannot tell that he is poor; it may be that many who are not of this class send orders for small sums by means of Post Office orders.

Mr. *Walliker.*] I think you would find if you saw the work at the counter in one of the large offices, that both classes deal largely with these small orders.

Chairman.] I cannot help thinking, as I have said before at a previous meeting, that the money order system goes to great lengths in carrying out checks and counter-checks against such small sums as we are told of. Might not some more simple form of money order be devised which would do away with these expensive operations of book-keeping? We are told that 2 *d.* is lost on 25 per cent. of the whole of the orders; if some restrictions were placed upon the issue of orders for the small sums, there might be a very considerable saving.

Mr. *Earnshaw.*] That points to the conclusion that something similar to the postal notes which Mr. Chetwynd has proposed should be adopted, and as there is a loss upon orders issued for less than 3 *d.*, no orders should be issued by the Post Office for less than that sum. Mr. Chetwynd's scheme appears to meet the difficulty. The Post Office would get rid of book-keeping up to a certain point, and that is one of the great difficulties. The postal notes, or an impressed cheque, would take the place of a large number of the money orders.

104*a*. Mr. *May.*] If that idea were carried out, would you not be doing away with a great advantage which poor people have at present. What I mean is, that a very large number of the small orders are not for the fixed amounts provided for under Mr. Chetwynd's scheme. If we take Liverpool we find 16 or 17 orders issued for broken amounts to every one issued for fixed sums.

Mr. *Walliker.*] It appears to me that the public require the convenience, and the question is, what is the best way in which we can let them have it. The question has been raised as to whether these small orders benefit the poorer classes. I can only say that it is but necessary to stand for a short time at one of the counters in a large office to be perfectly satisfied that that is so.

Mr. *Weldon.*] Well, I do not quite agree. If I want an order I do not go for it myself; I send a messenger, so that you cannot altogether judge of the class by whom the orders are used.

Chairman.] But a man in a good position can now, in consequence of the pressure of banking competition, draw cheques for very small amounts, and the question is really, therefore, to a large extent, the accommodation of the poor.

Mr. *Earnshaw.*] Mr. Chetwynd's proposition is that no money order should be issued for less than 3 *d.*, and he meets the order for sums under 1 *l.* by the issue of postal notes.

Mr. *Walliker.*] Mr. Weldon has suggested that we take too much pains to protect poor people using money orders for small sums, but I think we should remember the class of society with which we are dealing. Poor people have not the same power to protect themselves as men in good position have, and they are very often imposed upon. Orders for poor people not infrequently get into wrong hands, especially in maritime towns where there are a large number of sailors staying in lodging-houses and so on, who have money sent to them.

Mr. *Earnshaw.*] What a poor person wants is to go into a post office and ask for an order without being obliged to write anything or give any names; he simply pays his money, and wants something which he can negotiate. Besides, it must be an enormous labour to the Post Office to take down all the particulars which are at present required.

Mr. *Walliker.*] The public make out the requisitions themselves. You would, perhaps, be surprised to hear that out of every 140 or 150 orders issued only seven or eight or ten requisitions have to be filled up by the money order clerks.

105. Mr. *Earnshaw.*] At the Paymaster General's Office we pay the relatives of seamen small sums, such as 5 *s.*, 10 *s.*, and 1 *l.*, and we have a system under which no signature is required. There are three or four persons present, and we take a certificate that the amount has been paid; that is sufficient evidence when a person cannot write. With regard to the money orders it appears clear that there is a great loss, and we should put a stop to that loss by abolishing orders for sums under 1 *l.*?—I should like to say that by stopping the orders for sums under 1 *l.*, you abolish 8,000,000 of them, and that the postal note plan does not completely fill the gap.

106. You might modify your plan so as more completely

completely to meet it. The facts as to the number of orders for sums under 2 *s.* 6 *d.* show that a very large number of small orders are issued?—I propose that both systems should go on.

107. But you might modify the note plan?—It could not be modified so as to do away with money orders for sums under 1 *l.* altogether. The principle of the postal note plan is to have fixed amounts.

108. Mr. *Weldon.*] You do not propose to abolish money orders for sums under 1 *l.*, but you would not issue at a lower charge than 3 *d.*?—That is so; small orders are often taken out to pay balances of accounts, and if a person wishes to have the security of the money order he would have to pay 3 *d.* for it. If he were satisfied with a postal note he would have to pay less. My idea in suggesting the postal note plan is to avoid not only the necessity for an advice, but all detailed records whatever, simply using a form which will require no writing on the part of a postmaster beyond his signature. The form would combine the simplicity of a postage stamp as regards accounts with the advantages of a circular note or cheque. It would be issued at any post office, and be payable at any one of the 5,000 post offices in the United Kingdom. A specimen of the note I propose will be found in the paper which I have laid before you. It is in the nature of a cheque, and would be issued at any office, and made payable at any office in the United Kingdom to the person named on the back of it by the remitter. It would not be payable after 12 months from the date of issue, and payment would be refused if the signature of the payee were not in agreement with the written order of the remitter. If it were crossed to a bank it could not be paid except through a banker. When issued it would be stamped by the issuing postmaster, and when paid it would be stamped by the paying postmaster, this last stamp cancelling it. The paying postmaster would not be allowed to re-issue it, but would claim the amount which he had paid from the Chief Office in his cash account. (*Paper on "Post Office Circular Notes" handed in*; see *Appendix, No.* 4.)

109. *Chairman.*] I think we had better go through Mr. Chetwynd's paper. Let us take the first paragraph. Has any gentleman any remark to make with regard to that paragraph?—I think I have proved that paragraph in evidence.

110. Mr. *May.*] In the second paragraph (Appendix No. 4) it is shown that the average amount of an inland order is gradually lessening year by year; that would go to show that we ought not to discontinue orders for small amounts?—I think we ought not to dispense with them hastily.

111. In that respect I think your scheme scarcely goes low enough?—I should state that mine is simply an experimental scheme; it could be extended or altered as experience might suggest.

112. It would appear that, so far as convenience to the public is concerned, you might get rid of all orders above 2 *l.* rather than do away with those below 2 *s.* 6 *d.*?—No, because the public could remit the large sums by means of cheques.

113. Mr. *Weldon.*] But this paragraph indicates the necessity for post office orders for small amounts?—Yes, that is so. It should also be remembered that the commission upon the orders is decreasing also.

Chairman.] The next paragraph relates to the cost of every order to the department being 3 *d.* I think we are prepared to accept that.

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114. Mr. *Walliker.*] Since your paper was written, the money order journals, &c. have been abolished; can you give us any idea of the probable effect of that abolition upon the cost of the orders?—My belief is that in abolishing the journals we have taken away from the sub-postmasters nearly one-third of their work, but the Department is not prepared at present to take away one-third of their pay.

115. Mr. *Walliker.*] What proportion of the orders are issued by the sub-postmasters?—About half the orders are issued and paid at sub-offices.

116. *Chairman.*] What is the nature of the relief?—We have relieved them of keeping copies of the money order accounts which they send up to the Chief Office, and we have substituted the manifold writing process in the preparation of the order and advice, by which both are produced at one operation, for the system of writing each of these documents separately. The nature of the relief and the reasons for it are described in this report. (*Report handed in*, see *Appendix* No. 5.)

116 *a.* *Chairman.*] But it is not the wish of the Government to reduce their salaries on that account?—No.

117. Mr. *May.*] It was probably a question of more pay or less work?—It was both.

118. *Chairman.*] The next paragraph describes the cause of the loss to the Post Office.

119. Mr. *Weldon.*] Is it not possible to reduce the expense of book-keeping so far as orders under 2 *s.* 6 *d.* are concerned, that is, to carry your scheme down to the smallest postal note you may choose to issue, which, I should say, ought certainly not to be lower than 1 *s.*?—Practically, I do not think it does go below 1 *s.*

120. If that be so, why not make it a rule; there is no reason why your postal notes should not go down to 1 *s.*?—I see no objection to their being issued for 1 *s.* I have already said that the scheme might be extended or altered as we gain experience.

121. Then I take it that if you issue notes from 1 *l.* to 1 *s.* you would be able to abolish book keeping up to that point?—Yes, if the public were satisfied with the postal notes alone.

122. Then you are prepared to carry on both systems at the same time?—Yes; at page 13 of my paper I have suggested two courses. The first suggestion is to leave the money order system as it now is, making no change in the rate of commission until some experience of the note plan has been obtained; and the second suggestion is that no money order should be issued at a lower charge than 3 *d.* The adoption of either of these suggestions would leave the money order system open to the public, and give them in addition the facilities afforded by the postal note.

123. Mr. *Earnshaw.*] But the small money orders would not be required?—I have seen an order for 1 *d.* when the commission for the issue of it was 3 *d.* In the early days of the money order system I have seen orders for sums below 2 *s.* when the commission charge was 6 *d.*, as was the case nearly up to the end of the year 1840.

124. Mr. *Walliker.*] A person taking out one of these small orders was asked what it was for,

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and replied that it was in payment of the balance of an account?—It was required as evidence that the account had been paid, as we then kept the paid orders for six years, and could produce them when required.

125. Mr. *Weldon.*] Do you see any practical objection to the abolition of money orders for sums under 1*s.*?—No; it is only for the Postmaster General and the Treasury to decide that it should be done.

126. But do you think the public would suffer?—I think the moment we take away anything they will begin to grumble.

Chairman.] You see, Mr. Weldon, there are very few orders issued at these four or five towns (*referring to papers handed in*) for sums under 1*s.*, so that their abolition would not affect the result much?

Mr. *Weldon.*] I do not quite agree; there is a fair proportion of them.

127. Mr. *Earnshaw.*] I understand you propose that these orders should be treated as postage stamps?—Yes, up to the issue to the postmasters they would be treated simply as postage stamps. The postmaster would be charged with the notes sent to him, and would claim credit for the unissued portion of them as part of his balance.

128. Mr. *Weldon.*] Can you tell us what were the denominations of the money orders when the system was first established?—There were only two classes: 2*l.* and under, and from 2*l.* to 5*l.* For the orders of 2*l.* and under 2*l.* a commission of 6*d.* was charged, and 1*s.* 6*d.* for the orders above 2*l.* and under 5*l.* Towards the end of 1840 we reduced the commission of 1*s.* 6*d.* to 6*d.* and the commission of 6*d.* to 3*d.*, and the immediate result was a very large increase of business. These rates continued to 1871. If you wish it, I could put in a table showing the number of orders below 2*s.* 6*d.* paid at these five large towns.

129. *Chairman.*] Could you get out a return of all such orders paid throughout the kingdom for a year?—I am afraid not, as the number of operations is so enormous; but I will put in a table showing the information as far as I have stated, and an estimate might then be made for the whole 16,000,000.

130. Mr. *Weldon.*] You are of opinion that the money order system and the postal note system can go on side by side?—Yes.

131. Then a money order for 5*s.* would cost 1*d.* and a 5*s.* postal note would cost 1*d.*?—Yes; but we might have no charge less than 3*d.* for a money order.

132. But, taking things as they exist, a person would get a 5*s.* note for 1*d.* and a 5*s.* money order for 1*d.*?—Yes. The postal note will have some advantages. It can be more quickly purchased, no particulars are required to be given, and it is payable anywhere, but those who wished to have the greater security of the money order might take out a money order.

133. *Chairman.*] I see no objection to their working side by side, but I should be inclined to push the postal note?—The Post Office meets with great difficulty in attempting to force the public. We met with great opposition some years ago when we attempted to force the prepayment of postage. It would have relieved us of many million letter bills.

134. But the amount of postage not prepaid is very small?—A very small proportion of the people send letters without prepayment; we wanted to force them to prepay their letters, but, although there was only a small number who used the privilege, so much objection was raised in Parliament that the order for compulsory prepayment had to be withdrawn.

135. Mr. *Walliker.*] Do you think there is any objection to the person who takes out a note making it payable at any particular office?—No; on the contrary, I should be very glad that it should be done.

136. *Chairman.*] But the notes would be procurable and payable at any one of the 5,000 offices?—Yes; but the suggestion is that a purchaser might limit payment to one office if he wished. He might indicate on the back of the note at what office it should be paid.

137. Mr. *Weldon.*] Then the holder of the note would be bound to present it at a particular office?—I think there would be no objection to that course. It will be seen that I have also provided that if it be crossed to a banker it can only be paid through a banker.

138. Then, as to the transfer of the note from one person to another, is not the form of the note very elaborate; might it not run somewhat in this way; "Pay, at any time within 12 months from this date, to —— or order"?—I do not want to put the postmaster to any trouble beyond adding his name or initials to the form. I want to give the postmaster very little more trouble than he now has in selling a postage stamp.

139. Mr. *May.*] Could not the purchaser write in the name of the payee; one side of the form might belong to the Post Office, and the other to the remitter?——

140. Mr. *Thomson.*] But you cannot insure the signature of the payee, and why, therefore, have any endorsement; could not the note be payable to bearer?—Not with advantage; I endeavoured to explain to the Committee yesterday that in cases where the notes are stolen in transit, it is very important to have some writing on them. The experience of the Post Office with regard to matters of this sort goes to show that when letters containing cheques payable to order are stolen, and the cheques are cashed, in many cases the thief is discovered by the writing.

141. That is, if you localise the order, but if it is payable at any office the case is different?—I think I mentioned a case in your own Department in which a thief was detected by the handwriting.

142. Yes; but then we knew in that case that it was one of our own clerks; we knew that he was in the department?—I have already explained that the Post Office has the means of ascertaining the hands through which each letter has passed. The Post Office cannot undertake to find out thieves outside the department, but it can find out thieves within, and detection is facilitated by having the writing.

143. Mr. *Earnshaw.*] But this is simply a note for 5*s.*; it may not be sent by post at all?—No; but if it were sent by post, and were lost, the sender would complain. We should ask him to state when and where he posted it, and the postmaster would be able to state when it went, and by what bag it went. We could then trace the bag, and presumably the letter, through the various offices.

144. Mr. *Thomson.*] You would prove the delivery?—No, we do not attempt that, we only prove the delivery of registered letters.

145. A person

145. A person sends one of the notes to another, and the person to whom it is sent does not wish to acknowledge it; he wishes to commit a fraud, and writes to say that he has never been paid?—To do that he would require an accomplice to forge the signature and to cash the note, and it would not be worth while to do that for sums of 1 *l.* and under.

146. But if the notes were payable at any office, the postmaster who cashed one would have no grounds for suspecting anything wrong?—The notes might be localised if the sender wished it.

147. Do you not think it would be sufficient if the notes were payable to bearer?—No; I think the notes might be crossed to a particular post-office, or to a banker, and my idea is that if a cheque has any advantage in being payable to order (and I do not think it is necessary for me to argue that point), we ought to give the public the like advantage in regard to these postal notes.

148. But, considering that the notes would be payable at any one of 5,000 offices, I do not see what security you have in making them payable to order?—If a person chose to cross the note to a particular post-office and made it payable to order, he should have the same security as a person has who makes a cheque payable to order.

149. Mr. *Weldon.*] It appears to me you have invented a circulating medium which will do away with the expensive machinery of the present money order system, but that you cling to a part of the machinery of that system; you want to protect the public against your own officers. The question is, whether the notes should not be made payable to bearer, and the public obliged to take the risk. I do not think that an ignorant man would understand the elaborate form which you have devised; he simply wants a circular note payable to bearer, and all these instructions would be a dead letter to him?—I may mention that more elaborate forms are used with reference to the whole of the 16,000,000 of orders which we issue and pay annually, and that no difficulty has occurred in regard to their not being understood; but to meet the views expressed by yourself and Mr. Thomson, I may say that it might be left to the purchaser to make the note payable to order or to bearer.

150. Mr. *May.*] Could it not be done as it is with exchequer bills; the words "Pay to" are printed, and if the blank which follows is not filled in, the bill is payable to bearer?—Yes; that might be done.

151. I think, so far as the back of the proposed note is concerned, it may be very well for the Post Office, but it would create inconvenience to the public?—It should be remembered that the public do much more in the case of the money order.

Mr. *Walliker.*] Then the words would run, "Payable to ———— at ————;" and, if the name and office were not filled in, the note would be payable to bearer.

152. Mr. *Thomson.*] There is another question; the note is payable only within a limited period; how would you get a date which would be indisputable?—We should have the postmaster's stamp.

153. But the impression of that stamp might be rubbed out. Again, if a postmaster issues a number of the notes to a person, the person who takes them would be limited by the postmaster's stamp?—Yes.

154. Mr. *May.*] I think the notes might be dated with the month only, and not with the day of the month?—Yes; the postmaster's stamp would have the date, but the month only might be taken.

155. Mr. *Earnshaw.*] Why should not the stamp be an impressed stamp, or rather a perforated stamp?—These perforating machines cost about 20 *l.* apiece. Mr. Hawkes can give his experience of three or four in his office. They are costly to purchase, they get out of repair, and it costs 10 *s.* or 12 *s.* for each fresh figure, and one at least is required for each year. To supply 5,000 postmasters with one for each class of notes would be a very serious expense.

156. Mr. *May.*] Would not the application of this kind of stamp give the Post Office clerks much more trouble than a simple stamp such as is now used?—Yes.

157. *Chairman.*] We must leave the question of the stamp to the experience of the Post Office.

Mr. *Walliker.*] If an objection had been raised upon the stamping of documents which had only a short time to run, and of which there would probably be a great many outstanding at the limit of that time, it would be important; but inasmuch as these have 12 months to run, there would be few outstanding, and it would not be a difficulty which would cause much trouble.

158. Mr. *Thomson.*] My opinion is that if you limit the date you will expedite the return of the notes?—I think all we can do with regard to the proposed notes is to follow the course we have followed with money orders. The postmaster's stamp suits very well in that case, and gives a clear indication of the date.

159. But if any malicious person rubbed out the date with his finger?—The paying postmaster must refuse the document, and make inquiry.

160. Mr. *Weldon.*] With regard to the ordinary stamp of the Paying Post Office being used to cancel these notes, would it not be desirable to introduce the word cancelled in the stamp as well as the date?—My idea is that the stamp of the paying office should be the primary cancelling stamp.

161. I mean that you should make use of the word "cancelled" when you pay the note, instead of in addition to the date stamp?—It is *de facto* cancelled by the application of the paying office stamp.

162. You may know inside the post-office that this is a cancelling stamp; but if the postmaster were to issue the note again, no person would refuse it, at any rate no ignorant person would, because it bore a date stamp in one corner?—There is this fact, however, that the postmaster will have to claim the order in his account, and the claim would not be allowed unless the note accompanied the account.

Mr. *Weldon.*] But it is not expressed on the document that the stamp cancels it?—A space is specially provided for the stamp of the paying office, and at the head of it is printed the words, "Stamp of paying office cancelling this note."

162 *a.* *Chairman.*] What is the next point?

Mr. *Weldon.*] The question of the time during which the paper should circulate.

163. *Chairman.*]

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163. *Chairman.*] Has any member anything to say to that?—I propose that the notes should have 12 clear months to run; that is, a note issued in January would be payable any time during the following January, so that, practically, the period would often be nearly 13 months. If they are not presented within that period they would be forfeited.

164. Mr. *Weldon.*] Then the limit of circulation is to be the same as that of money orders?—Yes; this is, of course, subject to the result of future experience. It can be altered if necessary.

Chairman.] The amounts of the notes are 2 *s.* 6 *d.*, 5 *s.*, 10 *s.*, and 20 *s.*?—Yes.

Mr. *Thomson.*] It would be for the Post Office to determine afterwards, by experience, what was necessary.

165. Mr. *May.*] We have to recommend what should be done at the commencement. I cannot make out in any way how a charge of ½ *d.* for a note of 2*s.* 6*d.* can pay. You say that for 1,000 of these orders the Post Office gets 2 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d.*, out of which you give the local postmasters 1 *l.*, leaving 1 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d.* for all your labour, you providing the money and cost of printing the documents. It seems to me out of all proportion to the remuneration which you give to the postmasters. If you say the postmasters derive 1 *l.* out of the commission, surely 1 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d.* is not enough for all the labour and cost at the Head Office?—May I ask your attention to page 14 where I show that, after providing for everything to the best of my knowledge, the annual income is estimated at 15,000 *l.*, and the expense at 10,000 *l.*, leaving a margin of 5,000 *l.* We shall not want more supervision, and we shall not want very much more room than we have provided for, even if the business increase largely over my estimated number of 2,264,000 transactions.

166. You see there is a difference of 2½ *d.* between the proposed commission under your scheme and the cost of money orders?—Yes. I am not going to work this plan on so expensive a system. I mean to work with a female staff, at least that will be so as regards the examining staff. We have already 50 female clerks in my office, and in the savings bank there are 65.

167. Mr. *Weldon.*] With regard to this ½ *d.* charge, I dislike very much going into small fractions in that way. Mr. Chetwynd recommends that the charge for money orders should be materially raised if not increased to 3 *d.* Now if the charge for money orders is increased, I do not see why the lowest charge for a postal note should be less than 1 *d.*, which would be much more convenient?—I think that if ½ *d.* will cover the expense we should not charge 1 *d.* The notes will be used mostly by poor people. A halfpenny is now an important item in post office accounts. We issue ½ *d.* postage stamps and ½ *d.* postal cards, and the ½ *d.* is not now a terror for us in our accounts. We would have only 60,000 halfpenny cases out of 16,000,000.

168. Mr. *May.*] A man wanting to send a pound's worth of these could take eight at 2*s.* 6*d.*, or four at 5*s.*, for the same commission. Now there must be more expense with eight than with four orders, as there would be eight payments instead of four?—A person may do the same thing in the matter as money orders. We cannot compel the public to take the article we desire to sell. I know many people who buy only ½ *d.* stamps. Two will do for a letter and one for a newspaper or circular, but a 1 *d.* stamp ought not to be used for a newspaper unless the loss of one half of it be unimportant to the sender.

Mr. *May.*] You should rather discourage giving several instead of a single note for one amount?—Yes, but we are powerless in this matter.

169. Mr. *Earnshaw.*] My notion is that the notes should be at two rates, viz., 1 *d.* and 2 *d.* We have, however, to hear what Mr. Chetwynd has to say?—My opinion is, after careful consideration, that these are fair and reasonable rates, viz., ½ *d.* for 2*s.* 6*d.*, 1 *d.* for 5 *s.*, 1½ *d.* for 10 *s.*, and 2 *d.* for 1 *l.*

170. Mr. *Weldon.*] You propose to raise your commission to 3 *d.* on every post office order now issued for 2 *l.* and under?—Yes, on account of the expense of keeping accounts, &c. It costs as much for an order of 1 *d.* as for one of 10 *l.*

171. *Chairman.*] I observed very small amounts in the money order sheet?—You will please to remember that these returns are taken from five different accounts for six days. I am going to give you a fuller table on Monday.

172. Mr. *Walliker.*] If we raise the minimum commission to only 2 *d.* we should still put the revenue in a fair way. We make a profit on void orders of 5,300 *l.* a year, and on foreign and colonial orders of 4,286 *l.*, together 9,586 *l.* We have a loss, on the other hand, of 1,356 *l.* on inland orders, which leaves a net profit of 8,230 *l.* Then if we made the 1 *d.* orders 2 *d.* we should make a further profit, as it appears to me, of 16,000 *l.*, which would make the total net profit above 24,000 *l.* Would not that put us in the position of being able to bear the loss on the 2 *d.* orders?—No; we should still be issuing those orders for less than they cost us.

Mr. *May.*] Do you think, Mr. Walliker, you have any right to consider the amount derived from lapsed orders in your calculation of profits?

Mr. *Walliker.*] Leaving that out it would make the margin of profit about 20,000 *l.*

Mr. *May.*] That is comparatively nothing on the total transactions of the year, viz., 27,000,000 *l.*

Mr. *Walliker.*] No; but it is nearly 10 per cent. on the cost of working, that is, on 207,000 *l.*

173. Mr. *Weldon.*] What is the amount of the balances in the hands of the postmasters?—They run from 120,000 *l.* to 240,000 *l.*; I am speaking of the money order balances.

173*a*. The difference between these amounts shows that there must be a considerable variation from month to month?—That is so.

174. Mr. *Earnshaw.*] You cannot rely on the use of more than 150,000 *l.*?—We cannot rely upon that. The postmasters use revenue money and indeed all post office moneys in their hands to enable them to pay money orders, savings bank withdrawals, salaries, or other claims properly payable at their offices.

175. Mr. *Weldon.*] This 3 *d.* rate is so much mixed up with the question of circular notes that it requires more deliberation; why do you propose 3 *d.* as the lowest rate for a money order?—My object in naming that rate is simply to repay the cost of the work that is absolutely necessary to de done with regard to these money orders.

176. Taking that in connection with the scale for your circular notes it will drive the money order out of the field altogether; you would charge 3 *d.* all round for any sum under 2 *l.*?—Yes,

Yes, because it costs the department 3 *d.* for every money order, no matter what the amount is.

177. You say you will not give the greater security unless you are paid the higher rate, but if the public like to take the circular note they can have it at the cheaper rate?—Yes.

177*a*. Then following up my remarks, I say, if you get 3 *d.* for every money order, why cannot you get a greater profit by charging more for your circular notes; for ½*d.* for 2*s.* 6*d.* is so small a charge that you might as well make a present of it to the public?—I consider the charge of ½*d.* for 2*s.* 6*d.* will suffice.

Mr. *May.*] The profit to the Government is not the only subject for our consideration.

178. Mr. *Weldon.*] When you come to estimates and you arrive at so small a point, I for one cannot place any faith in that item, for the 123 *l.* may disappear in actual working; it may come to be a loss altogether?—My object is not to deprive the public of the advantage of having small postal notes at a cheap rate.

179. My remarks come to this: of what use is it estimating what you get on small orders, because it is quite impossible to get a correct estimate?—If we do not sell the things there is an end of it, it is simply the cost of printing.

180. I know; but in this estimate you have taken the cost of printing and all other expenses, and you make your estimates come out 123 *l.* All these estimates are subject to rises of price in all sorts of things; paper, for example, may go up?—My estimate is simply this: 123 *l.* is the estimate of the income. If we sell 59,000 of these notes, they will, at ½ *d.* each, necessarily produce 123 *l.* Then we shall have to pay the cost of these notes, for clerks' services, for the allowances to the postmasters, for the rent and taxes, but 59,000 out of 2,260,000 would be a very small proportion to the whole. I have shown at page 13 that for these 2*s.* 6*d.* notes we should receive 2 *l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* per 1,000. We should pay the issuing and paying postmasters 1 *l.*, and there would be 1 *l.* 1*s.* 8 *d.* left for the chief office expenses; and my idea is that that is enough.

180*a*. Mr. *May.*] Surely the mere printing of these documents must be very great?—The printing is not expensive.

181. One hundred and twenty-three pounds is the whole income, is it not?—Yes, on the notes issued for 2*s.* 6 *d.*

182. Taking the items of expenditure, on what basis have you gone with regard to the number of clerks required, the messengers, female staff, and all the stationery and so on; have you done it upon averages?—I have gone through the whole thing, the class of persons to be employed, and the cost of the various items of expense.

183. Mr. *Walliker.*] I think that before the Post Office Savings Bank was established you estimated the cost of working it; will you tell the Committee with what result?—Mr. Scudamore and I estimated that the cost of each Post Office Savings Bank transaction would be 7 *d.*, and practically that estimate has been found accurate. That bank has received over 85,000,000 *l.* since 1861.

184. Mr. *May.*] In the estimate of expenditure you have not included printing?—That is included in the stationery. With paper specially prepared, with engraving of the same class as that used for banknotes, with a stamp of the Inland Revenue Office, Messrs. De la Rue & Co.'s estimate was from 8*s.* to 9*s.* per 1,000.

185. Your estimate is based on 2,260,000 at 9*s.*; 2,000,000 at 10*s.* would be 1,000 *l.*?—This estimate was prepared on the idea that the notes were not to be produced in the same costly way that banknotes are produced, and the cost will therefore be rather more on account of the improved class of work we propose to have.

186. You do not take the expense of the Inland Revenue Stamp into account?—Messrs. De la Rue & Co. include all that in their estimate.

187. Mr. *Walliker.*] I do not think we have quite threshed out the question of the 3 *d.* rate yet. There seems to be an impression that we should not leave a sufficient margin in having 20,000 *l.* of profit, and Mr. Chetwynd seems to think that if we continued to issue orders for 2 *d.* we shall eventually come to a loss. I have been putting the figures together, and find that without the void orders we should have a net margin of 20,000 *l.*; and we must remember that when circular notes are in vogue, they will go to reduce the class of money orders on which a loss occurs. Now, surely, if we have a margin of 20,000 *l.* we should hardly go before the public with a good case for doing away with the 2 *d.* rate. It seems to me very important that we should not go beyond the 2 *d.* rate if we can get on with it. An order does cost us 3 *d.*, it is true, but we charge 1 *s.* for 10 *l.*, though it costs us no more?—I must remind the Committee that there are less than 2 per cent of 10 *l.* orders.

Mr. *May.*] I think Mr. Walliker's suggestion is a very good one. It is not desirable to recommend an addition of 200 per cent. to the commission in respect of these small orders. We might recommend that the charge up to 1 *l.* should be 2 *d.*; from 1 *l.* to 2 *l.*, 3 *d.*; from 2 *l.* to 5 *l.*, 6 *d.*; and 1 *s.* for all sums over 5 *l.*, for the commission affecting the larger orders is a very small matter indeed; it is only the better class of people who use such orders.

188. Mr. *Weldon.*] You immediately come into collision with Mr. Chetwynd's scheme, for no man will take his postal notes and pay 2 *d.*, if he can get complete security for the same money; 3 *d.* would cover all his scheme, and drive the people to take his circular notes?—That is so. There has been an outcry for several years past for a scale ascending by 1 *d.* in the pound; and it was because of that outcry that we gave way to the scale of 1871, which has resulted in this loss. There will be the like outcry if we attempt to change the scale to 2 *d.*, 3 *d.*, 6 *d.*, and so on, as suggested by Mr. May.

188 *a*. Mr. *Walliker.*] It will create much clerical labour if you vary your rates as Mr. May has suggested. The check on the commission is now extremely simple. We check it in performing another part of the work, which must be done at any rate. For the other you must go over the whole account specially for the purpose.

Mr. *May.*] No doubt the present plan is extremely ingenious and simple, but the fact remains that the rates do not pay as a whole.

Mr. *Walliker.*] Because of the 1 *d.* orders.

Mr. *Weldon.*] I think, Mr. Chairman, it would be a fair thing to recommend to the Government that the 1 *d.* rate should be abolished, and that some other rate, 2 *d.* or 3 *d.*, should be substituted.

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Mr. *May.*] I think 3*d.* is rather a large amount for the initial rate.

Mr. *Thomson.*] The thing would be to abolish the 1*d.* rate, and introduce the two systems concurrently.

189. *Chairman.*] Suppose you three practical men do not object to get rid of this 1*d.* rate, then do you want to get rid of the 2*d.* rate?

Mr. *Chetwynd.*] I should like the minimum commission on a money order to be 3*d.*

190. Mr. *Walliker.*] I decidedly think it should be 2*d.*?—But it costs us 3*d.* for every transaction. I do not see how you can make the 2*d.* rate pay in any way, unless you combine the sults of the money order system with the re-results of the postal note system. If you bring them together you may, perhaps, keep the commission down to 2*d.*

Mr. *Thomson.*] What is lost at the 2*d.* rate is gained on the higher rates of commission. The amount is considerable; the rates 4*d.*, 5*d.*, and 6*d.* are a very increasing scale.

Mr. *Walliker* (to Mr. *Hawkes*).] What is the proportion of orders on which commission above 3*d.* is paid?

Mr. *Hawkes.*] From an estimate made in 1874, 86,000 *l.* commission out of 175,000 *l.* was for orders on which the commission was 4*d.* and upwards.

191. *Chairman.*] I think we must leave that question for the present. Why could not the embossed stamp be applied in the one process of printing the postal note?—That will be done.

192. Mr. *May.*] I cannot believe that there can be a difference of 2½ *d.* in the cost of the two schemes?—As regards money orders, we give the postmaster who issues and the postmaster who pays 1*d.* each for each transaction. As regards the postal notes, I propose to give the postmasters who issue and pay 1 *l.* per 1,000 between the two, which makes all the difference. We now give them for money orders about 8 *l.* per 1,000 for issue and payment.

193. Mr. *Walliker.*] Mr. Weldon said that these circular notes would take the place to a large extent of money orders at 2*d.*; now I should like to see these circular notes at the first starting limited to sums of 10*s.* One reason is this, that they would supply to a large extent the place of the orders now issued for 1*d.*; and as the cost of a circular note for 10*s.* is 1½ *d.*, whilst the cost of a money order would be 2*d.*, the rates would not conflict.

Mr. *Thomson.*] I do not think the commission would have any influence on the public; they would treat money orders and postal notes as distinct things.

194. Mr. *Weldon.*] If you lower your rate to 2 *d.* you come into conflict with the circular notes. According to my idea it becomes prohibitory to take a money order?—But there is this fact, that if you lose a circular note or have it stolen it is gone for ever, whereas you can get a duplicate money order. That is worth something. There is almost absolute security with the money order, but not with the postal note.

Mr. *Weldon.*] The tendency becomes strong, then, to drive the money order into the circular note scheme? The public will, no doubt, take the risk in a large number of cases.

195. Mr. *Earnshaw.*] My idea is to get rid of the money order system up to 1 *l.*?—We cannot go very high with the circular note; we must continue to give security to the public by means of the money order, if they are willing to pay for that security.

Mr. *Thomson.*] I think, in talking to commercial men on this subject, that their view is that books of notes for small sums would save them the trouble and inconvenience of drawing small cheques on their bankers.

Mr. *Chetwynd.*] But remember that the money order system was established for securing to poor people the means of transmitting small sums safely through the post.

Mr. *Weldon.*] Was it really established for that purpose, or was it only for the transmission of small sums?

Chairman.] We will leave that for the present. What is the next step?

Mr. *May.*] We appear to have got to about the end of the postal note question.

196. Mr. *Walliker.*] At page 5 you speak of the advantages which your system of notes would afford at places where a money order office would not be established. A person can purchase these circular notes and take them home, whereas he might have to go for miles perhaps to get a money order, or wait for days until someone happened to be going to the market town?—Yes; there are about 8,000 post offices where the only post office business done is the collection and distribution of letters.

197. Mr. *Weldon.*] These circular notes might be purchased at any one of them?—Yes, arrangements might be made with that view. The postmasters could be authorised to get them, if desired to do so, just as they are required to get postage stamps of the higher denominations. I am not prepared to say that we should supply these notes to every village, but every person in every village could get the postmaster to obtain them from the head office for them.

198. Mr. *Walliker.*] We should not desire to encourage that very much, because the transmission of money through the post is objectionable; but a man going to the market town once a week or so could purchase these notes himself and take them home with him?—There are 13,000 post offices in the United Kingdom. About 5,000 of those are money order offices, and 8,000 are not money order offices. At the 5,000 I propose to issue these postal notes, but in the case of the other 8,000 anyone may get the postmaster to obtain a postal note for him. The sub-postmaster would be required to enter the amount in his letter bill, as in the case of remittances for postage stamps.

Mr. *Walliker.*] There is another advantage in the postal notes to a man travelling about the country, he has always the means of remitting money from any place where he may be.

Mr. *Thomson.*] They might also be used in a large way in making savings bank deposits where the people find it inconvenient to go to a savings bank office.

Monday, 8th May 1876.

PRESENT:

MR. GEORGE MOORE, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. A. Earnshaw.	Mr. S. Walliker.
Mr. F. May.	Mr. J. W. Weldon.
Mr. A. C. Thomson.	

Mr. CHETWYND, further Examined.

Mr. *Chetwynd.*

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199. *Chairman.*] HAVE you the returns you promised to prepare for us?—I have had a return prepared showing the number of money orders of the various amounts from 1*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* inclusive paid at Hull, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, and Manchester, in six days. It shows that at these five towns there were five orders at 1*s.*, and I may say that if you multiply these figures by 1,000, you would have about the average number of orders of that class paid during a year in the United Kingdom. This would give about 5,000 orders at 1*s.* throughout the United Kingdom, and we should, therefore, if the postal note plan were adopted for 1*s.*, probably issue about 5,000 at 1*s.* in a year. Upon the same principle the estimate gives 1,000 at 1*s.* 1*d.*, 1,000 at 1*s.* 2*d.*, 2,000 at 1*s.* 3*d.*, and 5,000 at 1*s.* 4*d.* In this return we have no orders at 1*s.* 5*d.*, but, of course, throughout the kingdom there would probably be a few. The estimate gives 6,000 at 1*s.* 6*d.*, 3,000 at 1*s.* 7*d.*, 1,000 at 1*s.* 8*d.*, 2,000 at 1*s.* 9*d.*, 1,000 at 1*s.* 10*d.*, 4,000 at 1*s.* 11*d.*, 39,000 at 2*s.*, 4,000 at 2*s.* 1*d.*, 4,000 at 2*s.* 2*d.*, 7,000 at 2*s.* 3*d.*, 2,000 at 2*s.* 4*d.*, 2,000 at 2*s.* 5*d.*, and 59,000 at 2*s.* 6*d.* (*Return handed in*, see *Appendix, No.* 6.)

200. Mr. *May.*] One shilling and eleven pence appears to be a favourite amount?—Only to a limited extent; the largest number is for 2*s.* 6*d.*, the next largest number being for 2*s.* The sum of 2*s.* 3*d.* comes next, but the number of orders at that figure, and at all the others referred to, is very small.

201. Have you a total of all the orders below 2*s.* 6*d.*?—There are altogether 89,000 orders below 2*s.* 6*d.*, as against 59,000 at 2*s.* 6*d.* There was another return you asked for, namely, a statement of the number of postmasters in Ireland and Scotland having certain classes of reserves allowed to them. I gave you the numbers for England, and they are now put in a tabular form. In Scotland the reserves amount to 16,325*l.*, and in Ireland they amount to 10,295*l.*, making, with England, a total of about 161,000*l.* (*Return handed in;* see *Appendix, No.* 7.) You also asked for a return showing the number and amount of money orders paid through bankers at certain post offices, and the total number and amount of orders paid at those offices. We have got this information for the chief office in London, and the offices at Manchester, Liverpool, Hull, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Bristol, Leeds, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, and Belfast. The total number of orders paid at these offices was 15,515, and the total amount was 27,977*l.* Of these, 10,684 orders, amounting to 18,575*l.*, were paid through bankers. Out of the 15,515 orders, 8,778 were paid at the chief office in London.

202. Mr. *Weldon.*] Eight thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight out of 10,684?—No; 8,778 out of the total number of 15,515. Out of the 10,684 orders paid through bankers, 8,339 were paid at the chief office, that is to say, about eight-tenths of the whole number.

203. Mr. *May.*] These orders were paid in one day?—Yes.

204. The result of this is, that the bulk of the orders paid in large towns are paid through bankers?—No; that is not quite so. It is so in London, at the chief office; but out of 1,056 orders paid at Manchester, 215 only were paid through bankers; at Liverpool, out of 1,019 only 73 were so paid; at Hull, 13 out of 393; at Newcastle-on-Tyne, 108 out of 326; at Bristol, 171 out of 535; at Leeds, 95 out of 500; at Edinburgh, 380 out of 594; at Glasgow, 526 out of 882; at Dublin, 731 out of 1,181; and at Belfast, 33 out of 251. (*Returns handed in;* see *Appendices, Nos.* 8 *and* 9.)

205. Mr. *Weldon.*] These figures do not seem to me to agree with the statements as to London; we were told that 2,100,000 orders were paid in London; this statement, as to 8,778 being paid in London, would give about 3,000,000?—These figures now given are for one day only, and refer to last Friday. The other statement was based upon figures of the year 1874. The proportion of orders paid through bankers goes on increasing.

206. *Chairman.*] Have you at present any further information to give us?—No, I think not, until after you have before you Mr. Beaufort's report.

Mr. *Walliker.*] This is Mr. Beaufort's report; it is dated 15th December 1874, and runs thus:—

"Manchester,

"The Secretary, 15 December 1874.

"Mr. Chetwynd's report on the circular-note plan explains that the loss of revenue in the money order system arises from the large amount of clerical labour which is involved in issuing, recording, accounting for, and paying orders in the various money order offices, the process of which he then describes.

"I may say here, that he has not, apparently, taken into calculation the cost of stamping, sorting, and transmitting the advices of money

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orders; and the cost of the system, without including this item, is not completely given.

"Omitting, however, the cost of transmission, &c., it must be apparent at a glance that a great saving would be effected by the abolition of the advice, and the various forms which would disappear with it, and of the clerical labour connected with them, while its cessation would open the way for enabling the present system to afford the public nearly all the advantages offered by the circular-note plan, and others which that plan does not offer.

"There is nothing to prevent the two systems from working together, though it seems to me that if the suggested alterations can be made in the money order system, the circular-note plan would be almost uncalled for, either as a prop to the failing revenue of the former, or as an additional accommodation to the public; and there would be an advantage in having one uniform system, instead of two systems, with regulations to a certain extent conflicting, and therefore more liable to be misunderstood by some of the very numerous dull and ill-educated persons by whom the Post Office business is conducted in all parts of the kingdom.

"The plan which I am about to describe would enable the public, as under the present system, to transmit any variety of amount, and thus avoid the necessity for enclosing postage stamps as a supplement, which they are to be invited to do, in order to supplement the circular note when it is short of the required amount, and which I look upon as a most dangerous expedient, offering, as it will, to dishonest persons a distinct clue to the circular note which they accompany, and which can be cashed anywhere.

"It is well known that almost any clerk or letter carrier can detect the presence of postage stamps in a letter, and also that a very large number of letters, which contain them, are stolen in consequence of this facility.

"The plan which I suggest is, to issue money orders without advices, payable at any money order office in the kingdom, once only, not later than two months from the date of issue, and capable of being transferred, in the meantime, from one person to another, in the same way as a cheque drawn 'to order.'

"The person to whom the order is issued could have it made payable either to himself or to some one else, and the person to whom it is made payable, either at first or by endorsement, could either get it cashed at any office, or endorse it to some one else, and so on, until it is presented at a post office for payment, when the person so presenting it would obtain cash for it, after affixing his signature in the proper place on the face of the order, which would then become valueless, except as the postmaster's voucher for the amount paid, and to be claimed by him.

"I fix two months as the limit of circulation, because there is no real necessity for a longer period, and because it will, of course, be necessary to issue duplicates of orders which may be lost, and no duplicate could be granted until the original is no longer payable.

"By this plan the remitter of the order would himself, as it were, write the advice on the order by endorsing it, when it is not drawn in favour of some particular person; the person in whose favour it was either originally drawn, or afterwards endorsed, could make it payable to anyone else, and each person receiving it afterwards would only have to take care that it was endorsed by the person to whom it was last made payable, while the paying office would have to see that the signature of the person presenting it was that of the last endorsee.

"It would thus be necessary for a person who gets hold of the order improperly to commit forgery before he could get it cashed.

"The paying officer would have to see that the order had not been altered since its issue, and I believe that if proper paper of a very thin description be used, no alteration could be made without detection. If the paying officer should have any suspicion that the order had been tampered with, he would retain it, instead of paying it, until he could learn from the chief office for what amount it had been issued.

"The department would thus be as safe from the payment of a fraudulently altered order as any bank from a fraudulently altered cheque, and the public through whose hands it would pass may, I think, be left to protect themselves in the same way as they do now in regard to money orders handed from one to another, or to cheques 'to order' passed from hand to hand. The advice is supposed to afford a protection against payment to a wrong person of an order stolen or misdelivered, but that is simply a fiction, for the thief almost always obtains sufficient information as to the name of the sender; and the uselessness of the advice in this respect is shown by the number of orders which are paid to the wrong person. In fact, it is rather an assistance than otherwise to a thief, for if he can give the name of the sender he is not troubled with any further scrutiny.

"In order to show more clearly than I could by manuscript the proposed form of money order, &c., I have had some copies printed (at my own cost), and I beg to submit them for examination, not as a perfect form, but as sufficiently so to explain their intended use. (See *Appendix, No.* 10.)

"The form marked 'A' is the money order with the necessary instructions on the face and the back.

"The sheet marked 'B' shows a page of the book of orders, &c., which would be supplied to postmasters in the same way as the order and advice forms are now supplied. Each page would contain, say, five or six money orders, with the corresponding counterfoil. It is divided into three parts or columns, viz., part 1, which would remain in the book as the postmaster's permanent record; part 2, which would go up to the chief office every day as the postmaster's daily account of orders issued; and part 3, which is the order.

"Each order, and the sections of part 1 and part 2 referring to it, would bear the same recording number, and these consecutive numbers would be the check on the issues in the same way as under the present system.

"A postmaster in granting an order would first fill up part 1, then fill up the order (part 3), and afterwards, at leisure, copy part 1 into part 2, for his account for the chief office.

"In sending up the account he would detach part 2 in slips, having added up the columns; and fastening the slips at the top, he would send them up as his vouchers for orders issued, and as verifying the account in which he would debit himself with the amount. The orders paid by him

him would first be entered in his paid journal, which must be retained, and would be sent up to the chief office as his vouchers, as they now are.

"The two sets of vouchers would be accompanied by a printed form, simply specifying the total number of the issued and paid vouchers respectively, and the total amount.

"The form would be something like the enclosed manuscript form, marked 'H.'

"The money order, and the two counterfoils relating to it, would take less paper and much less printing than the present money order with its advice; and they would dispense with the present order and advice form, with the journal of orders issued, with the copy of such journal now sent to the chief office, and also with the copy of the paid journal now sent to the chief office, and with all the forms marked 'X' in the accompanying 'application for stores' form.

"It is plain that a large quantity of stationery will thus be saved, and also a large amount of clerical labour at every office, and that an order can be granted in rather less time than the transaction now occupies.

"In the sheet marked 'B' I have shown parts 1 and 2 to be filled up separately, as they would be at ordinary offices, and containing all the particulars necessary to be so entered; but it will be obvious that at large offices where the work is heavy, a still greater amount of clerical labour will be saved by having parts 1 and 2 identical, and both written at the same time on the manifold plan, as shown in the sheet marked 'C.'

"The slip marked 'D' is that which would go up in the daily account from each office, and that marked 'E' is the counterfoil or permanent record which will remain in the postmaster's book.

"As to the disposal of 'D' in the Chief Office, I can of course say nothing, except that all writing or entry there would be avoided by pasting the slips 'D' into a waste book, as shown on paper 'F.'

"The order corresponding to each counterfoil 'D' could be annexed to it by pasting the edge (leaving the back exposed for reference), after being credited to the paying office, by which means the book would show at a glance at the end of two months the number of outstanding orders, that is, orders not yet cashed.

"I am aware that many objections may be raised against this plan, but it would be waste of time for me to suggest them in order to meet them beforehand in the way in which I believe that they may be met.

"I think it is a pity that a system of such immense value to the public as the money order system should be either discarded or curtailed on account of its cost, without first trying whether the cost cannot be economised, especially when the economy can be accompanied by such advantages to the public as the proposed change would afford.

"I must again observe, although this plan is not necessarily subversive of the circular note plan, that it is free from two of the most objectionable features of that plan, because it will not involve an invitation to the public to send postage stamps along with their circular notes, which I look upon as a most certain temptation and plain invitation to dishonesty; and because it will not, as the circular note plan will, save the department from risk of loss by saddling postmasters, sub-postmasters, and receivers with a very heavy money responsibility which may result at any moment in a serious loss to them.

"As to the saving to be effected by this plan, it is not easy for me to give more than an approximate estimate.

"As regards stationery, a reference to the marked 'application for stores' form will show that out of 33 forms, books, &c., 18 will become useless, and I may say safely that one half of the present cost of stationery may be saved.

"As to clerical labour, the plan will enable me with the greatest ease to dispense with two clerks from the money order staff of eight. At this office the daily account is made out by the copying press, and not by hand; so that at all offices where it is made out by hand the saving will be greater, as this account will cease.

"After careful consideration, therefore, I think I am quite safe in calculating the saving of clerical labour generally at 25 per cent.

"The comparative simplicity of the proposed plan, and the ease with which it can be worked, together with the saving of labour, will fully justify a reduction of 25 per cent. in the commission to sub-postmasters and receivers, and this will amount to a large sum of itself. I think they would hail the alteration in the work with satisfaction, in spite of the accompanying reduction, while there is also a reasonable prospect that their actual receipts would soon recover the reduction of 25 per cent., by the increased business which will follow the establishment of a system offering such additional and valuable accommodation to the public.

"The saving of labour which would justify a reduction of 25 per cent. in the commission to sub-postmasters, &c., is quite besides the saving in the cost of stationery, and also the saving in the sortation and transmission of the advices.

"It will, therefore, be quite within the mark if I say that the cost of each money order will be 25 per cent. less than the present cost.

"Mr. Chetwynd states that the present cost is 3*d.* per order, which, less by 25 per cent., is 2¼*d.*; and taking the number of money orders to be 15,118,636, a reduction of 25 per cent., or of 3*d.* to 2¼*d.* on each order, would produce a saving of 47,245*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* per annum.

"If the cost of stamping, sorting, and transmitting the advices has not been included in the calculation, making 3*d.* per order the actual cost, then the saving of all that work must be added to the above; and if the cost of the work can be estimated to be one farthing per order, or half the charge for a circular, the additional saving would be 15,748*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* per annum, making a total saving of 62,994*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*

"But if the saving of 47,000*l.* a year can be made alone, it will, I think, enable the money order system to be carried on without much loss to the revenue.

"*J. St. L. Beaufort.*"

Mr. *Walliker.*] I will now read Mr. Chetwynd's report on Mr. Beaufort's proposals:—

"For the Secretary.

"A. I have read and carefully considered Mr. Beaufort's proposal to introduce a system under which money orders would be payable at any money order office in the United Kingdom without corresponding advices, and I feel bound to state that I find it is impossible to resist the conclusion that this proposal would rob the money order system of that which is at once its simplest

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and its greatest element of security, namely, the advice; and that this proceeding would render the money order system a most fruitful field for fraudulent enterprise.

"B. Under the proposed system it would be perfectly easy for a person who gave his mind to the work, and carried it out with a reasonable amount of care, to fix for himself the limit of the amount of the contribution which he might choose to levy on the money order offices throughout the kingdom.

"C. I will suppose that this fraud will be committed by a printer. It would be very easy for such a person to prepare, without any real risk of detection, a supply of blank forms matching exactly the forms which Mr. Beaufort proposes to use. These forms he would fill up for 10*l.* each, and he and a few accomplices could obtain payment of at least one of such orders at each one of the 500 offices in London. This could be done in a single day, and at least 5,000*l.* carried off without appreciable risk. The like could be done on the same day at Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow, and other large towns where the money order offices are numerous, an increase in the number of accomplices being alone necessary to secure success. Counterfeit orders could also be passed off to tradesmen, and goods and money could thus be obtained to a large amount.

"D. Another field for fraud could be worked by persons who would take out an order for 1*s.* and who would carefully alter it to 9*l.* 1*s.*, and payment could either be obtained at any money order office, where there would not be, as there now is, an advice showing the amount actually paid for the order to the issuing postmaster; or such orders might be passed to tradesmen, who would pay them into their bankers, and the money would be collected by the bankers before the fraud was discovered. Here the loss would, of course, fall on the department, as the bankers would not refund, and their customers, being innocent holders, would of course decline to pay back the amount. This would equally apply to counterfeit orders in the like circumstances.

"It appears to me that these objections are fatal to Mr. Beaufort's proposition, and that it is not necessary for me to show that in other respects, even if this fatal blot could be got rid of, the plan is more clumsy, and would be more costly, and less efficient, than the existing plan. I may, however, point out here that Mr. Beaufort does not really get rid of the advice. He merely proposes to send it to the wrong place, viz., to the chief office, where it would simply be an incumbrance, instead of to the paying office, where it is absolutely necessary if the security of the department is to be duly provided for.

"G. As Mr. Beaufort lays great stress on the idea of reducing the cost of stationery, I may remark that this cost would be increased rather than diminished. For example, the Manchester account of orders issued now occupies one page for every 50 orders, whereas under Mr. Beaufort's plan one page would provide for only five orders. It therefore follows that 10 times the present quantity of paper would be required for the account, and 10 times the present space for stowage of the accounts would be required in the Money Order Office.

"It is, I think, unnecessary for me to demonstrate that the very worst way to economise the money order system would be to abolish the advice, as that document is, and must always be, the necessary safeguard of the department. I need scarcely point out that the right way to reduce the cost of the money order system is to abolish all work connected with that system that is not absolutely necessary. With this object, I submitted on the 19th October last a report, in which I showed that the local records of orders issued and orders paid, containing 30 million entries per annum, could be abolished without risk, and simple and costless substitutes provided for those records. In furtherance of this object, viz., true economy, I think that the manifold-writing system, as applied at some of the larger offices, to the preparation of the order and advice at one operation, should now be extended to all money order offices. In doing this now there will be little or no risk of failure, seeing that nearly every money order office is also a telegraph office, where the manifold-writing system is in use for obtaining copies of the telegraph messages delivered.

"I have no doubt also that there could be found ways of simplifying the work, and reducing the cost of it in the chief office.

"*Geo. Chetwynd.*

"11 January 1875."

Mr. Chetwynd's report having been referred to Mr. Beaufort, he rejoined as follows:—

"Manchester,

"The Secretary, "6 March 1875.

"I beg to return the enclosed report by Mr. Chetwynd, dated the 11th of January, and received yesterday, relating to my propositions for simplifying the money order system. I have not been directed to reply to this report, but I presume I may be allowed to do so, seeing that Mr. Chetwynd, though he has signed the report, could hardly have written it himself after even a cursory examination of my proposals.

"To facilitate reference to Mr. Chetwynd's report, and to save repetition of his words, I will refer to it by the letters A, B, &c., by which I have marked the paragraphs.

"A. This paragraph, and another marked A towards the end of the report, merely beg the question at issue, viz., whether the money order advice may safely be discontinued; and it is unnecessary for me to meet them with counter-assertions, the more so that Mr. Frederic Hill, who has carefully considered the question, agrees with me that the advice may be discontinued.

"For all practical purposes the advice is known to be simply a check on the amount of the order, as in almost all cases of fraudulent possession the thief can give the required information as to the names.

"B. The modes in which fraudulent advantage might be taken of the cessation of the advice, as described by Mr. Chetwynd, are of course perfectly well known; but the risk of the fraud being committed is more of a bugbear than a reality, and experience has shown more than once that the present system is not a sufficient safeguard when a man 'gives his mind' to the accomplishment of a fraud.

"C. The fraud by a printer, here described, is of course a possible one, as all frauds are; but it is a very improbable one, considering the various difficulties in the way. If otherwise, it it is strange that it has not been tried long since under

under the present system, as the advice could be printed as well as the order, and by the complicity of any dishonest clerk or other officer—persons unfortunately not difficult to find—it could obviously be practised with very much greater ease and certainty.

"Mr. Chetwynd can hardly fail to see that a printer could accomplish the same fraud with the proposed circular notes, and that any safeguard which can be applied to the notes can also be applied to my money order. As to the passing off of such counterfeit orders to tradesmen, it is obvious that this can now be done, and the advice is no sort of protection against it.

"D. The fraud here suggested of altering the amount of an order from 1 *s.* to 9 *l.* 1 *s.* would be rendered possible by negligence only on the part of the issuing officer and of the paying officer. It is easy to fill up a money order so that the amount could not be altered in the way described without erasure, and, as I have shown in my report, such paper might be used as would make it impracticable to erase without instant detection on holding the order up to the light.

"As to the passing of such altered orders to tradesmen, it can be done now just as easily, the advice being no sort of preventive. I do not understand Mr. Chetwynd's statement as to loss to the department by the paying of such altered orders into a bank. Of course when presented by a bank to a post office they would be refused payment if there was any symptom of having been tampered with. The objection in D is plausible, but very imaginary, and it applies equally well to bank cheques, which are drawn in thousands every day, and everywhere, with a carelessness which invites a fraud of this kind, and yet how few comparatively of such frauds are committed.

"The proposed money order has one advantage over the circular note in this respect, as any fraud would be discovered in two months at the latest, whereas a fraud with circular notes might remain undiscovered for 12 months.

"E. Mr. Chetwynd calls the cessation of the advice a 'fatal blot' upon the plan which I proposed, and I only refer to that expression to point out that it is, on the contrary, the cardinal feature of the plan, the very point upon which it turns. He then says the plan is more 'clumsy and costly' than the present system. Its clumsiness may depend upon taste, but I do not see how it can be more clumsy than the present, when it is, in fact, the present system entirely divested of the clumsiness which, in the shape of many useless restrictions and unnecessary forms, clogs its operation, limits its results, and, as he has himself shown, prevents it from being profitable. But when Mr. Chetwynd affirms that my plan will be more costly than the present, I can only infer that he has not made himself acquainted with even the least of its details. Nothing can be more obvious in the plan than that it is economical, nothing more certain than that it will be profitable, and it is needless for me to say more on this point than to refer to my original report.

"F. This is not fair. The form which Mr. Chetwynd calls the 'advice' is the counterfoil of the entry in the issuing office, and the checking voucher for each transaction; the sum total of the transactions being entered in the summary of each day's business, which would go up with the counterfoil.

"The check, by means of consecutive printed numbers on the counterfoil, is essential and, in fact, indispensable, as will be seen from my report.

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"G. That my plan would increase rather than diminish the cost of stationery is a wonderful assertion to make, in the face of my report, at which I can only assume that Mr. Chetwynd has taken but a very cursory glance.

"The illustration which he has given is unfortunate. The 'account of orders issued,' which he states will require '10 times the quantity of 'paper, and 10 times the space for storage for 'the accounts,' is the same form which he alludes to above as the advice, and which, for explanation sake, I have termed the counterfoil. This form, including the counterpart of it retained in the issuing office, together with the money order itself, making a linear sequence in the issuing book, each bearing the same printed number, requires a smaller quantity of paper and much less printing than the present money order and its corresponding advice, both of which it supersedes.

"It therefore cost less than the present money order and advice.

"It also supersedes the issuing ledger at every office in the kingdom, and the daily account sheets which are copied from that ledger. This is all fact, as will be seen from my report, and not a matter of opinion; and I regret that it has been made necessary for me to show that the argument in paragraph G is so unfair, and the calculation so utterly incorrect. The statement that the 'stowage' will occupy 10 times the space is equally incorrect. Each money order, and its corresponding advice, are now stowed away. Under the new plan the counterfoil and the corresponding order will be stowed away; and as these forms are smaller than the money order and its advice, it follows that less room will be occupied instead of 10 times as much. But, further, the plan I proposed will not only dispense with the issuing ledger and the daily account sheet at every office, thus saving a large sum in stationery, but will also sweep away a quantity of other forms enumerated in my report, all of which will be perfectly useless, and will thus effect a still further saving, the extent of which I cannot estimate, but which could no doubt be estimated by the storekeeper.

"H. I quite agree with Mr. Chetwynd that the right way to reduce the cost of the money order system is to abolish all work not absolutely necessary, and that is the principle which I kept carefully in view in the recommendation which I made.

"I. But the saving in labour, referred to in this paragraph, would be but very insignificant as compared with that which would be produced by the plan I have put forward, and which I must again point out would entirely justify a reduction of 25 per cent. in the commission on money order business, producing, as it would, a saving of at least 25 per cent. in the labour of the work, besides an increase in the business.

"Estimating the saving in commission and in clerical labour and in stationery, coupled with the certain increase in the business which would rapidly follow the alteration I have proposed, I do not see why, at the end of (say) three or four years, the money order system should not bring in a clear net revenue of at least 80,000 *l.* a year, instead of being an almost losing concern as it now

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now is, and any occasional losses arising from some accidentally successful fraud would be mere trifles in comparison.

"*J. St. L. Beaufort.*"

The following Supplementary Report was subsequently received from Mr. Beaufort:—

"Manchester,

"The Secretary, "10 October 1875.

"In reference to my reports upon a suggested alteration in the money order system, it has occurred to me that in calculating the gain to the revenue which would follow the adoption of my plan, I have omitted one important item.

"The Bank of England grants a bill payable in 14 days, without making any charge, upon the principle that all expenses are covered and a profit made by the interest accruing on the amount of the bill between the date on which cash is received for it and the date on which it is cashed by the holder.

"I presume that the same principle must apply to Government moneys, and that the longer the paper representative of the cash paid in for a money order continues to circulate before it is finally turned into coin by the paying office, so much more must be the profit which accrues upon the money which has been paid in.

"If I am right, it follows that the profits so accruing under my plan must be largely in excess of any that can accrue under the present money order system, because the holder of a money order now generally desires to obtain cash for it from the post office as soon as possible, whereas the proposed money order, being itself a circulating medium, like a Bank of England bill, will float about for a long time before it is presented for payment at a post office, in many cases not before the expiry of the two months which is the limit proposed for its circulation.

"I have no means of calculating what the value of the interest on these floating money orders would be, but as the amount of such orders may be reckoned by millions the interest must be something worth taking into consideration.

"*J. St. L. Beaufort.*"

Mr. Walliker's Report to the Secretary on Mr. Beaufort's and other Suggestions for improving the Money Order System.

"Hull, 17 December 1875.

"1. I have unfortunately had much to engage my attention since the accompanying papers came to hand, and one's mind does not run so glibly along the old road as when travelling over it daily; but for these drawbacks I would have sent an earlier reply.

"2. I will take up the points as they arise in your letter, and endeavour to deal with them as broadly as possible, referring you for minor details and suggestions chiefly to the special papers appended.

"*The Cheque Bank.*

"3. The declared cause of the failure of the Cheque Bank has not reached me, but I apprehend that the managers found that the public, although no limit was placed on the period of circulation, did not allow the money to lay on deposit sufficiently long to allow them to make a profit equal to their expenditure.

"4. The established bankers no doubt viewed the Cheque Bank with favour because its money was deposited with them, they of course paying only such interest as would leave them a profit.

"5. But if the Crown were to attempt to carry on a business similar in its relations to the public to those of the Cheque Bank, the bankers would be at once up in arms, because the Crown, as a rule, is its own banker, *i.e.*, at a large majority of money order offices the balances are kept in the tills of the agents, whilst the chief reserve is in the Bank of England.

"6. I would here refer to Mr. Beaufort's minute of the 16th October, in which he suggests that his orders would circulate as banknotes, and looks to interest on 'millions' of unemployed spare capital as a source of profit.

"With respect to this idea, it is not likely that such an enormous increase as Mr. Beaufort indicates would take place in our business with the public; and, in the second place, we should under his system have to allow the postmasters to hold larger balances than under the present system, even if no increase of business took place. (See *Appendix, No.* 11, *Part* 11, '*Reserves.*')

"7. But one of the strong points against Mr. Beaufort's plan seems to me to be that by adopting it we should change our system from one of transmission into one of circulation, bringing ourselves at once into direct antagonism with all banks of issue.

"8, 9, 10, 11. * * *

"12. I have no doubt whatever as to the practicability of the system proposed by Mr. Chetwynd, and I think that if the additional expenses which may arise in the shape of premiums on their increased bonds could be got rid of, the sub-postmasters would accept without complaint the scale of remuneration he has suggested.

"*Mutual Guarantee Association needed.*

"13. Some twenty years ago we should, but for the cold water thrown on the project by Sir Rowland (then Mr.) Hill, have had a mutual guarantee association throughout the Post Office; and if one could now be established, all fear of complaint on the part of sub-postmasters, &c. would cease.

"14. The advantage of such an association would be that every man would be looking after every other man, and we should have such checks on dishonesty as would be impossible under any other system.

"*Postage Stamps sent in Letters.*

"15. I do not think there is much in the first objection raised to the circular note, viz., 'that it would lead to a very large use of stamps to make up differences.'

"It is not likely that stamps of a greater aggregate value than, say, 4*s.* 11*d.* would often be sent with a circular note, and I have the testimony of a man who has received thousands of remittances in stamps from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*, that he never lost any through theft, and that he only discontinued receiving stamps because money orders were cheaper and less troublesome.

"16. It is quite new to me and to the practised hands in my office that 'any clerk or letter carrier can detect stamps in a letter.' A quantity, clumsily packed, no doubt he can detect, but

but not a few. Besides, those of the higher value are often used.

"17. Speaking of stamps, I should be glad to see their purchase by the Post Office prohibited. The practice leads a great many office lads and others to rob their employers, as I have proved over and over again.

"*As to Abolition of Penny Money Orders.*

"18. If postal notes are issued, I should like to see the minimum charge for a money order raised to 2*d.*

"When I suggested the new scheme of commission to the late Controller of the Money Order Office, I knew that going down to 2*d.* meant a large decrease in revenue, and should certainly never have proposed the reduction to 1*d.*

"The check on the commission, without the 1*d.* orders, save when disturbed by the foreign and colonial element, is simple and straightforward; 2*d.* for the order, and 1*d.* extra for every complete pound. The whole of the amounts of orders issued have now to be looked over specially to pick out these 1*d.* orders before the commission can be proved.

"19. The collection of commission by stamps has often been suggested, but never considered practicable. (See *Appendix, No.* 11, *Part* 3, '*Commission.*')

"Mr. *Beaufort's Plan.*

"20. In every proposal to modify the money order system, regard must be had both to the effect of the proposed change in the business transacted between the public and the postmasters, and on the check to be maintained at the chief office on the correct transaction of that business.

"*Cost of Working at Chief Office.*

"21. In examining the proposals of Mr. Beaufort it is not necessary to consider at any length their effect on the work at the chief office, for they are so utterly and palpably impracticable in that respect, that it would be waste of time to enter into them. It may be well, however, to direct attention to one point. Let us assume that Manchester now issues 300 orders in a day. The whole of these would now appear on three sheets (six pages) compact for check and disposal in the guard book.

"Under Mr. Beaufort's plan there would be 50 or 60 pages in lieu of six, with 200 or 240 totals of issues and commission carried and brought forward in lieu of 24, and when these had all been checked there would remain, not the simple process of passing a cord through prepared holes, and so binding in the three sheets, but the work of pasting these 50 or 60 slips on as many leaves of paper. Subsequently, there would be the pasting in of the orders, day by day, as they came up paid from the country.

"22. A company of paperhangers and a regiment of clerks would have to be employed, while, as a preliminary step, an office about six times the size of the present one would have to be built, with 'unlimited power to add to its extent.'

"But Mr. Beaufort, in a marginal note on Mr. Prall's report of September 9th, page 5, says: 'the cost at the chief office also will be largely reduced.'

"23. It appears to me that no advantage can arise from pursuing the consideration of 'cost at chief office,' and I will therefore turn at once to the subject which is alone open to discussion, viz., the effect of the proposed change so far as the public and postmasters are concerned; and as the question of expense is that on which you are most desirous that I should offer my opinion, I will take that first, and afterwards offer a few remarks as to the safety and convenience of the plan.

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"Of course, if the plan were taken as a whole, as it now stands, the question of expense would not bear discussion, but I will assume that some modification—reducing the chief office cost to that of the present system—has been devised, and that we have only to deal with the provincial work.

"*Cost of Work at Provincial Offices.*

"24. Mr. Beaufort claims for his plan a saving of 25 %, and on the face of his statements the claim seems, so far as provincial offices are concerned, a reasonable one; but such a saving could not be effected.

"*Issue of Orders.*

"25. In issuing orders there would be a clear saving of time if the present form of account were dispensed with, but that is impracticable; fewer particulars however would be required in the account under Mr. Beaufort's scheme of orders, but the difference would fall far short of 25 % on the whole work of issuing. It is not so much the mere writing as the taking the cash, giving change and information, and obtaining particulars, which take up the time.

"*Remitter to fill in Name of Payee.*

"26. I think that the foundation of much future trouble, in the cases of illiterate people, would be laid by leaving the order open for them to fill in the name of payee. This would be a fertile source of errors of omission or commission, and would often lead to refusal of payment on presentation.

"*Payment of Orders.*

"27. It would be in respect to the payment of an order that the trouble would really begin, and I have no hesitation in saying that what with the careful examination of the order—

"A.—To see that it appeared genuine;

"B.—That it had not been tampered with;

"C.—That it was properly signed, and if endorsed, that the signature was in harmony with the last endorsement (I presume all intermediate endorsements should be regular); and,

"D.—That it had not become forfeited;

there would be such an increase of trouble and responsibility (and the latter element must be considered and paid for) that it would not be fair to a sub-postmaster to pay him less on the whole for his work than we pay him now.

"28. But there is more in point 'D' than the simple trouble of examining the date. In Appendix, No. 11, section 5, 'forfeited orders,' I have pointed out what I hold to be a fatal objec-

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tion to this important part of Mr. Beaufort's scheme.

"*Saving in Work at Head Offices.*

"29. I have said that I do not think it would be fair under the proposed plan to pay sub-postmasters a reduced rate of commission, and with respect to head postmasters the possible saving would be very slight, and would be practically confined to the issuing side of the account work. Mr. Beaufort's scheme of accounting for issues by means of 'slips' is unworkable, consequently accounts would have to be prepared, and the saving of work would be confined to not having to enter the names of payee and remitter in, and in the not having to fold and address the advice, and in the not having to enter the name of office and of payee in the account.

"It is only at large offices like Manchester, where the work is continuous, that this relief could be really felt.

"The folding and addressing advices is at most head offices done in spare minutes, which would otherwise be unemployed. (See *Mr. Beaufort's Plan, page* 38).

"As to the sorting and transmitting advices the saving would be inappreciable save in large offices.

"*Proposed Abolition of Paid Order Accounts.*

"30. On glancing through Mr. Beaufort's paper again, I find that at page 8 there is a side-note, which had escaped me, wherein a further saving in stationery is proposed, viz., the abolition of the accounts of the paid orders now sent to London.

"It is, however, proposed to keep on the journal of orders paid for the use of the post-master.

"Had it been proposed to abolish the journal and retain the account, as Mr. Chetwynd has done, a true piece of economy would have been suggested, but the abolition of the account would be an absurdity.

"31. * * *

"*Suggested Savings recapitulated.*

"32. Briefly to recapitulate the suggested heads of saving in connection with the work at provincial offices—

"*Stationery.*—At page 10 of his paper Mr. Beaufort says he would save half the stationery.

"He must use account sheets, and as journals of orders issued and paid will probably soon be dispensed with independently of his scheme, the effect this saving would produce is hardly worth consideration. An order issued for circulation and endorsement would have to be on more expensive paper than is now used.

"*Commission to Sub-Postmasters.*—It has been shown that the reduction proposed would be unjust.

"*Cost of Clerical Labour at Head Offices.*—It has been shown that this is susceptible of but slight reduction.

* * * *

"33. With respect to the safety and public convenience, or otherwise, involved in Mr. Beaufort's scheme, I trust you will excuse my placing my ideas before you in a somewhat disjointed manner. As I went through the papers I jotted down my ideas as they occurred to me, and it has seemed to me best to append separate papers on which these jottings are classified.

"The papers are as follow, viz.:—

1. Advices.
2. Circular notes.
3. Commission on orders.
4. Facilities.
5. Forfeited orders.
6. Fraud.
7. General.
8. Lost orders.
9. Order, form of.
10. Requisition forms.
11. Reserves.
12. Swiss money orders.

"34. The 'papers' embrace something more than the two questions of safety and public convenience, and contain one or two suggestions.

"In No. 3, for instance, I have dealt with the chief point in Mr. Prall's suggestions.

"Mr. Bradfield's scheme is, as you have suggested, impracticable.

"I fear that this letter will fall far short of your expectations, but I have done the best I could during the limited time at my disposal.

"(signed) *S. Walliker.*

"Hull, 17th September 1875."

(*For* "*Appended Papers*," see *Appendix, No.* 11.)

Mr. Beaufort, Examined.

Mr. *Beaufort.*

Chairman.] We think that Mr. Walliker will be able to put one or two questions to lead our minds to the points of your report.

207. Mr. *Walliker.*] I think, Mr. Beaufort, the chief points on which you base the claims of your plan are the promotion of economy and the convenience of the public?—Yes, the promotion of economy in the working, and convenience to the public; these are the two points.

208. Do you propose to continue the use of the requisition forms?—No, to abolish them.

209. On what ground would you wish to abolish them?—These forms would be useless to a certain extent, for they are the form from which the advice is drawn out; a part of my plan is to discontinue the advice altogether.

210. Mr. *May.*] How would you know that I wanted an order, for example, unless I gave you some such form as that?—Well, I say that the discontinuance of that form is not absolutely necessary, but it would be almost useless, because the information that I have to obtain from you would be so very little. You would say, "I want a money order for 2*l.*;" that is all you would say. If you wished to have it made payable to a particular person, you would say so.

211. Mr. *Walliker.*] Is it not a fact that in taking instructions from a person verbally mistakes

takes are apt to be made, and that there is advantage in having written instructions, and that these are more convenient?—It is when the requisition is properly made out, but there are many cases where it is not. It is much better to take the particulars verbally in many cases. Generally people can read and write who come to my office. If the requisition is imperfect, it causes a great loss of time.

212. *Chairman.*] Do you mean to say that you prefer a verbal application without any written document whatever?—That would be all that is necessary, and that is what was practically the case with regard to a large proportion of the money orders in past times. Before it became absolutely necessary to fill up a form, the orders were applied for over the counter, and the particulars were furnished verbally. We took them down on our advice forms.

213. Mr. *Weldon.*] What object is there in taking the name and address of the remitter, if these post-office orders are to be paid without advice?—They are to be paid without advice.

214. Is there any object in having a name at all?—You might do without it, but that would make the check still less. The objection to discontinue the advice was the loss of check, and then to do without the name would be to make the check still less.

215. It seems to me there can be no mistake in the number, but there may be a mistake in the name, and you appear to be taking particulars for the mere sake of taking a name and address which may be erroneous?—Precisely so.

216. Whereas, if I say give me a post-office order payable to So-and-so, you have got the number, and that is a sufficient advice to the head office; without a name that is of no use, and may be fictitious?—What I had in my mind when I thought of retaining the name of the remitter was the power of making any subsequent inquiry in the event of the order being stolen. I should want to know to whom the person who drew the order sent it.

217. There may be numerous cases in which the remitter does not want his name known; and where you cannot vouch for accuracy it is of no use?—These cases are very few in comparison to those in which persons wish it known.

218. Supposing it is a legitimate name and address, how does it assist the Post Office manipulation and regulations?—It would assist us in the case of inquiry; but the order would be complete without the name of the person who remitted it, and the number would be sufficient for all purposes of settling accounts between the local postmasters and the head office. I mean the number and the stamp.

219. That would save a great amount of trouble in the London office, where they would have to write up these particulars?—It never occurred to me that that would be questioned, but it does not appear to me at this moment that there is any particular objection to it.

220. Mr. *Walliker.*] I thought your answer was a very good one, that it would be useful in cases of subsequent inquiry about the order?—Yes, but further than that I cannot say.

221. Mr. *Weldon.*] If you would let people have a little more freedom of action, and not attempt to take so much care of them, you would get on better.

222. *Chairman.*] You are now getting away from the question of security.

223. Mr. *May.*] You have a strong opinion about the advice not being necessary?—Yes, I do not think it is necessary; practically it is next to useless.

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224. Mr. *Walliker.*] The requisition form is a very inexpensive element, and answers the purposes in the country of an issuing journal, and it seems to me that anything we might have in the shape of a book would be a more expensive record?—The requisition form with this order, whether the remitter's name is required or not, is perfectly useless for the granting of an order; it is not required at all.

225. In issuing your form of order there are two kinds of work; you write in the particulars into your counterfoil and then you draw out your order, whereas in the present form one operation completes both?—It can be done in duplicate by manifolding in the same way as money orders. The time that is taken to grant an order on my plan is less than the time required at present.

226. You say it would take rather less time to manifold the first part, write the second, and stamp them both, than to draw out the present order and advice?—You would have them stamped already in the morning, and if you do not enter the address, the filling-up of the order will be simplified. The whole work of the issuing office is very much simplified by this plan.

227. Mr. *Weldon.*] You do not see any objection to leaving out the name and address of the remitter; you are practically founding a system of circulation?—I do not think it is necessary.

228. If it is necessary at all, it would be an arrangement at the head office for their convenience, not for that of the post-offices generally?—As to subsequent inquiry, it would be useful as regards orders lost or stolen.

229. Mr. *Walliker.*] Is it not the fact that questions arise between the public and the issuing clerk as to the amount paid in, and that the requisition forms are produced by the clerk as evidence of the amount actually paid in?—There have been such cases, but very few.

230. Mr. *Earnshaw.*] Under the present money order system the advice is made out when the order itself is written?—The time would be as little with my plan, as under it you would have fewer questions to ask; you have not to ask the remitter who he is, where he lives, &c.; you have not to consult your list of money order offices, nor to perform various other little details necessary in granting a money order at present; you make the order payable anywhere.

231. Mr. *May.*] Still if you do away with the requisition form you might have difficulty with the person applying for the order; it might be difficult for the issuing clerk to take the details down unless he had the requisition form before him?—I do not think there would be much difficulty in that way. If the address of the remitter is of no use, then the requisition form will, if possible, be of less use than if the address be required.

232. Mr. *Weldon.*] Your plan contemplates the abolition of the advice altogether; could not it be worked by numbers entirely? Are you of opinion that if the Post Office were to supply you with books running from, say, 200 up to 300 and so on, and you were charged with these books, that would enable you to carry out your scheme without names at all?—That would be simply my plan with a number, but without the

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name and address of the remitter; it would be simply that.

233. Is there any element of fraud against the Government in such an arrangement?—No, not consequent on using numbers only.

234. Mr. *Weldon.*] Would the name and address of the remitter prevent fraud in any way by the public or by postmasters: suppose a postmaster were to fill up an improper order, and advise that to the head office as a real one, do you see any probability of fraud being committed on the Government in that way?—Not in that way, because this account must be sent up every night, and it must show the numbers in consecutive order; if a number were missing the head office would be able to detect it. As far as consecutive numbers are concerned it would be safe, but a postmaster might issue an order out of consecutive order; suppose he went to a packet of orders whose numbers went to 500; he might take a number of orders out of that bundle, fill them up, and get them cashed at another office.

235. Suppose a man came for an order for 10 *l.* 10 *s.*, and you gave him the order, but returned it to the head office as only 10 *s.*; what I am getting at is the alteration of a post-office order, either in the payment or delivery by the postmaster himself. Working by numbers, the office would not know anything about the advice and the issue of this order?—Yes; but it is so very improbable, that it is one of these cases in which fraud may be committed, but in which it would not be committed; at least it is not a likely fraud for a postmaster to commit; a clerk might do it, but the postmaster would check him; I do not see that there is any mode of check upon a postmaster, although his fraud would be discovered eventually.

236. *Chairman.*] I think we should not consider this point as regards postmasters, because they give ample security?—A fraud would always be discovered at the furthest at the end of two months.

237. Mr. *May.*] How?—At the end of two months the orders would have come in.

238. It has been pointed out that there is danger from the issue of duplicates?—The fraud would be discovered directly the orders came up to the head office. Then, of course, each would be compared with the record of it; whether that record be on an advice or an account, they would be compared, and then it would be apparent. That must take place before the end of two months.

239. Mr. *Walliker.*] As we are on the question of fraud, has it ever occurred to you that a species of fraud of this kind might be committed? A clerk employed in the head office goes, not as a post-office clerk, but as one of the public, to some money-order office in London, say to Cheapside, and takes out an order for 10*l.* payable anywhere, and he gets payment of that order at some other office in or about London; say he is one of the clerks engaged in pasting in the paid orders; when the document comes up from the paying postmaster, this clerk, instead of putting it in its place, puts it in his pocket. Then he either waits till the end of two months, or complains beforehand that he has lost his order, and asks for a duplicate. There is nothing to prevent a duplicate being issued. The Post Office finds that there is a blank against the counterfoil of that particular order, and at the end of two months a duplicate is issued?—That order, when it has been paid, is claimed in the accounts of the postmaster who pays it. It is checked off in that account. I think that that is a most far-fetched case; it is a most extraordinary illustration.

240. Mr. *Earnshaw.*] You have no register of numbers to mark off; No. 203, say?—No register of it, but the number, when it comes up, will be checked off. That objection or that risk could be very easily obviated if there was any such risk; but I think it is a very remote one, because, in sending up the account which I propose should be sent up, it will on the one side show the granted orders, and on the other the orders paid. If it was necessary, the numbers of the orders paid could be entered in that account with the greatest possible ease.

241. Mr. *Weldon.*] What issue number would they check the paid number against at the head office?

242. Mr. *Walliker.*] Let us suppose the order to be paid, say, at the Fenchurch-street office, how would the fraud be prevented by that office putting down the numbers of the orders paid; there would be no localisation of that order which would point to Fenchurch-street?—It would not matter that it would not be localised at Fenchurch-street at all. The fact would be that that order would be issued at that office, number so-and-so, and was paid. The return which would accompany that docket would show where the order was issued and the number of it, and it would be quite unnecessary to localise that to Fenchurch-street, or anywhere else.

243. The man (the man employed at the head money order office), who obtained the order in Cheapside has destroyed it, and asks for a duplicate to be granted; what is to direct the Controller of the Money Order Office to Fenchurch-street?—There is no necessity to refer it to Fenchurch-street at all. You grant it at Cheapside; you do not grant it on any particular office; you make it payable at any office.

244. Mr. *Weldon.*] There is nothing to direct the attention of the Post Office authorities as to where it was paid. If they could get at where it was paid they could refer to the issuing account, but they could not tell where it was paid?—I do not quite clearly understand that.

245. You take a money order out at A, and it is payable at any place in England; when that order comes up the clerk destroys it, and in due course a confederate asks for a duplicate; there is no check at all; the order has disappeared; you would have to look through 5,000 accounts to find at what office that order was paid?—The order would bear the name of the issuing office and the number.

246. But the order has disappeared; the pasting clerk has destroyed it?—Well, I certainly did not provide for the pasting clerks in the head office stealing orders, and committing fraud in a way that cannot apply to more than one order in 50,000.

Chairman.] Does it appear to anyone that you will ever find it out?

Mr. *May.*] Only by having a sufficient guarantee before you issue a duplicate. I think Mr. Beaufort has hardly provided for this.

247. Mr. *Weldon.*] You cannot therefore deal with the public freely, because you will be under the suspicion that every application for a duplicate may be an intended fraud; do not you think that is a fatal objection to your system?—Really, in my mind, it is no objection at all. It is so very improbable

improbable that it would be easy to find a flaw of that kind in any system.

248. All the present elaborate money order system has been erected to prevent fraud; can you devise anything to meet that point?—I cannot just at this moment; but I would say that frauds of that description would be a very small loss, whereas the profit arising from the system would be very large indeed, 60,000 *l.* or 70,000 *l.* a year.

249. There can be no certainty if you have got at the same time an element of uncertainty; you will have to put it in the form of a balance; you will make so much a year as against the risk of fraud, and the Government will have to take the risk of the fraud against the profit estimated on the other side?—The fraud that is suggested now is a fraud by the confidential officers of the Post Office, and I think it is not worth consideration.

Mr. *Hawkes.*] The officers in question are messengers at 20 *s.* to 35 *s.* a week.

249*a*. Mr. *Walliker.*] How many duplicates are issued in the year, Mr. Hawkes?

Mr. *Hawkes.*] About 15,000, and about two-fifths are issued free of cost, owing to their having been lost in the post.

250. Mr. *Walliker.*] As regards the expense of making out the slip and the counterfoil, and then the order, you have said that where the manifold process is in use there would be a little more work than at present; the work would therefore rather increase under your plan; are you aware that every office in the kingdom will shortly use the manifold process?—Yes, I am aware of that; I think that the time it would take to fill up one of my orders without having the questions to ask would be a saving of time upon the present system.

251. I understood you to say that at the offices where the manifold process is used there would be an increase?—The entire work would be less though the writing would be more.

252. Have you gone into the question of the cost of making up your books compared with the cost of making up books of money orders and advices?—I do not know the actual cost of making up the present books, but my system must cost less.

Chairman.] I should like to have that put right at once.

Mr. *Chetwynd.*] I have ascertained from the Stationery Office that the present cost of money orders and advices is 7 *s.* 9½ *d.* per 1,000, and that the price of Mr. Beaufort's would be 1 *l.* 8 *s.* per 1,000. The cost of the paper on which Mr. Beaufort now sends up his account is stated to be at the rate of 3½ *d.* per 1,000 orders. The paper on which 1,000 of his proposed orders would be pasted in the guard-book would be 3 *s.* 3 *d.*; so that, in fact, whereas the present cost is 8 *s.* 1 *d.*, the cost of Mr. Beaufort's would be 1 *l.* 11 *s.* 3 *d.*, or about four times as much. These are figures furnished by the Stationery Office.

252*a*. Mr. *Thomson.*] In connection with this plan of pasting these orders on to paper, Mr. Beaufort's idea could be perfectly carried out without the pasting process. The documents could be separated and placed in pigeon-holes.

Mr. *Beaufort.*] I merely suggested pasting on, because it presented the account in a very simple form; but I did not propose that as part of the plan. It is quite unnecessary as part of the plan. The requirement is to bring the documents together.

Mr. *Thomson.*] That could be done by sorting away the forms into distinct pigeon-holes, and you could pin the relative forms together. They would be put together in the same way as a money order and its advice are put together.

Mr. *Chetwynd.*] No pigeon-hole could conveniently hold large numbers of documents of different sizes which are being constantly referred to.

Mr. *Thomson.*] There would be two, one for the original advice, and one for the order. They could be sorted into towns in numerical order.

Chairman.] Would that afford equal facility.

252*b*. Mr. *Weldon.*] You have turned the attention of the Committee to the question of expense of stationery. At present, according to the papers submitted by the officers of the Post Office, there are 50 orders accounted for on one sheet, and you only propose to put five on each sheet; so that it will take 10 sheets for your plan as against one under the present system.

Mr. *Beaufort.*] Allow me to say that under the present money order system there is a money order and an advice which have to be taken care of in London, and form part of the account, and are the means of checking it. Under my plan this order and this slip of paper together occupy a smaller quantity of paper than the present money order and advice, and they entirely do away with that sheet.

Mr. *Weldon.*] We are not satisfied about that, for the other document is so inexpensive that it costs much less than yours.

Mr. *Beaufort.*] Let me say with regard to this, that this paper is only selected by me because it is suitable to show my plan upon. I do not know anything about the cartridge paper.

Mr. *Weldon.*] There would be 10 sheets instead of one, because the paper is the same, and the cost is multiplied by 10.

Mr. *Beaufort.*] Let me remind you that in my proposals I did not say that it was necessary at all; I only referred to it as a means of bringing together the account and the order; but the actual sheet and the process of pasting is entirely unnecessary. The cheque and the portion of the account belonging to it will come together in the same way as the advice and the money order come together now, and when they do come together that is all that is necessary.

Mr. *Weldon.*] They seem to undergo so much manipulation, that whether this paper would resist the fingering in the examination of the accounts is a question.

Mr. *Beaufort.*] Would you allow me to ask you to consider that this form which I suggest as an account comes to London every night, and all that is necessary when the form comes to hand, is that it should be in such a position that it could be compared with the order when the latter is claimed. You only want to bring them together. There is no manipulation; nothing to tear the forms. These account-forms simply remain till the other portion comes up. (*Appendix No.* 10, *Form F.*)

Mr. *Weldon.*] As I understand the mode of doing the work, the register is formed from the documents themselves?

Mr. *Walliker.*] You were saying that the counterfoils or account slips need not be attached to anything. There would be at least 6,000 or 7,000 a day, and about 360,000 in two months;

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months; how would it be possible to compare the 50,000 orders which come up every day with these account slips, unless they were affixed to something?

Mr. *Thomson.*] We have similar documents in the savings bank in pigeon-holes, and they do not get into confusion. We have in our possession possibly as many as 2,000,000 that we have to refer to day by day, and these are added to the extent of about 5,000 a day.

Mr. *Weldon.*] But they have about 60,000 money orders a day.

Mr. *Thomson.*] We have about 2,000,000, to some of which we are continually referring every day, and we do not find that they get into a state of disorder, nor do they cause inconvenience.

Chairman.] The savings bank documents in question, that is to say those to which daily reference is made, are a very small per-centage as compared with money orders.

252*c.* Mr. *Beaufort.*] I was going to observe that if the Committee do not consider the name of the remitter to be necessary, there is an end of the question of all this expense. This form would be unnecessary altogether, there would be nothing to check. If these orders are to be issued and checked by numbers, then these forms are all that are required. Country postmasters would simply enter the numbers, and such particulars as may be thought necessary besides in their books, and they would send up in that docket (*see* Appendix 10, Form H.) a statement of the numbers and the amounts, and these numbers in their account would be all that would have to be referred to when the orders were paid and returned to the head office and claimed.

Chairman.] It was suggested that these things should be done by number instead of by name.

Mr. *Weldon.*] It appears to me that the names are unnecessary, if there is to be an abolition of the advice altogether.

252*d.* *Chairman.*] I really think myself that the discrepancy between Mr. Beaufort's opinion as to expense, and that of the practical officers here is so great, that before we go any further and lose any more time over this matter, Mr. Beaufort and Mr. Chetwynd should have a private interview for the purpose of checking their figures. I think we are arguing on false principles. If Mr. Chetwynd has the figures to show, I think Mr. Beaufort will be the first man to acknowledge that he has made a mistake in his calculations.

Mr. *Beaufort.*] I should be very sorry to see that Mr. Chetwynd's calculations are correct, for I do not think they are.

Chairman.] Before we proceed further, I think we should see which of these two is right.

Mr. *May.*] Mr. Chetwynd tells us that he has the authority of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. I think, therefore, we ought to stand by his calculations.

Mr. *Weldon.*] Supposing that you practically abandon the name altogether; supposing these post office orders were issued by number, is there any real difference between your scheme and Mr. Chetwynd's?

Mr. *Beaufort.*] Allow me before answering your question to say this, that I do not dispute the opinion of the Stationery Office as to their statement of the cost of the paper, but I dispute that that paper is necessary. It forms no part of my scheme, and this discussion about paper on which Mr. Chetwynd has obtained an opinion is not the paper to be used. I do not insist upon this paper at all. The cost of the paper really does not affect the question.

252*e.* Mr. *Thomson.*] The bulk and expense of paper is not, I apprehend, essential to Mr. Beaufort's plan.

Mr. *Chetwynd.*] It is only a part of it. Mr. Hawkes will tell you that the checking of the accounts will take 12 times the time required for the checking of the present accounts.

Mr. *Beaufort.*] It all depends upon the pasting work. That is no necessary part of the plan.

Chairman.] It appeared in your suggestion.

Mr. *Beaufort.*] Let me remark that I merely suggest it as a way in which it might be done. I was not competent to tell them how to do it. You will observe that it is not necessary.

Mr. *Weldon.*] I should like to repeat my question. You say there is no necessity for a name. Is not that practically an order to bearer?

Mr. *Beaufort.*] Yes.

Mr. *Weldon.*] What difference can there be? Why not adopt the principle at once of issuing postal notes? Cannot your scheme be engrafted on Mr. Chetwynd's, so as to get a good scheme out of the two.

Mr. *Beaufort.*] Mr. Chetwynd's scheme is what is called a circular note scheme, I suppose. The objection to that scheme as opposed to this is that it is not complete in itself.

Mr. *Weldon.*] In what way?

Mr. *Beaufort.*] You can only issue a note for the exact sum printed on it. It is useless for odd shillings and pence.

Mr. *Weldon.*] Cannot we then get at a scheme by putting the two together, yours being adopted for the odd amounts and Mr. Chetwynd's for the even sums?

Mr. *Beaufort.*] If this plan of mine was adopted what would be the use of the postal note; why hand a postal note in addition to one of these? There would be great use in one of these orders being given in addition to a postal note, but to give a postal note in addition to one of these would be throwing away trouble.

252*g.* Mr. *Weldon.*] The postal notes are printed, and require no filling up. The difficulty with your plan is writing in the names and amount. In Mr. Chetwynd's there is no filling up an amount at all. They are, in point of fact, notes. You give them out like so many sovereigns, but then the difficulty of Mr. Chetwynd's scheme is this; you cannot make an order for 5 *s.* 1 *d.*, because the postal note is for 5 *s.* Yours might be adopted for issuing odd sums, and the two things would run together.

Mr. *Beaufort.*] You cannot dictate to the public what they will have. The public will not have simply notes for round sums, for they want to send sums of all descriptions. If you give them notes for fixed sums they must have something else to supplement them with. They will probably supplement the notes with postage stamps. Now postage stamps sent in letters are a most fruitful and certain source of dishonesty. Every day there are letters without number stolen, simply because they have postage stamps in them. The clerks and sorters know perfectly well by the very feel of a letter and by the smell of it, that it contains postage stamps; and if there were three or four postage stamps to eke out these orders, it would simply lead the men on to the track of what they knew was valuable.

252*h.* Mr. *Weldon.*] I want to get rid of the postage

postage stam s, and use such an order as yours for odd amounts.

Mr. *Beaufort.* Would it not be more simple to have one document?

Mr. *Weldon.*] No, for this reason; wherever you introduce writing into an instrument, you introduce an element of fraud. In a paper of this kind, chemicals are so used now as to wash out all the writing, and new writing altogether can be introduced. You issue 16,000,000 of documents for small sums, and when these clever, fraudulent people get to work, any of the orders could be altered to a larger sum. It is necessary to devise a circular note, engraved so that it is impossible to forge it. You must have a prepared paper proof against fraud.

Mr. *Beaufort.*] Would that prepared paper be no more expensive than this paper?

Mr. *Weldon.*] It would be 10 times more costly, I believe.

252*i*. Mr. *May.*] You rely rather on a complicated and elaborate form, but the experience in the Bank of England is, that the simpler the form the less likely is it to be forged. The eye gets accustomed to it, and the least variation in the printing is easily detected. We rely much also on the surface of the paper.

Mr. *Chetwynd.*] Your paper is very expensive.

Mr. *May.*] We rely rather on simplicity than upon an elaborate form. I do not know that our drafts cost more than those of the London and Westminster, or any other bank.

Mr. *Weldon.*] Wherever there is writing on a plain surface, then I do not see how you can prevent fraud.

252*k*. Mr. *Walliker.*] Does not that point to the necessity of an advice to prevent fraud?

Mr. *Beaufort.*] Well it is a check against fraud; I cannot deny that.

252*l*. Mr. *Weldon.*] It is presumption, perhaps, on my part, but there is a suggestion that has occurred to me, and it is for the consideration of the head office here, and for you as representing a branch office. But it appears to me that without names a simple system of advice might be adopted by forming a register of numbers to correspond with your orders. The man at your office has a book supplied with a series of numbers. He must account for every number that goes out. A person asks for an order for 2 *s.* 1 *d.* on Reading, that is, say No. 1; another person asks for an order for 5 *s.*, that is No. 2, and so on; and the clerk issuing goes on in this way to the end of his day's work. The register is then taken up by other clerks, and they advise No. 1. to Reading, and so on. When the orders are returned to the head office they are marked off as paid.

Mr. *Walliker.*] The only difference between the plan you suggest and the present plan is, that you work without the names of the remitter and payee.

Mr. *Weldon.*] Yes, that is so.

252*m*. Mr. *Walliker.*] You propose that the postmaster who issues the orders should account for them, and claim those he pays?

Mr. *Weldon.*] Yes, but I should abolish your second process of registering these forms subsequently in the Money Order Office.

252*n*. Mr. *Beaufort.*] If you could leave out the place "Reading," then you would gain your point. That is just what ought to be done.

252*o*. Mr. *May.*] Would there be any objection, Mr. Beaufort, if the payment of these orders were limited to the Post Office in London, without reference to the country at all?

Mr. *Beaufort.*] They would be of no use. It would be destroying the use of the money orders. At some places in the country these orders are most useful.

252*p*. *Chairman.*] You said something about losing postage stamps. You appear to have a great dread of that. Can you tell me what amount of postage stamps is lost in your office?

Mr. *Beaufort.*] I cannot tell you off-hand, but there is a very large number of letters containing postage stamps stolen. We do not know the amount of the stamps.

252*q*. *Chairman.*] How do you find it out?

Mr. *Beaufort.*] The public complain.

252*r*. Mr. *Weldon.*] What advantage would your plan have over the circular-note system?

Mr. *Beaufort.*] Before answering that question I should like to point out that it is not only the letters of the rich, but of the poor that are stolen. I was asked just now what advantage a plan of this kind would have over a circular-note system. One of the objections to Mr. Chetwynd's plan, if I recollect right, is that the money orders for commission under 3 *d.* should cease. Well, I have had an account kept in order to show what proportion of money orders were issued for a commission under 3 *d.*, that is you may say poor people's orders, and I find that in the two or three months in which I took the account nearly two-thirds of the orders were of that class. Therefore I argue that any plan that involves the cessation of money orders granted for 1 *d.* and 2 *d.* tends seriously to injure poor people, by inducing them to send stamps and coin in their letters when they would otherwise send a money order which would be tolerably safe.

Mr. *Walliker.*] Do you think that would apply equally if the commission went down to 2 *d.*

Mr. *Beaufort.*] Yes, I can show you why. In October last, for instance, of the total number there were 13,682 under 3 *d.*, and 20,611 of all the rest.

Chairman.] You have the penny orders?

Mr. *Beaufort.*] Yes, there were 6,656.

Mr. *Walliker.*] Would it be a great hardship to the poor people who are chiefly of the working class if the commission were 2 *d.*

Mr. *Beaufort.*] Yes, certainly.

Mr. *Walliker.*] These orders cost us 3 *d.* Do you think we should throw away this extra penny on them.

Mr. *Beaufort.*] Certainly; I do not think we ought to deprive them of the accommodation they have, more especially when the result would be to compel them to send their money by other means. If we take that convenience away they will send stamps and coin, and increase the dishonesty to a great extent in the office.

Mr. *Walliker.*] It costs 1½ *d.* to cash 5 *s.* worth of stamps, and they could get a money order up to 19 *s.* 11 *d.* for 2 *d.*

Mr. *Beaufort.*] I do not think the persons who send the stamps take into account the expense of discounting them at all.

Mr. *Weldon.*] Your opinion is that it is necessary that the Post Office should offer facilities for issuing post office orders for anything under 1 *s.*

Mr. *Beaufort.*] It is in their power to do it now; but the sums to which I refer, viz., 1 *d.* and 2 *d.*, are the amounts of commission. It is quite necessary that the public should have the means

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of sending orders for a small amount, even as low as 6 *d.*

Mr. *Weldon.*] You are aware that the loss is upon these denominations of post office orders?

Mr. *Beaufort.*] I know that the loss is on the 1 *d.* and 2 *d.* orders.

252*s*. Mr. *Walliker.*] In what form do you propose to send your claim for paid orders to London?

Mr. *Beaufort.*] The paid orders will be enclosed in a docket showing the total number and amount. The account must be kept somewhere. It is not necessary to keep a detailed account in both the London office and my office.

Mr. *Chetwynd.*] We keep it in London now.

252*t*. Mr. *Walliker.*] You have estimated that the saving by your plan will be about 25 per cent. You said something about the orders and advices being compared at present in the London office. Have you taken that into account in estimating the saving?

Mr. *Beaufort.*] Are the advices and the orders not compared in London?

Mr. *Walliker.*] No, they are not.

Mr. *Beaufort.*] I did not take into consideration any time or labour in the London office. I knew nothing about it.

252*v*. Mr. *Weldon.*] Have you taken into account the question of forgery in regard to these orders payable to order?

Mr. *Beaufort.*] I have thought of it. I do not think there is much in it.

Mr. *Weldon.*] The Government would have to get some protection by Act of Parliament, otherwise the law courts would hold the Government liable if an order were paid on a forged endorsement.

Tuesday, 9th May 1876.

PRESENT:

MR. GEORGE MOORE, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. A. Earnshaw.	Mr. S. Walliker.
Mr. F. May.	Mr. J. W. Weldon.
Mr. A. C. Thomson.	

Mr. BEAUFORT, further Examined.

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253. *Chairman.*] I WILL ask you one or two questions first, Mr. Beaufort, and then the gentlemen of the Committee may ask such questions as they like. In your report you tell us that it is quite within the mark to say that the cost of the money order system will be 25 per cent. less under your plan than it is under the present plan, and on looking through the papers we find that in a note upon Mr. Prall's report it is stated that the cost of the Chief Office is one-third of the whole. You assume that the cost at the Chief Office will be reduced, but you told us yesterday that you had not gone into the Chief Office work; may you not, therefore, be quite wrong in calculating that the saving under your plan will be 25 per cent.?—I left the Chief Office out of the calculation.

254. But you said that the expense would be reduced 25 per cent.?—Not at the Chief Office; I had no means of calculating the expense at the Chief Office.

255. Mr. *Walliker.*] But you say somewhere that the cost of the money order would be reduced from 3 *d.* to 2¼ *d.*?—If you will follow the report you will find how I arrived at that.

256. *Chairman.*] You meant that the saving would be 25 per cent. without London?—Yes; I think that was what I meant. In calculating the saving I took into account the saving in labour alone; that alone amounts to 25 per cent. With regard to my own office 6 clerks could do the work which now occupies 8¼, and that is a saving of labour of 25 per cent.

257. Mr. *Walliker.*] You say towards the end of your report that Mr. Chetwynd states that the present cost of a money order is 3 *d.*, and then by deducting 25 per cent. you reduce the cost to 2¼ *d.*; is that saving of 25 per cent. on the whole of the work?—When 25 per cent. can be saved in labour alone I am right in saying that the saving upon the whole of the work must be much more than 25 per cent.; in addition to the 25 per cent. saved in labour there would be the saving of forms. I think I pointed out that 18 of the forms which are now used could be done away with, and there would be the saving in printing and using these forms. In the 25 per cent. the cost of the forms, and the saving in Mr. Chetwynd's office here, are not included.

258. The principal saving would be in the money order account sheet?—Since that report was written, the new instructions which have been issued have caused the discontinuance of some of the forms formerly in use.

259. What I wish to get at is how the saving of 25 per cent. is arrived at; we shall have, in reporting to the Treasury, to explain that the 25 per cent. cannot be saved?—I think I have already explained how I arrived at the saving; I arrived at it from the fact that one-fourth of the force now in the money order office at Manchester could at once be saved, and if my work is reduced 25 per cent., it is fair and right to assume that the same rate of diminution would take place throughout the kingdom.

259*a*. The calculation has no bearing whatever on the cost of the Chief Office?—I am not calculating

culating the saving at the Chief Office; whatever saving could be made there can be added.

260. And, in the same way, if there were a loss it would have to be deducted?—There could not be a loss.

261. *Chairman.*] The check upon the postmaster's accounts at the chief office is a serious item of expense, and I should like to ask you a question or two upon it. I see in the forms which you say could be abolished, you include the account sheets which you now send to London, and I also see that in your account which was sent up this morning, you claim for 1,053 orders, amounting to 2,259 *l.* 7 *s.* 5 *d.*; now, will you kindly tell us how you propose that this claim of yours should be checked here at the chief office?—I presume they are checked in some way, but I am not acquainted with the mode. The account and vouchers would come up as usual, and I presume they would be checked in the same way, but how it is done I cannot undertake to explain.

262. Mr. *Walliker.*] The form of account to which you refer, as I understand it, is that represented by form (H), and the account sheet now used would be abolished?—Yes; the account sheet now used would be abolished.

263. The account would be the form (H)?—Yes; accompanied by the cashed orders.

264. Then this form (H) is the account you propose to send to the chief office?—Yes, that appears to me to be all that is necessary.

265. How would you propose that the account should be checked?—I can easily see that they might be checked, but I cannot say what is the proper way to check them at the chief office. If I were checking these accounts I should simply take the totals of the orders paid; I should take these vouchers and count them over like bank notes.

266. Mr. *Thomson.*] The amounts would be cast mentally?—If necessary they might be written down.

267. *Chairman.*] But I do not see how you could check 1,053 orders each for a different amount like that?—So far as checking the account at the chief office is concerned, it is for Mr. Chetwynd to say what should be done. If the account could not be checked as I say, it would be very easy indeed to make a sheet.

268. That is what is done now?—They would have to be made out and entered in my book, and it would be just as well to send up a copy of the book.

Chairman.] But if I understand you rightly you do send up a copy of your book now?

269. Mr. *Thomson.*] Mr. Beaufort holds that his own check is sufficient without another check at the chief office?—Yes, allow me to explain that the ledger sheet at my office showing the number and amount of these orders could be copied by means of the copying press just as the copy of my account used to be kept, it would not take 10 minutes to copy it, and then Mr. Chetwynd and I would both have copies. Mr. Chetwynd would only have to compare the orders with the account.

270. *Chairman.*] What is it then that you do now that you would not do under your plan; you say that there would be a saving of 25 per cent., but I don't understand what that saving is?

Mr. *Walliker.*] Mr. Beaufort's proposal is rapidly reducing itself to simply the abolition of the advice. The cost of a copying press is about 8 *l.*, and do you propose to keep a copying press at each of the 5,000 offices in the United Kingdom?—No, certainly not, the writing out of the accounts would occupy very little time at the smaller offices.

271. We are coming round again to the present method of making out and supplying accounts to the chief office?—If it were necessary that the chief office should have an account, there would be no difficulty whatever in making it out and sending it up with the orders, and there would still be a saving of 25 per cent.

272. *Chairman.*] Do you now keep copies of these accounts (*referring to the Paid Order Account*) at Manchester?—Till very lately we always kept copies of the account, but owing to the re-arrangements which were made on the 1st February we now keep no record.

272*a*. Mr. *Walliker.*] Perhaps Mr. Chetwynd will explain how it was that the records were done away with?

Mr. *Chetwynd.*] It was simply not considered necessary that they should keep copies of the accounts at local offices; no detailed accounts of savings bank or Government insurance and annuity transactions are kept, and we have now abolished the local records of telegrams; we have merely brought the money order system into uniformity with the other systems in this respect. The papers handed in by me on the 5th instant in reply to question No. 116, explain the matter fully. (See *Appendix, No.* 5.)

273. *Chairman.*] I see no reason why you should not send up an account?—I see no reason whatever why we should not do so; making out a copy would not take more than ten minutes; we should copy by the press and keep a copy, and there would, therefore, be only ten minutes a day to be taken off the saving of 25 per cent.

274. I don't see how you would save anything if you propose to do as you do now?—The saving is in a variety of ways besides the forms.

Mr. *Walliker.*] But is not this one of the most important of the forms which you would save. These are the forms which you say could be saved (*referring to a marked list*, see *page* 71).

275. *Chairman.*] I think I should like to have Mr. Chetwynd's explanation of this marked list, that is, as to whether the forms can be saved or not?

Mr. *Chetwynd.*] The first marked is the order and advice form; Mr. Beaufort turns this into an order form only. I explained to the Committee yesterday that, according to the estimate of the Stationery Office, the cost of the present order and advice forms is 8 *s.* 1 *d.* per thousand, whilst their estimate of the cost of the form proposed by Mr. Beaufort is 1 *l.* 11 *s.* 3 *d.* per thousand.

Mr. *Beaufort.*] Allow me to explain that that estimate must be entirely fallacious. May I also ask that Mr. Chetwynd should now simply state whether the form I have marked can or cannot be discontinued.

276. *Chairman.*] But I wish to get at the way in which you have arrived at the saving of 25 per cent.?

Mr. *Chetwynd.*] If the advice forms are done away with, and nothing is substituted for them, then there would be a saving of 3 *s.* 4½ *d.* per thousand, but Mr. Beaufort proposes to substitute something which will cost four times as much.

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much. The next item marked is the money order account sheet.

277. Mr. *Weldon.*] But can the advice form be abolished?

Mr. *Chetwynd.*] No, certainly not, with safety. The next form, as I have said, is the money order account sheet.

278. *Chairman.*] Can that be done away with?—Certainly not. The next forms marked are the letters for missing advices. There would be a saving of 3*s.* 4½*d.* a thousand there. The next form is the notice to chief office of the non-receipt of advices, and of these we have very few. The next form is the form used by the public in applying for alteration in the name of the payee; these forms could only be done away with if the advices were abolished.

279. Do I understand you, Mr. Chetwynd, that if the advices were not done away with these forms could not be done away with?—Yes, certainly.

280. Then it all turns upon that point?

Mr. *Beaufort.*] Yes; the cessation of the whole of these forms depends entirely upon the cessation of the advice; that is the point upon which the whole question turns.

281. *Chairman.*] Well then, Mr. Beaufort, turning back again to the check upon the accounts, I see you send up 1,053 orders with the account which came this morning; how do you propose to have the claim checked at the chief office?—I should say that it ought to be done the same way as now; there are the forms and the account, and it might be done in the same way.

282. Then the 25 per cent. would be saved in your operations at Manchester?—Yes.

283. Mr. *Walliker.*] But you must either incur the labour of copying the accounts at the small offices or supply them with copying presses at 8*l.* each; 5,000 presses at 8*l.* each would amount to 40,000*l.*?—But how long does a copying press last; supposing it last eight years, that is only 1*l.* a year for eight years.

284. Mr. *Weldon.*] The expense at 4 per cent. would be 1,600*l.* a year?—But it would not be necessary to have copying presses at the great majority of the offices.

285. Mr. *Walliker.*] Then you would not save the labour?—In my proposition I never suggested that the paid order ledger should be discontinued, and the account which would accompany the vouchers would simply be a copy of that ledger.

Mr. *Chetwynd.*] That is the original account, and up to the 31st January last postmasters were permitted to take copies of it for their own use, but copies have now been abolished and the presses will probably be sold.

Mr. *Beaufort.*] It was not that postmasters were permitted to take copies, they were required to do so up to the 31st January. Our paid ledger would be a simple copy, and at offices where they have no presses they might continue to do as they used to do.

286. Mr. *Weldon.*] May I ask, Mr. Chetwynd, whether the presses are still in the hands of the postmasters?—They are at present; but the postmasters, I think, have been requested to call for tenders in order to get rid of them.

287. But supposing it were conceded to Mr. Beaufort that presses were required, the presses would not have to be bought?—Yes, excepting for the 268 offices which have already been furnished with presses.

288. *Chairman.*] Do I understand that it would only cost 3*d.* or 4*d.* to copy the account?—I said it would only take about 10 minutes to take a copy. I gave no estimate of the expense.

289. Well, I have one or two more questions to ask. Under the present system the form of account occupies less than six pages, and under your plan it will occupy more than 50 pages; would not that involve very heavy expense? (*Mr. Beaufort went into an explanation with a view to show that less paper would be used if his proposition were carried out than would be used under the present system.*)

290. Mr. *Weldon.*] It appears merely a debit and credit account with regard to the paper; you have to give Mr. Beaufort credit for the forms which he would save, and charge him with the additional paper which would have to be used?—Yes; but as I explained yesterday, mine was only a suggestion as to the course which should be pursued at the chief office; I did not know whether it would be accepted or not. I pointed out yesterday that all this paper is not necessary; but how the account is checked here I do not care.

291. Then you expect them to supplement your plan in London?—Yes; you are making me adhere strictly to my plan, but I am not so bigoted as to adhere strictly to it.

Chairman.] Certainly not; on the contrary, we wish you to have the greatest possible freedom.

(*Some conversation here ensued as to whether it would be possible for the Controller of the Money Order Office to properly check the accounts under Mr. Beaufort's scheme, and Mr. Hawkes stated very distinctly that it would be impossible for him properly to cast and to check the orders under the proposed scheme.*)

292. *Chairman.*] Then it appears that Mr. Beaufort proposes something which cannot be carrid out?

Mr. *Hawkes.*] I must certainly have the accounts furnished to me in such a form as to enable me to compare the orders with them.

293. Mr. *Walliker.*] Then you would be compelled to paste them on sheets of paper as first suggested by Mr. Beaufort?—Yes.

294. *Chairman.*] These three forms are proposed to be substituted for the present money order form and advice?

Mr. *Chetwynd.*] Here you have three forms; the account is sent up and pasted into a book, and when the order has been paid it is pasted in in by the side of its counterfoil. To bring them together you must have paper to paste them on.

295. Well, I don't think we need pursue the matter any further, for Mr. Hawkes says that the plan cannot be carried out?—As you adhere strictly to the plan which I proposed, I beg to say that I only suggested a way in which the work could be done at the chief office. I think all the difficulties which have been raised by Mr. Chetwynd and Mr. Hawkes could be met with perfect ease, and these difficulties ought not to stand in the way of the plan. If I am allowed time I can easily point out how the difficulties can be met.

296. But these gentlemen have had great experience at the chief office, and I know from experience that it is very little use to propose a scheme which will not work?—All the difficulties may be very easily met. I may say at once that the

the way to meet the difficulty with regard to the issued orders is to revert to the sheet which is now sent up and Mr. Hawkes would then have no more difficulty than he now has.

297. But it has been explained that the plan will not work?—I think it would work; I think all the difficulties which have been raised are merely technical ones.

298. I must confess that I don't think so. At present the sheet sent up daily as an account contains the name of the payee and remitter?—Yes, and if the advice form were discontinued that sheet would resolve itself into one entry only. But if the name of the remitter were entered it would only be one column instead of three in the daily sheet.

299. Mr. *Walliker.*] It seems to me that what we have now arrived at is that we should carry on the system as at present so far as the chief office is concerned, and the alteration would simply be the abolition of the advice, and the ignoring altogether of the name of the payee, and the name of the office upon which the order is drawn?—Yes, and that abolition will save one-third of the present labour.

300. *Chairman.*] You do away with the advice and the entry in the account of the name of the payee and the name of the office drawn on?—Yes; doing away with the advice is tantamount to doing away with those entries, as the order would be payable at any office.

301. Don't you think that would leave room for a great deal of fraud?—I have thought of that, and I cannot see that we should be more open to fraud than we are now; there appears to be no room for any fraud which cannot, to a certain extent, be committed under the present plan.

302. Mr. *Walliker.*] Have you considered that case of a fraudulent clerk at the head office which I put to you yesterday?—Yes, I have considered it, and the more I think of it the more I think that it ought not to stand in the way of an alteration of this sort.

303. But the fraud is so simple. A clerk in the chief office goes, we will say, to the Finsbury office, and takes out an order payable anywhere; he presents the order for payment, and he gets back his 10 *l.*, being so far a loser by the transaction of 1 *s.*, the amount of the commission. He is employed in marking off the Finsbury orders, and when it arrives, after payment, instead of marking it off, he simply puts it in his pocket. Having done this, it is in his power to obtain a duplicate; he states the case (as one of the outside public) to the Controller of the Money Order Office, and is told that he must wait 60 days in order to see whether the order is presented, and that then he can have a duplicate. He waits the 60 days, gets his duplicate and a second 10 *l.* Under an arrangement like that he would certainly clear 10 *l.* for an outlay of 1 *s.* Having his original capital and the 10 *l.* which he has fraudulently obtained, he can next take out two orders for 10 *l.* each, and so on, *ad infinitum*; in fact, I don't see how he would be found out; there would be no end to it. The fraud is as simple as possible?—But the Controller would not issue so many duplicates to a clerk in his office.

304. The clerk would apply as one of the outside public, and might on the occasion of each fraud assume a different name?—But the person who would mark the orders off would be a confidential clerk.

305. Mr. Hawkes has told us that the officers who now mark the orders off are second class messengers at 25 *s.* or 30 *s.* a week?—There is no reason why men of such a class should be employed upon the work, and besides, if they were, they would not have sufficient intelligence to commit the fraud you speak of.

306. It is quite true, Mr. Beaufort, as you say, that frauds are now committed in nearly every business, but my position is that this is an exceptional case, because the fraud would never be found out; it requires no confederate, and there is absolutely nothing to lead to detection?—But the Money Order Office would not allow a man to apply over and over again.

307. He need not apply at all in his own name; he could apply in a different name each time. A very large number of duplicates are issued now, and no suspicion would arise. I believe 50 or 60 duplicates are issued every day?

Mr. *Hawkes.*] Yes, that is so; we issue 50 or 60 every day.

308. Mr. *Weldon.*] I think we are all agreed that if the present system continued to prevail at the chief office, there would be a very great opening for fraud under Mr. Beaufort's plan, but there are systems of check in other institutions which might be instituted here; a constant change of duties is one.

Mr. *Walliker.*] A man would only require two or three days in which to complete the fraud. And if he did not succeed in intercepting the order he would only have lost the 1 *s.*, and have run no risk.

Mr. *Weldon.*] You might combine the change of duties with a different system of issuing duplicates; at the Bank of England, for instance, they repay only after a lapse of five years.

Mr. *May.*] But it should be remembered that the amount of a money order is very small by comparison.

309. Mr. *Weldon.*] I look upon paying soon as a premium upon carelessness. If the clerks were changed the fraud could not be committed; is it necessary that the clerk should have a particular duty?

Mr. *Hawkes.*] No; it is not necessary that a man should have a duty for a long time; on a certain day, when an order comes up, he puts it into his pocket, and after the lapse of two months he applies for a duplicate.

Mr. *Chetwynd.*] I may mention that the system of changing the duties of the clerks is in operation in the department now; it is in force, for instance, in the Savings Bank Department.

Mr. *May.*] In considering this scheme one of the chief things to be thought of is the risk of loss either to the Post Office or to the public, and certainly Mr. Beaufort's scheme does undoubtedly present great difficulty in regard to that. The Post Office has such a number of clerks that it is impossible for the department to be acquainted with their private characters?—We have a most perfect check upon the characters of our clerks; every one of them must go before the Civil Service Commissioners, and in the course of their examination they are required to give the name of every employer they have had; every portion of a man's life is gone through, and if there is the slightest suspicion he is rejected.

Mr. *May.*] But you cannot do that at the chief office?—Yes; it applies to every officer who enters the service.

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(*Some conversation here took place as to the step which were taken to ensure the persons who entered the service being of good character. It was shown that every precaution was taken, but, at the same time, it was admitted that persons of bad character occasionally found their way in, and that frauds were sometimes committed.*)

310. Mr. *Walliker.*] You propose that the orders shall not be paid after two months; do you mean from a certain day in one month to a certain day in another?—Yes, from the 6th May, for instance, to the 6th July.

And a postmaster paying an order after the two months would have the amount of it disallowed; would not many disputed cases arise; the figure 5 is very like the figure 3, for instance, and mistakes would arise if the orders were badly stamped.

311. Mr. *May.*] That difficulty might be got over by taking the month only, and not the day of the month?—Yes.

312. Mr. *Walliker.*] If you take the month and not the day of the month, then an order drawn on the first of the month would be payable for three months all but a day, whilst an order drawn at the end of a month would only be payable for two?—I think there is no difficulty in adhering to the exact date.

313. *Chairman.*] No doubt if the principle of the plan is right, the details can easily be arranged, but I think there are great difficulties in the way of adopting the plan. Have you anything further to state, Mr. Beaufort?—You asked me whether I thought there were any objections to Mr. Chetwynd's postal note plan. I had not then time to answer, but I shall be glad now to state one or two objections to it. One objection is the liability to which it would expose postmasters. In order to guard the revenue, Mr. Chetwynd proposes to charge the notes to the respective postmasters as money value, so that in order to be prepared for the demands of the public, every postmaster in the country would probably have a larger number of the notes than would be sufficient for the ordinary demands upon him; in many cases that would amount to a very large sum. Now, the notes being charged to the postmaster as stock, he would be liable for their value if his house were broken into and robbed; the same thing would happen if the notes were stolen by a confidential clerk who had access to the postmaster's date stamp. This would be a heavy risk and responsibility throughout all the offices in the kingdom, and I think the matter deserves great consideration. We have old women and old men keeping the offices at some places, and if it became known that this valuable stock was in their possession, their places would certainly be broken into.

Mr. *Chetwynd.*] I propose that the nominal value of the postal notes shall be charged to the postmasters, in precisely the same way as we now charge them with postage stamps and Inland Revenue licenses. We send them 4,000,000 *l.* or 5,000,000 *l.* worth of postage stamps every year; we issue to them 500,000 *l.* worth of Inland Revenue licenses; we send them 3,000,000 *l.* or 4,000,000 *l.* in money every year to meet payment of money orders and savings bank warrants; we should charge these notes in exactly the same way, and it might just as well be said that the money and the postage stamps would be stolen.

Mr. *Beaufort.*] I do not think the cases are parallel. If people stole Inland Revenue licenses they could not turn them into money.

Mr. *Chetwynd.*] I said money and postage stamps.

314. Mr. *Weldon.*] On an average how much would a postmaster hold in his hands?

Mr. *Chetwynd.*] The reserve and the stocks of stamps would not be less than 20 *l.*

315. Mr. *Earnshaw.*] Are post offices ever robbed?

Mr. *Chetwynd.*] Very seldom; we have had two or three cases in the last few years. We should of course supply the offices with the notes according to their requirements, and, so far as robbery is concerned, if the notes were stolen there would be difficulty in turning them into cash; a person would have to steal the postmaster's stamp as well as the notes; the postmaster would discover his loss in less than 12 hours and would telegraph to us; we should give notice by telegraph to all the post offices in the kingdom immediately, as we now do when money orders are stolen.

316. *Chairman.*] Have you any more difficulties to put forward, Mr. Beaufort?—I have only to add that the present responsibility of postmasters is very heavy, and that they would have these valuable notes added to their stocks. Another argument in favour of my plan and in opposition to Mr. Chetwynd's plan is, that mine will bring in a large additional revenue whilst Mr. Chetwynd's will bring in a very small one.

317. Mr. *Walliker.*] When you speak of a large revenue, do you refer to the revenue derivable from the commission?—I mean that a saving of 25 per cent. in the cost is equivalent to a large revenue.

318. Mr. *Weldon.*] The postmasters would have the Post Office money order books entirely under their own control?—Yes.

319. Supposing, then, a small tradesman who was also a postmaster happened to be in needy circumstances, there would be no difficulty in his using 25 for his own purposes?—No; but he would be detected afterwards.

320. But he would borrow the orders only for a short time with the intention of paying them back?—He could do that at present.

320*a*. No; he could not get them cashed; there is the advice to prevent it. You would give him a book of orders which he could fill up for 10 *l.* each; if he wished to borrow 100 *l.* he would simply draw out ten orders and pay them away?—I do not see what is to prevent his doing that now.

321. Mr. *May.*] I should like to ask you, Mr. Beaufort, for the opinion your long experience as one of the chief postmasters in the United Kingdom has enabled you to form, as to whether the present system is practically free from loss to the Post Office and to the public; I do not mean loss in regard to the cost of the service, but loss of money to the holders of the orders?—Yes; practically, I think it is.

322. And, speaking generally, do you think it meets the requirements of the public?—I do not think it gives the public the accommodation which they might have.

323. In what respects do you think it fails?—I think it would be better if the order were payable at any office at which the person who takes it out might wish it to be paid, and also if it were payable to a person without obliging him to give the

the name of the sender. People do not like to be asked for the name.

324. Do they complain?—I very often hear people objecting to it; I think a larger number of orders would be taken out if that part of the system were done away with. People very often wish to send money privately.

325. Still, orders would be very often fraudulently cashed without it, and it appears, therefore, quite clear that some such plan as that now adopted would, under any circumstances, be absolutely necessary. No doubt it gives rise to some little inconvenience, but on the other hand it very often leads to the detection of fraud?—A person who presents an order now, can forge the name; he steals the letter which encloses the order, and that letter gives him the name of the sender.

326. Then with regard to Mr. Chetwynd's notes being only for fixed sums?—Yes; that is the great disadvantage of Mr. Chetwynd's plan; the small orders are almost all sent to pay small tradesmen's bills, and those bills are for broken amounts, and not for fixed sums. They would have to be supplemented by stamps.

Mr. *Chetwynd.*] Perhaps I should mention that the scheme which I have proposed will meet 2,250,000 cases in which orders are taken out for fixed sums of 1 *l.* and under; that is, out of 16,000,000.

327. *Chairman.*] That would be one-eighth of the whole of the orders?

Mr. *Chetwynd.*] Yes; there would be 59,900 at 2 *s.* 6 *d.*; 417,000 at 5 *s.*; 836,000 at 10 *s.*, and 952,000 at 20 *s.*

Mr. *Beaufort.*] It would apply to one-eighth of the orders, but it should be borne in mind that part of Mr. Chetwynd's plan is the cessation of the small orders.

328. Mr. *Earnshaw.*] I do not understand that Mr. Chetwynd does propose to abolish the small orders?

Mr. *Chetwynd.*] No; at page 13 of my report, it will be found that I suggest that the money order system might be left as it is, or that no order should be issued for less than 3 *d.*

329. Mr. *Beaufort.*] I think that comes to the same thing; if you raise the commission to 3 *d.* you restrict their use. I have only to add that, if necessary, I can satisfy Mr. Hawkes that my plan will work so far as accounts are concerned, and I can also meet Mr. Chetwynd's objection as to there not being a saving of 25 per cent. in labour.

329. *Chairman.*] But it appears to me that your plan takes the ground from under our feet; we might save in paper, perhaps, but we should not be able to prevent fraud?—I do not think there is much in that; frauds are committed under the present system, and would be committed under any system.

Chairman.] Yes; but your plan would increase our liability to them.

330. Mr. *Walliker.*] You would propose that the orders should be payable at any office. Take the case of a person in a large way of business; he would have a great many orders sent to him, and he would desire to cash them at the nearest office. But in many cases the postmaster's reserve only amounts to some 10 *l.* or 15 *l.*; how would such a postmaster be able to cash them; and how would the postmasters know what money to keep to meet their requirements?—It would not be necessary for them to keep any special reserves at all; it would be less necessary for them to do so than under the present system, because at present people are obliged to go to a particular office, for payment, whereas under the altered plan they would be able to go to any office. There are 60 offices in Manchester; if the orders could not be cashed at one, they could be taken to another. If there were no money order offices at all, they would still be cashable; a person might take them to a banker or to a tradesman. When a postmaster is now served with a large number of advices, and he cannot pay all the orders, he has now to apply to London for funds; but this would not be necessary as the orders would be payable anywhere, and the person holding them might go anywhere.

331. Mr. *May.*] Then it comes to this, that the orders might just as well be payable in London only?—I am afraid that would not answer, because people are so fond of keeping things in their hands for a long time that they would not present the orders in time.

Mr. *Walliker.*] At present a postmaster is able to regulate the balance which he holds, because he knows the amount of orders drawn upon him; if he has a large number drawn upon him he does not remit to London. Under your plan he would never know what his requirements might be, and perhaps he would drain himself of funds by remitting to London. You say that if a postmaster has no funds he should tell the person presenting an order to take it to a banker or a tradesman, but that is not, I think, a principle which should be admitted by a Government department.

332. Mr. *May.*] You might undertake that the orders should be paid only if the postmaster had funds?

Mr. *Chetwynd.*] That is all we undertake to do, that is made very plain.

Mr. *Beaufort.*] When a postmaster now finds that he has a large number of advices on hand, he applies to London for a remittance; he receives the advice on Monday, and applies for funds, which he receives on Wednesday. If in the meantime a person presents the orders, the postmaster says, "I cannot pay you to-day; I have applied to London for funds, and I shall be able to pay you to-morrow." Under my plan all this would be obviated; he would simply tell the person to take the orders to a banker or another office, or any tradesman. There would be less difficulty than there is now, as postmasters would not keep money in their hands in the expectation of having to make payments; they would remit to London every night down to the limits of their reserves, and the accounts would really be kept much more closely than they are now.

333. *Chairman.*] I shall be glad to know, Mr. Chetwynd, whether you have anything to say on that point?—

Mr. *Chetwynd.*] In the examination of the money order accounts it is part of the examiner's duty to notice the cases in which large sums have been drawn upon an office; a book passes between the Money Order Office and the Receiver and Accountant General's Office, showing these cases. In the Receiver and Accountant General's Office there are officers who see to the state of the postmaster's account, and, if he has not sufficient money to meet the orders, a remittance is sent to him. We are thus able to supply money to the paying office one day sooner than it would be supplied if the Postmaster were

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left to make application for a remittance. In the case of the Savings Bank the Controller gives us notice of every sum above 5 *l.* Mr. Beaufort states that postmasters now retain more money than they ought. I can distinctly state that that is not the case; postmasters are never allowed to retain more than 5 *l.* or 10 *l.* beyond their reserves without giving or being called upon to give us a list of the unpaid money orders or Savings Bank warrants or other demands to meet which the money is retained.

334. Mr. *Thomson.*] Under your plan, Mr. Beaufort, supposing a postmaster wrote for money, how would the Department know that he really required it?—Whether he required it or not, he would still be charged with it.

335. But, supposing a postmaster required money immediately for his private purposes?—As to that, it would be very easy to tell the postmasters that they are not to apply for money, but in any case they all give bond.

335*a*. We have frequent instances in which postmasters receive large sums of money from depositors without accounting for it, using the money for their own purposes; they might do the same thing under your plan?—That difficulty, is, I think, altogether imaginary.

336 Mr. *Chetwynd.*] Perhaps before Mr. Beaufort leaves, the Committee will kindly allow me to give an explanation as to the cost of this form. I have sent up again to the Stationery Office the same gentleman who went before, with a written request that they would go through the estimate again. It seems that the estimate they at first gave, although it was fully explained for what purpose the forms were required, was based on the idea that a single thousand only would be required, whereas, of course, there would be 16 millions. That makes a wide difference in the cost of them, and I thought it was only due to Mr. Beaufort that I should give this explanation.

Wednesday, 10th May 1876.

PRESENT:

MR. GEORGE MOORE, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. A. Earnshaw.	Mr. S. Walliker.
Mr. F. May.	Mr. J. W. Weldon.

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Mr. *Earnshaw.*] I WISH to make one or two observations as to yesterday's evidence. If you recollect, Mr. Beaufort stated that under Mr. Chetwynd's system there would be great risk of loss to the Post Office, inasmuch as post offices in the country would be broken into, but Mr. Beaufort did not appear to remember that the notes would be kept unsigned.

336*a*. *Chairman.*] Do you propose, Mr. Chetwynd, that the notes should be signed?

Mr. *Chetwynd.*] The notes would be stamped and signed when the postmaster issued them.

Mr. *Earnshaw.*] Mr. Chetwynd has left a line for the postmaster to sign his name, and, of course, postmasters would know the signatures in just the same way as bankers know signatures?—I am afraid that would be hopeless, as we have such a large number of postmasters and clerks.

Mr. *Earnshaw.*] But if you wish to keep up the check, postmasters should always sign except when they are away?

Mr. *Chetwynd.*] In many cases the clerk at the counter signs for the postmaster.

336*b*. Mr. *Earnshaw.*] My own proposition as to perforation is, that the order should be perforated according to the amount up to which it may be drawn, whether for 1 *l.* or 5 *s.*

Mr. *Chetwynd.*] That system is not new to the Post Office; it was intended to adopt it when we took over the issue of licenses from the Inland Revenue Department, but we were obliged to give it up.

Mr. *Weldon.*] Under Mr. Chetwynd's scheme no one could alter the amount of the notes.

Mr. *Chetwynd.*] The value of the notes would be printed on them in ink, which flies when an attempt is made to erase it with chemicals.

336*c*. Mr. *Earnshaw.*] An objection has been made, Mr. Hawkes, to Mr. Chetwynd's scheme, because you cannot get the notes for the odd pence. Do you think it would be possible to have them worded, "Pay————————, or order, 5 *s.*——," leave a blank space after the shillings for the addition of the pence? The postmaster would then, in sending up his account, have to claim for the pence only.

Mr. *Hawkes.*] But the notes are to be issued simply as postage stamps are issued, and we shall not require any register at all. In checking the claims we should simply count so many at 5 *s.* and so many at 10 *s.*

Mr. *Chetwynd.*] We should supply them to the postmasters and keep a record that so many had been sent of Class A, and so many of Class B, &c. When they were paid we should pass them to the credit of the paying office and sort them into pigeonholes provided for the offices of issue; there they would be in numerical order, and when we wanted to make up an account periodically we should simply take out a list of the unpaid notes. The scheme of check is fully described in my printed report.

336*d*. Mr. *Weldon.*] Supposing the orders were removed?

Mr. *Chetwynd.*] They would all be effectively cancelled before being put away.

Mr. *Weldon.*] But supposing they were stolen?—They would be of no value to anyone if they were stolen; they would simply appear as unpaid notes, the value of which had been duly accounted for by the issuing office; and they could not be credited a second time to any postmaster.

Duplicates

Mr. *Beaufort.*

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Duplicates of postal notes are not intended to be issued.

336*e*. Mr. *Chetwynd.*] Before Mr. Beaufort left the room yesterday I mentioned that I had made further inquiry as to the cost of his forms. I have since had some correspondence with the Stationery Office, with the following results:—

I sent up Mr. Beaufort's form marked B.; a sheet contained five of the proposed orders with two counterfoils to each, and I asked them to state the cost of a thousand of the forms. I also asked them to state the price of a cheaper paper, if a cheaper paper would stand wear for two months in the hands of the public. The books were to consist of 200 sheets perforated and numbered as shown in the specimen supplied by Mr. Beaufort. They said that Mr. Beaufort's paper would not be good enough, and they sent two kinds of paper, one marked A. and one marked B. The price of the forms on paper marked A. would be 8 *s.* 7½ *d.* per thousand, and if they were perforated, so that carbonised paper might be used, 11 *s.* 11 *d.* per thousand. If the paper marked B. were used, the cost would be 8 *s.* 9½ *d.* per thousand, and 12 *s.* 1 *d.* if prepared for carbonised paper to be used.

Chairman.] I am not quite sure that I see what this information bears upon.

Mr. *Chetwynd.*] It bears upon this: my objection to Mr. Beaufort's plan was partly based on the cost of it; I said there would be a very large increase in the cost of stationery, whereas Mr. Beaufort said there would be a very large reduction. The facts now given by the Stationery Office show that the cost of his form would be 11 *s.* 11 *d.* as against a cost of 7 *s.* 9½ *d.* for the present form of order and advice, which is an increase of 4 *s.* 1½ *d.* If we did away with the advice the cost of the present form would be 4 *s.* 5 *d.* per thousand only as against the 11 *s.* 11 *d.* for Mr. Beaufort's form.

Mr. JEFFERY, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *Jeffery.*

337. *Chairman.*] WE shall be glad to hear any objections, Mr. Jeffery, which you may have to Mr. Chetwynd's postal note plan?—My objection is just this: that although it may be very suitable as a circulating medium, it is unsuitable for transmission in unregistered letters, because we have a very great number of letters stolen every year—in fact many more than we know anything about. Last year we had 65,000 applications for missing letters, and we know that the applications are few in comparison with the number of letters lost.

338. Mr. *May.*] Did the 65,000 applications relate to letters containing money orders?—No; to missing letters of all kinds. Out of the 65,000 letters we found, on inquiry, about 19,000.

339. The 65,000 were out of 1,000,000,000 letters altogether?—It was one letter out of every 25,000 in circulation. It is certain that the public do not apply for the whole of the letters which are missing. We have now three or four cases under investigation where bundles of letters have been lost, and we have noticed that we have only had one or two complaints; we have lost two mail bags with 160 letters in each, and out of the whole number we have had only one or two complaints. We lost some Manchester bags estimated to contain about 600 letters, and we only had 14 or 15 complaints. People do not always apply for letters even when they contain property, and there are various reasons for this. Our men do not steal bankers' letters as a rule, although we have had complaints on that head; neither do they, as a rule, take letters which are for important mercantile houses, although we do get some complaints from them. They generally go to the working class population in the poorer neighbourhoods; and to such people the filling-up of a form of application is a matter of considerable trouble. Mr. Walliker can bear me out in this, that people come to the post offices and complain without our hearing a word about it at the Head Office.

Mr. *Walliker.*] Yes; and finding that to be frequently the case, I made application for some of the inquiry forms, in order that we might secure the necessary information and forward it to the secretary at once.

339*a*. Mr. *Jeffery.*] Now, coming to the question of the money orders lost last year, you will find that in a report which I furnished on this subject it is stated that the number of applications was 3,000, but since the report was written I have ascertained that, including Scotland and Ireland, and the applications made to the Money Order Office, of which we knew nothing, it was nearly 7,000, and I am afraid a greater number than this was stolen, because 10,000 orders were never presented or applied for at all.

340. Mr. *May.*] But many persons might not have known that orders had been sent to them?—Taking the number of cases applied for, it is one order out of 2,398 orders issued. We know that these were stolen because we have the evidence.

341. Mr. *Weldon.*] But if duplicates were issued no harm was done; how do you account for money orders being stolen and not being cashed?—It is true that out of the 7,000 cases only 120 orders were obtained by forged signatures, and in 40 cases we were successful in bringing the forgery home, either by legal or moral evidence. This leaves 70 or 80 cases unaccounted for, and in these cases the forgeries were committed either by the public or by servants of the Post Office.

342. Mr. *May.*] The public suffer more than the Post Office?—In all cases where we bring the case home to a Post Office servant we issue duplicates free, as well as in all other cases where we are satisfied that the orders have been lost in the post but not presented for payment.

343. Mr. *Earnshaw.*] Have you looked at the matter in this light, that the orders said to have been stolen may never have been stolen at all; business people may have received them, treated them as they chose, and then declared that they were never received. They may not have been stolen by Post Office people?—I do not say that the 120 forgeries were committed by Post Office servants. We only brought the offence legally home to two of our own officers, and 25 outside persons. In 13 cases there was a little doubt, and in 70 or 80 cases we had no clue.

344. Mr. *May.*] You state that the letters stolen belong chiefly to the poorer classes; how

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do you arrive at that?—The complaints which we get are largely from that class.

345. What is the mode of discovering the letters of the poorer classes?—They are very obvious when they are bulky with stamps, and coin is, of course, palpable. A man takes 20 letters on the chance of finding something of value in some of them.

346. In proportion to the number of letters, do they take more in London than elsewhere?—Wherever there is any confusion on account of the magnitude of the work. I was about to suggest that it might be desirable for the Committee to see the Circulation Department here when the mails are going out; it would then be seen how utterly impossible it is to have a check on an unregistered letter.

347. Mr. *Walliker.*] With regard to one letter in 25,000 being stolen, I should be glad to know whether that is the proportion of missing letters for which written applications are made?—That is what we have in black and white; there is no calculation or allowance in it for what we do not hear about.

348. Mr. *Weldon.*] Do you know whether cheques payable to order are ever stolen?—Yes; they are, very often.

349. Mr. *Weldon.*] You know that that takes place?—Yes; they sometimes change the cheques through publicans when they are crossed.

Mr. *May.*] Is that so?—I should say from our experience that the crossing is a great protection.

350. Mr. *Weldon.*] I was just going to make the same remark. Do you mean that crossed cheques are cashed through publicans?—It must, of course, be an open crossing, otherwise publicans would not take them.

351. Have you many cases of this kind?—Just at present there are more cases of that kind than we have had for some time.

352. What course is taken when a letter has been ascertained to be stolen?—We stop payment of the cheque; or get the bankers, at any rate, to exercise caution.

353. Mr. *Earnshaw.*] Have you tolerably good evidence that letters are not stolen by servants of the public?—We went into that question very closely, and the conclusion we arrived at was that some of them were, and that Post Office servants had some of them.

354. You see in large firms, and so on, there is often great irregularity as to the way in which they are treated after delivery; they are handed to a boy very often for distribution. If the robberies were effected by Post Office servants they would be more readily traced?—There is great difficulty in tracing them; last year we prosecuted or dismissed 149 persons.

355. Out of what number of servants?—We have no estimate of the number who actually deal with the letters; such an estimate could only be got by going to each office throughout the country for the number employed.

Mr. *Chetwynd.*] There are 42,000 people in the Post Office employ, 11,000 being in the telegraph service.

356. Mr. *Earnshaw.*] Were your prosecutions successful?—We had convictions in 63 cases, and in 86 cases the persons were dismissed, the evidence not being sufficient for us to obtain convictions.

357. Mr. *May.*] Have you found that the robberies have greatly increased since pillar letter boxes have been brought more into use?—The robberies are increasing every year.

358. *Chairman.*] But your operations are increasing?—Yes, but the robberies are increasing more in proportion than the letters. In the year 1870, according to the applications which we received, one letter in every 33,000 was lost; in 1871 it was one in every 31,000; in 1872 the statistics were not sufficiently complete to enable us to make a reliable calculation; in 1873, the number was brought down to one letter in every 26,000; in 1874 it was about the same: and last year the figures show that it was one in every 25,000.

358*a*. Mr. *Walliker.*] The increase in the number of applications may be due, to a certain extent, to the spread of education; many years ago the poor people could not write out their applications, but they can now?—There is an aversion to complaint on the part of poor people.

359. Mr. *May.*] Do you think that the robberies take place more from the letter boxes than from the receiving offices; it always appears to me that there is no sort of check?—There is no check as regards the number of letters; the man simply fills in the time he takes the bag, and a missing letter could not be traced.

360. Mr. *Walliker.*] Mr. Jeffery has stated that a great number of letters containing money orders are lost in course of transmission through the post, and that the orders are fraudulently signed; I should like to have his opinion as to the value of the advice?—My belief is that the advice is essential to security; the existence of the advice saved the 7,000 orders which were stolen but not presented last year. They could all have been forged but for the advice, whereas only 120 were forged as it was.

361. *Chairman.*] They would have been stolen and not traced?—Yes; I think these facts show that the advice is essential to security, and that the present system is really very secure.

362. Mr. *Weldon.*] I should like to ask a question as to whether the advice could be numbered so as to have no name except the name of the sender; I want to get rid of the name of the payee?—Then how would a postmaster know that he was paying the right person?

363. But a postmaster would know that by the person giving the right name of the sender?—But the person who stole the letter containing the order would probably know the name of the sender.

364. But he could not be certain that the writer of the letter was the sender of the order?—A good many would be presented under any circumstances. In my report I give three reasons why orders which are stolen are never presented, and the first reason is that, in consequence of the repeated admonitions which we have given, a good many letters enclosing money orders do not now contain the names of the senders; a second reason is that a good many of the letters are stolen in towns at which the orders are payable, and the thieves dare not present them because they are known; but the third and greatest reason why they are often not presented is that the orders are stolen at great distances from the offices at which they are payable, and cannot be presented on account of the expense of the journey.

365. If the name of the payee were abolished labour would be saved; do you think that if the orders

orders were advised by number, it would give rise to a greater number of frauds than are committed at present; a certain post office would have an advice to pay a certain number for such-and-such an amount, the sender's name being so-and-so? —If the order were payable to a certain person and another person signed it with the proper name, he would be able to get the money.

366. The question put by the postmaster would be, "Who sent this order?" and with the caution which you recommend as to the name of the remitter, a person who stole a letter could not give the information?—If you could get the public to withhold the names of the remitters, the plan would be perfect.

367. I want to ascertain whether there is any advantage in a postmaster entering the name of both the payee and the remitter when he advises the Chief Office?—It is, of course, an element of security; the person who presents an order must be correct as to the name both of the remitter and the payee.

Mr. *Hawkes*.] Considerable trouble would arise if we had not the names of the remitter and payee in the Money Order Office. About 900 references are made daily to the accounts, and without the names many of the references would have to be made to the issuing postmasters.

368. Mr. *Weldon*.] The system at present is to secure letters with gum; do you think that any great number of letters are opened and inspected and then closed again?—That is done, but not to any very great extent; we have perhaps 5,000 or 6,000 complaints every year of mere abstraction of contents. The present envelope is very unsafe.

369. Mr. *Walliker*.] Are the new envelopes which are being used, composed of paper and linen, safer or less safe than the ordinary envelopes?—Their very strength is their weakness, because if you put a paper-knife in the folds of the envelope it will lift it up without tearing, and may be closed again without showing traces of the violation. This can be done whenever linen comes to linen, or when linen comes to paper, but when paper comes to paper you cannot separate the parts without tearing and leaving the marks behind.

370. We shall be glad to have your views as to the safety of registered letters as a means of transmission?—Registered letters are not so safe now as they were. The system itself is perfect, because we have the signature of every person through whose hands a letter passes; but people get careless after a time. We are now whipping them up, and we are consequently getting better. At one time we had only about one registered letter lost in about 250,000, but the proportion is greater now, it is one in 68,000. There were about 4,250,000 registered letters sent last year

371. Mr. *Weldon*.] All your registered letters are now secured by a string; would it not be better to turn that into profit by selling covers to the public?—Yes; that is part of a new plan under consideration, but at present the envelope makers are asking so heavy a price for them that we do not think the public would buy them.

372. Mr. *Walliker*.] Would there be any reduction in the cost of registration to the public? —I do not know; at present the price is 4 *d*.; that is now generally the charge throughout the postal union. The question of insurance is under consideration; the German Post Office has proposed a system of insuring registered letters, and if the system be adopted throughout the postal union we must, perhaps, adopt it for inland letters.

373. *Chairman*.] But you insure letters now? —No, we register the letters, but we do not insure their contents.

374. Mr. *May*.] An insurance company will insure you?—Yes, but that is done to a very small extent.

375. *Chairman*.] Have you any more to say as to the safety of Mr. Chetwynd's postal notes as a means of transmitting money?—My impression is that they will be stolen and used. We have 7,000 persons complaining of the loss of money orders; in nearly every one of these cases we issued duplicate orders free of charge, but what would have been the result if we had given no compensation?

376. Mr. *Walliker*.] These circular notes will be much cheaper than the money orders, and if people take them it will be on the understanding that they are not so safe?—They are not like money orders; they are payable anywhere in the United Kingdom, and I think they would be stolen and fraudulently cashed.

377. *Chairman*.] But supposing the notes were localised?—Then you get at once one element of security.

378. Would that, Mr. Chetwynd, be fatal to your scheme?

Mr. *Chetwynd*.] Not at all. We propose to leave it to the remitter to make the note payable at any office he likes by crossing it to that office as a man now crosses a cheque to a certain bank; he may also make it payable to a certain person by filling in the name of that person.

379. But that is not making it payable at any place?—The note would be issued payable at any one of the 5,000 offices in the United Kingdom, but it would be left to the sender to cross it to a particular office.

380. Would not that prevent its circulating in the country?—The note would, if crossed, be payable immediately. The primary object of my scheme is to produce an article transmissible by post with a reasonable amount of security; it would not have the same security as the money order; that is obtained through more writing, and an additional document.

381. You propose notes for 2 *s*. 6 *d*., 5 *s*., 10 *s*., and 1 *l*.?—Yes.

382. Supposing I wished to send an order for 2 *s*. 11 *s*.?—No one would discover five postage stamps.

383. Mr. *Earnshaw*.] Mr. Jeffery's evidence goes to prove that even under the present money order system—which is, in some respects, perfect —robberies take place, and that they are not carried to any successful end because there is a difficulty in getting the orders cashed; if it became known that the letters contained documents payable at any office throughout the country, the robberies would increase tenfold?—They would increase largely.

384. *Chairman*.] But payment might be localized?

Mr. *Earnshaw*.] Then you would have the same trouble as now.

Mr. *Chetwynd*.] No; you would simply leave purchaser to fill in the name of the office if he liked.

Mr. *Jeffery*.] The fact that Mr. Chetwynd's scheme provides for no compensation when the

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orders are lost would lead to very great outcry amongst poor people; it is no good reasoning with the poorer classes, and telling them that they should not do this and that; they say you have had their money and you must give it them.

385. Mr. *Weldon.*] Supposing a man sends postage stamps?—We give them notice that they should not send them, and our argument is that we are not responsible, and that they have done wrong in tempting our servants.

386. Mr. *May.*] But the sending of postage stamps is exactly what Mr. Chetwynd's scheme encourages?

Mr. *Chetwynd.*] No; we cannot prevent postage stamps being used, but a person sends them at his own risk. It will be remembered that the public will still have the option of taking out money orders if they wish.

387. Mr. *Walliker.*] I shall be glad to know what you think the effect would be if the lowest commission for which a money order could be obtained were fixed at 2 *d.*?—I think they would be largely used then.

388. *Chairman.*] How would that operate, Mr. Chetwynd?

Mr. *Chetwynd.*] There would still be a loss on a very large number of orders. There is a loss of 2 *d.* on every 1 *d.* order issued, and a loss of 1 *d.* on every 2 *d.* order issued. The orders at a penny amount to more than 25 per cent. of the whole, and the orders at 2 *d.* amount to more than 24 per cent. of the whole.

389. *Chairman.*] You propose that no order should be issued for less than 3 *d.*?—Looking at the matter simply from a commercial point of view, I do not think that we should sell an article under the price which it costs us.

390. Mr. *Walliker.*] But we sell orders for more than 3 *d.*?—Yes; but we do not get enough of that business to balance it.

391. If the postal notes were limited to 10 *s.* would that affect the question of liability to loss?—I do not think that would affect it in any way.

392. *Chairman.*] Does the Post Office charge anything for cashing stamps?—The Post Office deducts 2½ per cent.

393. Mr. *Earnshaw.*] You do not buy detached stamps?—Not single stamps; it is prohibited to buy them singly.

394. Mr. *Walliker.*] Would it not be well if the persons selling stamps to postmasters were called upon to give their names and addresses and these were recorded. Part of the discount of 6 *d.* in the pound which is now deducted from the full value of stamps purchased would pay for this extra trouble?—If a person sold stamps and presented them to be cashed, he would give a wrong name and address.

395. Mr. *Weldon.*] Would it not be well to create a new postage stamp to be paid at a particular office?—That was proposed some time ago by Mr. Monsell. I had a talk with him about it some years ago, and I was requested to report upon the plan. I did so and reported against it. It would not work.

396. Let me ask you this. Suppose Mr. Chetwynd's scheme is in operation, and that you create a stamp of the kind proposed. The object I want to arrive at is the doing away with these odd written sums in the books of the Post Office. A person goes to a post office to get an order for 5 *s.* 3 *d.* He buys one of Mr. Chetwynd's postal notes for 5 *s.*, on which there would be a place provided for affixing these special stamps; all he would have to do is to buy a 3 *d.* stamp and affix it to the order. You immediately make the order one for 5 *s.* 3 *d.*?—That would simply do away with the transmitting loose stamps with the postal notes, and do away with a few of the odd broken amounts of pence in the books of the Post Office.

Mr. *Hawkes.*] The paying postmaster would have to make a double claim, that is, for notes and stamps.

397. Mr. *Earnshaw.*] It would not meet the objection of Mr. Jeffery as to the increased fraud arising from the orders being paid anywhere.

Mr. *Chetwynd.*] There was a proposal put before the Post Office some time ago by a Mr. Scott, formerly a clerk in the Edinburgh office, and his proposal was to paste stamps of various denominations on sheets of paper prepared for the purpose and sold by the Post Office. That scheme was gone into very fully, and there is a report from Mr. Scudamore which sums up its disadvantages. Mr. Scudamore's minute describes Mr. Scott's proposal, and shows that it was impracticable.

398. Mr. *Weldon.*] We will take your document, Mr. Chetwynd, one for 5 *s.*, what is to prevent there being a place designated for the stamp?—To make the order 5 *s.* 3 *d.* it would only be necessary to stick on a 3 *d.* stamp.

Mr. *Chetwynd.*] That was partly Mr. Scott's plan, for which he has taken out a patent.

Chairman.] I should like to have the minute about Mr. Scott's proposal read to us.

The following Minute was then read:—

"The Postmaster General,

"This proposal of Mr. Scott's for a post office money order system has been brought forward before, and its adoption negatived on the ground of several grave objections to it, but as he again presses the scheme on the attention of the Department, and as he has evidently bestowed much labour upon the preparation of an elaborate exposition of it, I deemed it but fair to accord to it a further and full consideration.

"I accordingly referred the proposal to the Controller of the Money Order Office for his report, which I now beg to submit.

"In this report Mr. Jackson has not stated all the objections to which the scheme is open, as he considers that those he has dwelt upon, viz., the impossibility of obtaining with the requisite degree of promptitude, information at the Chief Department of the amount of business transacted throughout the country, and of the balance of cash in the hands of postmasters, and the facility it would afford to attempts at deceit and fraud are alone fatal to its adoption.

"In these views I entirely concur. Perhaps it will place the matter more clearly before your Grace if I state that Mr. Scott's scheme may be summed up simply as an arrangement to supply postmasters with stamped money order paper in a manner similar to that which they are now supplied with postage stamps.

"Now we are fully aware of the imperfections of this arrangement, and how constantly postmasters who may be dishonestly inclined, falsify their stamp accounts to deceive the Department, by pretending that they have on hand a stock of stamps of which they have already disposed and used

used the money. It is only by constant and vigilant check on the part of the Receiver and Accountant General and Surveyors that attempts at fraud in this way are detected. It is therefore apparent that in this respect alone, and apart from all other objections, the Department would be placed in a much worse position than it now is, while the extended field of operation which the adoption of Mr. Scott's proposal would offer for these fraudulent practices would render almost any amount of check inoperative.

"Mr. Jackson has not entered upon Mr. Scott's calculations of expense for conducting the business under his proposal, but I think it right to point out that I consider his estimate altogether faulty, and based upon very insufficient data. For instance, on page 28, he assumes that a clerk could issue 300 orders in six hours. Perhaps he could, but his calculation in this respect would apply to very few offices indeed, as at the large majority of money order offices the daily issue of orders amounts to but a fraction of that number. The same objection applies to his estimate of orders paid, given on page 29. Again, to propose as remuneration for 200 orders issued the sum of 5 *s.*, and a like sum for 500 orders paid.

"Now the payment at present made to those sub-postmasters, who are allowed commission, and which is considered barely adequate for the labour and trouble which the duty imposes, is as follows:—

"For the first 500 orders in the year—issued 2 *l.* 15 *s.*; paid, 2 *l.* 5 *s.* (This is at the rate of 11 *s.* per 100 orders paid.)

"For the second 500 orders in the year—issued 2 *l.* 5 *s.*; paid, 1 *l.* 15 *s.*

"For every 1,000 transactions after the first 1,000—issued 4 *l.*; paid, 3 *l.*

"Your Grace will thus see at a glance how erroneous in this particular alone Mr. Scott's estimate of expense is, since the payment at present made, which is far from giving satisfaction, exceeds by such a large amount that which he proposes.

"I submit, therefore, that Mr. Scott may be informed that his scheme has again received full consideration, and that it is still deemed inexpedient to adopt it.

"4 December 1866. *F. I. S.*"

This recommendation was approved by the Duke of Montrose, then Postmaster General.

399. Mr. *May.*] Does the existing money order system, in your opinion, sufficiently protect the public and the Post Office?—Yes, it does.

400. Mr. *Earnshaw.*] I think we ought definitely to understand what Mr. Jeffery points out, that if you remit documents that can be easily cashed, robberies through the post will increase?—Yes, I think so.

401. Mr. *Weldon.*] Do you know whether many bank notes sent unregistered through the post are stolen?—Yes, a good many. Frequently 50 *l.* notes are sent, and we get many applications for 50 *l.* notes. The practice of sending valuables in letters has been condemned by every judge in the land. I have heard the present Recorder of London state he would never certify for a witness' expenses in a prosecution case when the witness is the person who sent the valuables through the post in an unregistered letter. Mr. *Jeffery.* 10 May 1876.

402. Mr. *Walliker.*] You could say to the person who lost a circular note, and asked for compensation, "Did you make it payable to a particular person at a particular office"?—Well, you see, you make the money order absolutely secure now in various ways. It can be made payable only after 10 days, through a banker, and so on; but people, it is true, do not always do that.

403. *Chairman.*] I must confess that localising notes under Mr. Chetwynd's scheme is a very great security?—It is an element of security against fraudulent negotiation. It gives no security against theft, and therefore if a note were stolen the remitter or payee would not get his money any the more.

404. Mr. *May.*] Do you think the present money order system is generally approved?—I do not know. Some people think it is clumsy, but it is certainly very secure. The public have no reason, I think, to complain.

405. Mr. *Weldon.*] Mr. Beaufort's plan is worse than that, because it proposes to issue orders payable everywhere, and written orders also, so that there is a danger of forgery and alteration of the amount. Mr. Chetwynd proposes to print the amount and to do away with the advice. If you introduced broken sums in writing you would have a large element of insecurity?—I think that Mr. Chetwynd's scheme secures the Post Office, but not the public.

Mr. *Weldon.*] The only advantage Mr. Beaufort can show is that of economy in stationery, and some little economy, which is doubtful, in labour. We are informed that there is no real saving, at any rate in the shape of money.

Chairman.] I think Mr. Beaufort has been working in the dark to a great extent, not knowing the course followed in the head money order office. How can a man legislate on America if he has not been there?

406. Mr. *May.*] Exchequer bills run thus: "Pay to———," with a note at foot, viz., *If this blank is not filled this bill will be paid to bearer.* It is suggested that this new document might be framed in the same way, "Pay to———," leaving also the name of the money order office to be filled up, and a note put on to the order itself stating that if these blanks are not filled up the document will be payable to bearer. Do you think that would be a safe form? The remitter could localise it by filling in the name of any person to whom and the post office at which he wished the amount to be paid?—I think all these things would be so many elements of security. My difficulty is with so many stolen documents. What are we to say to the public, there being no means of compensating them?

Mr. MILTON; Examined.

407. *Chairman.*] You have been asked to give evidence on the subject of missing letters?—Yes. Mr. *Milton.*

408. Have you any statement to make?—I shall be happy to answer any questions that may be put by the committee.

409. Mr. *Walliker.*] Will you give us your experience as to the facilities the employés of the

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Post Office have for obtaining a knowledge of the contents of letters, and of the inducements which lead them to steal letters?—They become in time experts in the feeling of letters, and they can tell very correctly whether letters contain bank notes or stamps.

410. Mr. *Weldon.*] Your office is a very large one. Have you any statistics of missing letters appertaining to your office?—Yes. 30 millions of letters pass through my office in a year. In 1873 there were 3,882 missing letters; in 1874, 3,696; and in 1875, 4,063.

411. Mr. *Weldon.*] Is there any increase in the number of letters passing through your office?—No; they have slightly gone down in consequence of alterations in circulation, &c. The number was 30 millions in 1873, and 29 millions in the other two years.

412. Mr. *May.*] How do you account for the large increase of missing letters in 1875?—I cannot account for it in any way.

413. Mr. *Walliker.*] You have told us how exceedingly clever these men get by practice in divining the contents of letters; do you think they can tell when a money order or cheque is enclosed?—I think they must be very clever to do so.

414. Where is the line to be drawn as to the quantity of stamps it is practically safe to send in a letter?—A single slip of stamps, say one shilling's worth, might possibly pass without a certainty of being detected, but two shillings' worth, I think, might be detected by the feel.

415. Mr. *Earnshaw.*] Mr. Jeffery tells us that letters are stolen wholesale, and that the men destroy those which do not contain anything?—I do not say that they are stolen wholesale, but the men take them in large numbers.

416. Mr. *Weldon.*] I suppose the figures you have given show the proportion of missing letters, and that the letters reported missing are those which come for distribution to your district?—They are those passing through my office either for delivery in the district or passing through to other offices.

417. Mr. *May.*] As a rule can you tell us to whom these letters belong, to the better classes or to the poor?—Mine is not a poor district by any means.

418. Mr. *Weldon.*] Have you many bank letters reported missing?—Banks seldom come into the lost letter question.

Mr. *Weldon.*] It would be curious to know with regard to the eastern district as to this matter.

Mr. *Jeffery.*] I can tell you. There were 700 cases against the western district office during the first three months of this year, and 543 against the eastern district office.

Mr. *Milton.*] Yes; but our numbers of letters are much in excess of those of the eastern district; my district comprises outer districts where there are poor neighbourhoods.

419. Mr. *May.*] Have you a large money order business in the western district?—Yes, very large.

420. Do you issue many orders for small sums, say below 2 *s.* 6 *d.*?—I should say we issue for rather higher sums than most offices. I am not prepared to say how many there are, but there are a large number of small orders both issued and paid.

421. Mr. *Weldon.*] Do you think there is any utility in issuing orders for 2 *s.* or 2 *s.* 6 *d.*?—I think not.

Mr. *Jeffery.*] I can enlighten you a little on that point. I had a thousand of these missing stamp letter cases analysed, and out of the 1,000 there were 14 only containing sums up to 1 *s.*; 86 up to 2 *s.*; 159 up to 3 *s.*; 136 up to 4 *s.*; 115 up to 5 *s.*; 348 from 5 *s.* to 10 *s.*; 110 from 10 *s.* to 15 *s.*; 22 from 15 *s.* to 20 *s.*; and 9 upwards of 1 *l.* That is the analysis of the contents of 1,000 stamp letters reported to be missing.

Mr. *Weldon.*] That shows that postage stamps under 1 *s.* escape very freely, and are not worth stealing.

Mr. *Jeffery.*] Yes.

Mr. *Weldon.*] Following that up, would it not be desirable to abolish post office orders under 2 *s.*?

Mr. *Jeffery.*] Could you charge any the more?

Mr. *Weldon.*] We are told that the loss upon post office orders is on these small orders. If order sunder 2 *s.* were abolished, that would lessen the number of the orders upon which there is a loss.

Mr. *Earnshaw.*] A gentleman gave evidence yesterday that the postmen can smell the stamps.

Mr. *Jeffery.*] Some years ago I made up about 20 letters of which five contained stamps and the rest did not. All were alike on the outside, and were rather bulky, and Mr. Tilley picked out the five containing stamps. I then scented the letters with eau de cologne, but he could not then discover the stamps. Sometimes the stamps have a smell and sometimes they have not.

421*a*. Mr. *Walliker.*] If the stamps are under 12 in number they generally escape?

Mr. *Jeffery.*] Clearly.

Mr. *Walliker.*] Would it be possible to send 8 *s.* 10 *d.* in this way; a postal note for 5 *s.*, three stamps at 1 *s.*, and five at 2 *d.*

Mr. *Jeffery.*] You must bear in mind that you do not get the public to transmit high-class stamps now; the penny stamp is the favourite.

Chairman.] You might transmit a small number of stamps without danger of discovery.

Mr. *Jeffery.*] I remember when the order was given to discontinue the purchase of postage stamps at post offices, there was so great an outcry that the order had to be rescinded. The newspapers got one shilling's worth of stamps for advertisements, and there were several hundreds of such remittances for each editor or proprietor. Their argument was that the 1 *s.* stamp letters did not go, that is, they were not generally stolen.

Mr. *Earnshaw.*] You could transmit the balance of a postal note up to 1 *s.* with security.

421*b*. Mr. *Weldon.*] I was going to say that the difficulty might be met by introducing a postal note for 7 *s.* 6 *d.* There is no reason why these notes should not be for 2 *s.* 6 *d.*, 5 *s.*, 7 *s.* 6 *d.*, 10 *s.*, and so on.

Mr. *Jeffery.*] I think you have misunderstood the tenor of my remarks on that matter. My view is that the 12 stamps are not stolen because they are undiscovered, but because they are not worth stealing. Directly the stamp remittances go up in value they begin to be stolen more frequently, because they are worth stealing.

Mr. *Walliker.*] If the higher denominations of stamps were used there would be fewer stamps in the letters. The men would not steal them in that case?

Mr. *Jeffery.*]

Mr. *Jeffery.*] Mr. Boucher will tell you that a man habitually delivering letters at a house knows very well what the letters contain.

Mr. *Chetwynd.*] Does not the smell of the stamps go off after a few weeks?

Mr. *Jeffery.*] I do not think there is much in that.

422. *Chairman.*] Now, Mr. Milton, you said people could not discover 12 stamps in a letter. Supposing I had to send a remittance of 8 *s.* 10 *d.*, and I took a postal note for 7 *s.* 6 *d.*, and putting that in a letter with eight 2 *d.* stamps, that would be about the same bulk and weight as an ordinary letter. Would that be secure?—I do not think that it would be readily discovered. I think I am right in saying that there are very few post office orders stolen, simply because there is a difficulty in getting the money.

423. Mr. *Walliker.*] If so small a quantity of stamps as 12 are put into a letter with two postal notes, like two cheques, and if a money order is practically safe from detection by the persons through whose hands it passes, do not both letters stand the same chance?—Yes, I think it is quite possible.

Mr. *Jeffery.*] There are 7,000 money order letters in a year that we know of stolen.

Mr. *Milton.*] I fancy, if it is a question of stealing circular notes, that the thing goes beyond that, for when circular notes become a means of transmitting money and supersede money orders, the question arises whether the men will not look out for these notes, because when they once get them they would be so much more easily cashed.

424. *Chairman.*] If they were localised?—That would be a greater security, but there would be none without it.

425. If made payable to order?—I think the being made payable to order is a mere nothing.

Chairman.] Well, I think it is a very good security myself.

Mr. *Earnshaw.*] But the question still remains, how is the Post Office to compensate persons who may lose these orders in the post?

Mr. *Weldon.*] The person to whom it would be made payable would be known in the town where it is to be paid. That would be the only safeguard.

Mr. *Milton.*] That might be so in some places, but not in London.

426. *Chairman.*] I am coming to the conclusion that Mr. Milton is more favourable to the postal note scheme than Mr. Jeffery?—I think the scheme will lead to more frequent attempts at theft; but I said also that the localisation would make it more secure.

Mr. *Weldon.*] The localisation will be of little use in London or in other large towns.

Mr. *Jeffery.*] We have little trouble with small towns; it is with large communities, and the point is that the localisation would, in many cases, prevent the negotiation of the notes, but it would not prevent their being stolen.

427. Mr. *Weldon.*] Mr. Milton seems to think that if the circular notes were supplemented by means of postage stamps there would not be any risk?—Yes, you might pack them very well and prevent the possibility of detection.

428. Mr. *Weldon.*] The Post Office authorities are very averse indeed to postage stamps going in letters?—They encouraged it at one time by legalising the purchase of them at post offices. After that they put a stop to it.

Mr. *Chetwynd.*] They tried to stop it, but they had to withdraw the prohibition.

Mr. *Jeffery.*] The Post Office is not more opposed to postage stamps than to any other article of value presenting a temptation. I am decidedly averse to sending postage stamps through the post, but not more so than to bank notes and the like.

Mr. *Weldon.*] You consider the danger in sending the proposed postal notes to be in the stamps enclosed to supplement the amount?

Mr. *Jeffery.*] No; my idea is that the letters are stolen to a large extent on speculation.

Mr. *Milton.*] The easy way in which these notes could be converted into money would no doubt induce more stealing.

Mr. *Jeffery.*] If it were only on the present scale we should not know what to say to the public. We should have no answer.

428*a*. Mr. *Weldon.*] You would have a complete answer, because you gave them an option either to pay more commission and get a post office order with the greater security, or to pay less commission for a postal note without that security. This option would be offered by printed regulations in the offices.

Mr. Walliker having gone to consult Mr. Boucher, the Controller of the Circulation Office, on his views, returned, and explained that he (Mr. Boucher) held the opinion that a letter containing a money order, or a few postage stamps, was practically safe. Mr. Walliker also informed the Committee that Mr. Boucher did not think he could give any evidence that it was not in the power of Messrs. Jeffery and Milton to give.

Mr. *Jeffery.*] I wish it to be understood that I do not adopt the opinion that a man does not steal a letter containing one shilling's worth of stamps, because he does not know what is in the letter, but because that amount of stamps is not worth stealing. The poor persons who get regular remittances often tell the letter-carriers what the letters contain, and even treat them for delivering the letters. The men get to know what that class of letters contain more than any other class of letters.

The Committee adjourned till Wednesday the 17th May, at 12 o'clock.

Wednesday, 17th May 1876.

10 May 1876.

PRESENT:

Mr. GEORGE MOORE, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. A. Earnshaw.
Mr. F. May.
Mr. A. C. Thomson.
Mr. S. Walliker.
Mr. J. W. Weldon.

Chairman.] I HAVE received the following letter from Mr. Jeffery. He says:—

"In reading over the minutes of evidence given by myself before the Committee last week, I think I failed to give full expression to my views relative to postal notes and money orders, and as a report prepared on the subject by me on the 17th March last was before the Committee, but not read, I beg to request that even now that report may be considered and printed with other documents in the appendix to the report of the Committee"

I do not think there is any objection to printing the report Mr. Jeffery refers to.

Mr. *Chetwynd.*] I may mention that I have replied to Mr. Jeffery's report, and my reply should also be printed, I think.

(*Mr. Jeffery's and Mr. Chetwynd's reports handed in.* See *Appendix, No.* 12.)

Chairman.] It will be well for us to have both the reports printed. I do not think there is any necessity for us to read the reports now, so long as we have them printed. It appears to me that when people get to know that postal notes cannot be traced with the same facility as money orders, they will be stolen to a much greater extent than the money orders. I have been thinking the matter over, and I have come to the conclusion that the old system is as perfect as any system can be. I think, whatever else we do, we must make that perfectly clear. I do not think we should expect a large margin of profit, seeing that the system is principally for the humbler classes. With regard to the business for to-day, I think we had better take into consideration Mr. Beaufort's second report, which has come to hand since our last meeting. (*The following report was then handed in and read.*)

Manchester,
THE SECRETARY, 11th May 1876.

AT the meeting of the Money Order Committee on Tuesday it was stated that the mode in which I proposed to make out the daily account of orders issued and paid under the plan which I had suggested, was not such as would meet the requirements of the Chief Office, and I replied that there could be no difficulty in altering the mode so as to satisfy these requirements.

The Chairman then requested me to furnish, for the meeting of the Committee on Friday, specimens of the altered forms, with an explanation of the way in which they would be used, and I now beg to do so; sending up also specimens of the forms now used.

The set of forms marked A. are those now used for issuing an order and bringing it to account; and the set marked B. are those which I propose to use for a similar purpose.

It will be seen that the forms B., which I propose to use for the daily account, are the same as those now used, the issued sheet being reduced so as to meet the requirements only of the new plan, and the paid sheets being exactly the same as those now in use.

The objections raised by Messrs. Chetwynd and Hawkes in regard to the working up of the account at the Chief Office are thus of course removed.

Mr. Chetwynd's objection as to the supposed increase of stationery involved in my plan must also obviously fall to the ground, as the forms B. contain 284 square inches of paper as compared with 370 inches in forms A. The only element of extra cost in the B. forms is that the money order itself should be printed on a somewhat better and thinner paper, as before described, in order to prevent erasures and alterations.

Mr. Walliker's objection that it would take longer to grant an order under my plan than it now takes, which, however, I did not admit, can no longer exist, as under this amended arrangement the requisition form will be simplified, and can be filled up more quckly, and it will be seen at a glance that the order can be prepared and handed to the public in a shorter time than that in which it could be possible to issue an order now.

The issuing clerk has now to place his carbonic paper between the order and the advice, then to remove it and write on the advice the names of the remitter and payee, and to write the name of the paying office on the order form; and he has to make sure that the office named in the requisition form is a money order office, and sometimes he has to ascertain the nearest money order office for the remitter's information.

Under my plan the only work he will have to do, *of the above*, will be to write the name of the person in whose favour the order is granted.

The entry of the amount is of course common to both forms, but practically the issuing of an order under the proposed plan will not occupy much longer than half the time now occupied; and further saving in clerical work will arise from there being no advice form to fold, fasten with gum, and address, not to mention the stamping and sorting of the same.

It may possibly be found that it will not be necessary to record the name of the person in whose favour the order is granted, and the work will then be still further reduced; but I think that it would not be wise to go so far at first.

The principle of my plan is no way affected by these alterations, nor will they stand in the way of the contemplated saving of 25 per cent. in time and labour, while it is plain that there must be a large saving in stationery arising from the reduction of some of the present forms, besides the entire cessation of a quantity of forms now required for daily use.

J. ST. L. BEAUFORT.

(*The sets of forms referred to as A. and B. are printed in Appendices* 13 *and* 14.)

I see that Mr. Beaufort still maintains that he can save 25 per cent.

Mr. *Walliker.*] Then I think it would be well for us to hear evidence as to the saving to be effected, and Mr. Adams is prepared with statistics relative to the probable saving in stationery.

Mr. A. J. ADAMS, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *J. Adams.*

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429. Mr. *Walliker.*] YOU are, Mr. Adams, a clerk in the office of the Receiver and Accountant General of the Post Office?—I am.

430. You are, amongst other things, the stationery clerk in that office?—I am.

431. You have also had considerable experience in the Money Order Office?—Yes; I was in the Money Order Office for two years.

432. You understand Mr. Beaufort's propositions?—I do.

433. Have you made inquiry at the Stationery Office as to the saving which could be effected in regard to stationery if his propositions were adopted?—I have made personal inquiry

434. Will you tell the Committee the effect as regards the cost of stationery under Mr. Beaufort's first plan and under his second plan?—If Mr. Beaufort's first scheme were adopted, the result, as compared with the present system, would be an increase in cost of 3,305 *l.* a year.

435. Practically Mr. Beaufort's first scheme save that part of it which refers to the abolition of the advice has been abandoned, but it may be as well to have the figures on record; and under the second plan what would be the effect?—Under Mr. Beaufort's second scheme there would be an annual saving of 2,844 *l.* in the cost of stationery as compared with the cost under the present system.

436. Mr. *Chetwynd.*] That assumes that we should not do away with the advice?—It is the present money order system with the advice as compared with Mr. Beaufort's second scheme without the advice; the saving in stationery would be 2,844 *l.* a year.

437. Mr. *Walliker.*] Mr. Beaufort says, in his report to the Secretary, of the 11th instant, "The "principle of my plan is in no way affected by "these alterations, nor will they stand in the "way of the contemplated saving of 25 per cent. "in time and labour, while it is plain that there "must be a large saving in stationery arising "from the reduction of some of the present "forms, besides the entire cessation of a quantity "of forms now required for daily use." Now, in making your calculations have you taken into account all the forms at present in use which Mr. Beaufort says would be discontinued?—Yes, I have a schedule here of the forms marked by Mr. Beaufort.

438. Have you tied Mr. Beaufort down to his own proposals, or have you given him the benefit of your own knowledge and the knowledge of other practical men?—With the assistance of the officers of the Stationery Office I have gone very carefully into the cost of the various forms proposed by Mr. Beaufort, and the statements which I have here have been prepared with a careful regard to the practical requirements of Mr. Beaufort's schemes.

439. Perhaps Mr. Chetwynd will kindly tell us what the total annual cost of the money order system is?

Mr. *Chetwynd.*] About 207,000 *l.* a year.

440. Perhaps, Mr. Hawkes, you will tell us, having seen Mr. Beaufort's second plan, what saving would be effected under it in your office?

Mr. *Hawkes.*] There would be no saving at all. There would be a saving of three messengers in the Chief Office, and about 500 *l.* a year in the contractor's office, but a large increase of force would be necessary to deal with outstanding orders and the correspondence with the public which would arise in various ways, and especially in consequence of their not being supplied with duplicate orders directly the originals were lost.

441. Will you tell us, Mr. Chetwynd, what saving you think can be effected in the provincial offices under Mr. Beaufort's second plan; you know that he proposes to keep journals?

Mr. *Chetwynd.*] We should be obliged to go back to the old system of keeping copies of the accounts, which was done away with in February last.

442. Do you think there would, practically, be any saving to the Department?—No; I do not think there would be any money saving to the Department.

443. There appears to be three heads under which a saving might be effected, viz., stationery, work at the Chief Office, and work in the provinces. The only saving which can be effected appears to be in respect of stationery, and that amounts to 2,844 *l.* The total cost of the money order system is 207,000 *l.*; can you tell us what per-centage of the whole the 2,844 *l.* is?—About 1⅓ per cent.

444. The saving is 1⅓ per cent. and not 25 per cent.?—Yes; about 1⅓ per cent.

444*a.* *Chairman.*] I do not think it is necessary for us to call Mr. Beaufort again. I think the whole question in respect to his plan turns upon the abolition or retention of the advice, and I should like to have an expression of opinion as to whether it is desirable to do away with the advice, because even if a saving could be effected by its abolition, I should still hold that there is something higher than a mere money saving to be looked at, and that is, the temptation to fraud which would follow on doing away with this safeguard. I think we ought to see how far we can take temptation out of the way, and I must confess that if the device be done away with, it appears to me that the system will be thrown into confusion, and there will be no means of tracing the stolen orders.

Mr. *May.*] Your remarks have reference to Mr. Beaufort's scheme?

Chairman.] Yes, to the proposed abolition of the advice.

444*b.* Mr. *Walliker.*] Amongst the papers will be found a report from Mr. Bradfield, of the Money Order Office, a very careful painstaking officer. He has brought forward a scheme for the abolition of the advice, through the use of a new and special form of money order which he has designed, and as he has given an immense amount of time and thought to the matter, I should like you to hear his report read.

Mr. *Earnshaw.*] I think we have made up our minds that if the money order system is continued the advice must be continued.

Mr. *Chairman.*] Mr. Bradfield is in favour of abolishing the advice.

Mr. *Walliker.*] Yes; I will, if you will allow me, read that part of his report which has especial reference to that. He says, "I propose that "money orders when issued should be marked

Mr. *J. Adams.*

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"with a large stamp showing the amount, in the "following manner:—

@ - - - - LESS than £. 7.

"and that each postmaster be supplied with a "set of amount stamps from 1 *l.* to 10 *l.* When an "order is issued, say for 6 *l.* 5 *s.* 6 *d.*, *after the* "*amount in figures and in words is inserted in the* "*money order as heretofore,* the order to be stamped "with the figure 7, as above, and the difference "between the actual amount and "the stamp "written in the space @, thus, fourteen / six,—

@ Fourteen / six LESS than £. 7.

"This being done, I contend that the successful "alteration of the order is impossible."

Chairman.] I really think it is not worth while to go into a scheme of that kind. What I wish to have is, an expression of opinion with regard to the advice.

Mr. *Walliker.*] Mr. Wight, the contractor at the Chief Money Order Office, who has been engaged in the issue and payment of money orders for many years, who, in fact, pays one-seventh of the whole of the orders issued in the kingdom, can give us an opinion on that point.

Mr. WIGHT, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *Wight.*

445. Mr. *Walliker.*] YOU are Mr. Wight, the Contractor for the money order work at the Chief Office?—Yes.

445*a.* You have been engaged in the duty of paying orders for a large number of years?—Yes; five years engaged in paying them personally, and five years in superintending their issue and payment.

446. What is the average number of orders paid at your office?—About 7,000 to 8,000 a day. (*See* Appendix, No. 9.)

447. What proportion is that to the whole payment of the country?—It is about one-seventh, not only of the orders issued in England, but of the orders issued in the colonies and abroad.

448. Do you think the advice of the money order operates as a safeguard?—Most certainly.

449. As a safeguard against fraud?—Most certainly; in many cases although we have been unable to stop the person, we have been able to prevent payment of an order owing to the existence of the advice. Recently we had a case of an order payable to Mr. Spurgeon, his initials are C. H., and the order was presented signed "Charles Haddon Spurgeon," the "Charles Haddon" being on one line, and the "Spurgeon" being written below. The order was not in correspondence with the advice, and having the advice I was enabled to refuse payment. I asked the woman who she got it from, and she said from a customer of hers, Mr. Spurgeon. She was a boot and shoemaker. I felt certain that the order was in wrong hands, but unfortunately it was the Queen's birthday, which was a holiday in the Chief Office though not in my office, and I had to content myself by taking the woman's name and address. I retained the order and told her to tell Mr. Spurgeon to come himself and sign it. We afterwards found the woman out, for, although she had not given her own name and address, she had given the address of a friend of hers, and in that way we traced her. She got four months' imprisonment. If we had not had the advice we could not have done this. We had another case, in which there was a slight difference in the signature of "Francis Goodlake," of the "Times." We refused payment, and the boy who presented the order got six months' imprisonment, and the letter carrier who incited him to do it died in prison, I believe.

450. Mr. *May.*] Are not these instances of intelligence and discrimination on the part of the payclerks rather than instances of the advantage of the advice; the circumstances of these cases excited suspicion?—Yes, but if we had not had the advices we should have simply seen that the amount of the order was correct, and then have paid it.

451. But, with or without advice, the paying clerk would always use care and discretion in cashing money orders?—Yes, but we should not have the advantage which we have now. For instance, if an order is stolen it is presented almost immediately, and if payment is refused in consequence of any irregularity, we find that, as a rule, it is never presented again. We know this because we write "W. N." (wrong name), or "R. N." (remitter's name) on the advice of an order which has been presented and refused, and we find in many cases where duplicates are asked for the advices have these letters on them. This shows that the original was presented by a person who had no right to it; that payment was refused owing to the name of the payer or remitter being incorrectly given, and that afterwards a duplicate was applied for by the proper person.

452. Mr. *Weldon.*] Why cannot you always retain the orders which differ from the advice, and give the public receipts for them?—I think the public would very strongly object to that, and it would also greatly complicate the work of paying the orders. We have to refuse many every day.

453. Mr. *Earnshaw.*] The 8,000 orders which you pay every day include bankers?—Yes, about 7,600 are paid through bankers.

454. Mr. *Weldon.*] Then you only pay 400 to the public?—Yes, about that; but sometimes it runs up to 600 or 800.

455. *Chairman.*] How long have you been in the department?—Fourteen years, during five years of which I have been contractor.

456. And you think that many successful frauds would be perpetrated if the advices were withdrawn?—Decidedly; I think the advice is most important. I do not think there would be any great saving in time in paying an order, if the advice were done away with, because more care would have to be exercised with regard to the date of issue, and it would also have to be seen that the form had not been tampered with in any way. At present, all the advices are sorted away alphabetically,

alphabetically, and it only takes a second or two to get each out and compare it with the order; it would take quite as long to see that the order had not been tampered with, and that the date was correct.

457. Mr. *Walliker.*] Supposing the advices were abolished, would you take your present contract for less than now?—My work would be simplified by the abolition of the advice, because part of my work consists of recalling the advices of orders from various offices when the orders have been paid through a banker. I have five men employed upon that work for eight hours a day. There would be perhaps a saving of 500 *l.* a year, but my office is exceptional, being the only office at which the advices are recalled.

458. Could you do with the same number of paying clerks?—They would have to be paid better, on account of the additional risk.

459. Would you want more men?—I do not think there would be any reduction in the force employed in paying orders, but there would be a saving at my office in "recalling advices." All orders paid into London banks are brought to the Chief Office, whether drawn on the Chief Office, London, or any other office in the United Kingdom. Two-thirds of the orders are drawn upon other offices, and in these cases we have to withdraw the advices from those offices.

Mr. *Chetwynd.*] Mr. Hawkes has put in two letters, which were sent round to the London bankers some years ago, explaining to them the mode in which it was proposed to conduct the money order business between them by the Chief Office. (*See* Appendices, Nos. 1 and 2.)

460. Mr. *Thomson.*] Postmasters in rendering their accounts to the Chief Office, give certain information under certain headings; could any of the information be dispensed with?—No; I think not.

461. "To whom payable;" have you any use for that column?—Frequently.

462. But is it very important?—Yes; I think so. I had a case this morning; an order was drawn upon London, and the advice had been sent to Lincoln, and owing to having the account, we were enabled to pay the order, although the advice was missing.

463. Would it not be sufficient if you had the remitter's name only?—No; because being without the advice, we could not then make payment.

464. You could have delayed payment until you got the advice from Lincoln?—That would be putting the public to great inconvenience.

465. But these are only occasional cases?—No; we pay a great number of orders from the account, and this information is absolutely necessary when we do so.

466. If you have the advice, you have the information?—Yes; but we want the account when we have no advice, or when the name in the advice is indistinctly written. I think the column headed "To whom payable" is very important. If the requisition forms were mislaid we should have no record at all as to whom the order was payable if that were done away with.

467. You could refer to the office where the order was drawn and where the advice might be?—The advice might not be there. We get them from all quarters; sometimes they are found in the covers of newspapers.

468. Mr. *Weldon.*] Supposing you fall back on the power which you have to refuse payment of an order unless you have the advice; at present you appear to have a double means of reference?—Yes; we have the advice and the account.

469. But an Act of Parliament gives you power to refuse payment if you have not the advice?—Yes, but it is to meet public convenience that we pay from the account. The account is also essential for the issue of duplicates.

Mr. *Hawkes.*] As I have already stated, we make as many as 900 references to the accounts daily.

470. Mr. *Weldon.*] Can you devise any more simple form of advice by which a saving might be effected?—No; I know of no more simple form than the present. The amount is of course stated twice, once in writing and once in figures; we might dispense with one of these, but we frequently find differences.

471. Mr. *Chetwynd.*] And then you refer to the account?—Yes.

472. Mr. *Walliker.*] Some members of the Committee, Mr. Hawkes, are desirous of inquiring more closely into the usefulness of the paid issue check. Perhaps you will kindly follow me whilst I read this paper, and say whether I correctly describe what the check is and what it does. "It is used as a complete check on the "correctness of the amounts charged to post-"masters for orders issued, and as a test of the "correctness of the amount credited to postmas-"ters for orders paid. The postmasters account "to London for the orders they issue, and the "casting of their accounts, are checked and "posted daily in the relative ledgers; when the "orders are paid, they are claimed by the pay-"ing postmasters, the amounts claimed are "checked by the orders, the castings are checked, "and the totals claimed and allowed are also "posted into the ledgers. A current, and so far "as it goes, satisfactory check, has up to this "point been placed on the issued and paid sides "of the postmasters' accounts. But the orders "paid may differ from the amounts accounted "for by the postmasters who issued them, or "they may not have been accounted for at all. "As soon as possible, therefore, after payment, "they are compared with the accounts in which "they appear as orders issued, and the relative "entries are ticked, to signify that they have been "paid. It is at this stage that they are termed "'paid issues.' In making this comparison many "errors are discovered, but it is found in practice, "that many hundreds, if not thousands a year, "escape detection, and for this reason, amongst "others, the amounts of these 'paid issues' are "subsequently entered in registers prepared "with printed numbers, &c., for the purpose. "In these registers, provision is made for "entering in different columns the payments "made during the current and during the fol-"lowing year, and the amounts of the out-"standing and void orders, and when all these "entries have been made, the registers are cast, "and the totals of the three columns are used to "prove beyond further question, the amounts "debited to postmasters in the office ledgers for "orders issued. Having fulfilled this important "function, they are then without any further ex-"penditure of labour, employed as a test on the "entire amount credited in the ledgers for orders "paid. The value of this test is exhibited in a "remarkable way by the result of the compari-"sons between the once quarterly, and now "yearly balances, made up respectively of issues

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"and paid issues, and issues and payments, by "which it appears that in 21 quarters out of 34, "the difference on the 8 or 9 millions of money "involved every quarter did not amount to "20 *l.* in any quarter, whilst the entire balance "of deficiency on the 11 years which ended on "the 31st December 1872, amounted only to "567 *l.* 19 *s.* 7 *d.* A great part of this deficiency "no doubt found its way into the void order book, "and is therefore practically, no deficiency at all. "This is on a turnover of 362,000,000 *l.* (reckon- "ing orders issued and orders paid), and the "result must be looked upon as eminently satis- "factory." You have followed me, Mr. Hawkes; have I correctly described the "paid issue" check?—Yes; there is the expense of preparing the balance sheets, which amounts to about 100 *l.* a-year, but that is a very small matter, and with the exception of that, I entirely concur.

472*a*. *Chairman.*] I should now like to have a discussion as to the commission to be charged for money orders?

Mr. *Walliker.*] The gain on foreign and colonial money orders is estimated at 4,286 *l.*, and the loss on the inland orders is 1,356 *l.*, leaving a net gain of 2,930 *l.* Now, if the 1 *d.* orders were raised to 2 *d.*, there would be an arrest of loss to the extent of 16,804 *l.*, which with the 2,930 *l.* leaves a margin, practically, of 20,000 *l.* This is without reckoning the void orders, which would give 5,000 *l.* more. Mr. Chetwynd hopes that the postal notes will reduce the number of cheap orders, and we should have a further arrest of loss in that way, so that we should have a very handsome margin to start with.

Mr. *Weldon.*] If you charge 2 *d.* for a money order, and 2 *d.* for a postal note, people will take the money order on account of its greater security?

Mr. *Walliker.*] The money order for 1 *l.* will cost 3 *d.*

Mr. *May.*] And the postal notes could be procured much more readily.

Chairman.] Well, Mr. Chetwynd, I thall be glad to hear what you have to say on this point?

Mr. *Chetwynd.*] These are all facts, so far as they go, but they leave us still in the position of people selling a large quantity of an article at less than it costs them.

473. Mr. *May.*] We must take the thick with the thin?—Yes, but the Treasury tell the Postmaster General that they are not satisfied that the remitters of large orders should pay for the small ones. In their letter of the 29th March last they say that they agree with his Lordship, "That the existing condition under which re- "mitters pay the loss incurred by the Department "on the smaller amounts is not satisfactory, and "they hope that the result of the inquiry they "propose will be the simplification of the system "and the reduction of cost, without withdrawing "any necessary precaution against loss either to "the Department or the public."

Mr. *Walliker.*] But we cannot have a universal rate without charging too high for the small sums, or too low for the high ones, and we cannot have a simpler system than we have at present. I have always understood that the present system was founded on a strong appeal from the public for gradually ascending rates.

Mr. *May.*] It is impossible for us to say why persons who can send their cheques should prefer to use the money order, but as they find it convenient to do so it is only reasonable that they should pay for the accommodation, and we have not heard that the commission on the larger orders has been complained of.

Chairman.] I think we have had sufficient evidence and discussion on all the points submitted to us for consideration, and perhaps it would now be best to have a sub-committee to draft a report to be submitted to the General Committee at as early a date as conveniently may be.

APPENDIX.

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APPENDIX, No. 1. (See page 3, Question 4.)

3rd May 1876.

PAPER handed in by MR. HAWKES describing the CONDITIONS upon which the SYSTEM of PAYING ORDERS to BANKERS at the CHIEF MONEY ORDER OFFICE in LONDON is carried out.

General Post Office, London,
GENTLEMEN, 1st September 1865.

WITH a view to facilitate the transaction of business between the London bankers and the financial branches of the General Post Office, it is proposed to substitute for the present system of payments by means of cheques and money, a system of transfers from the Postmaster-General's account at the Bank of England, to the accounts, at that establishment, of the bankers having charges upon the Post Office.

Under the present arrangement, the course of business between bankers and the Money Order Department of the Post Office is as follows:—

The bankers' clerks leave their money order charges at the chief office in Aldersgate Street, generally, between 9.45 and 10.45 every morning, and they call again at a later hour in the day to receive payment of the amount of the orders which, in the interval, have been examined and found to be correct. These payments are made partly by means of cheques and partly by money, the cheques being obtained from the Receiver and Accountant General's Office in advance of the examination of the order, and for an estimated amount, the object being, for the safety of the bankers, to pay as largely as is possible by means of cheques and to prevent the bankers' clerks being delayed when they make their second daily visit to the Money Order Office.

The present system renders it necessary for the bankers' clerks either to wait while their orders are under examination or to call a second time at the Money Order Office for each charge; and they are occasionally compelled to wait for payment on their second visit, partly because they have completed their round early, and partly because the pressure of business on the Money Order Office sometimes prevents the examination of all the orders of all the bankers being effected at the precise moment that it suits the respective clerks to call for them.

Under the proposed system of transfer, the bankers' clerks would simply have to leave their charges at the Money Order Office as early as possible, and not to call again. As soon as the orders shall have been examined, a certified list of the sum due to each banker for money orders will be sent to the Bank of England, and those sums will there be transferred from the Post Office account to the credit of the respective bankers.

It is believed that, if the charges are left at the Money Order Office by 10.15 a.m., the transfers at the Bank of England may be made by, or before, 2.30 p.m.

It is further proposed, whenever the amount of the charge disagrees with the amount of the examined orders, that the Controller of the Money Order Office shall notify the fact, by letter, to the banker, and that he shall return, on the same afternoon, in a letter, all orders which he cannot pay. In his letter he will state the amount of the charge, the amount of returned orders, or the amount of difference between the charge and the examined orders, and the amount transferred at the Bank of England; but where the charge is found to be correct, no communication will be made to the bankers as they will find the amounts of their charges upon the Post Office credited to them in their Bank of England pass books.

It is believed that in all cases where the charges are left by 10.15 a.m., the letter containing returned orders, and the statement just mentioned, can be delivered by post to the respective bankers by, or before, 3 o'clock p.m. on the day they are so left.

The advantages of this system to the bankers would, it is believed, be important:—

1st. It would not be necessary for their clerks to call more than once a day, or to wait long at the Money Order Office when they call.

2nd. It would relieve the bankers' clerks from the risk of loss, which they now incur, by carrying about with them the cheques and money which they receive from the Post Office.

3rd. The bankers would be relieved from making entries of, and collecting, the cheques now given to them by the Post Office, as the Post Office payments would be entered in their respective pass books at the Bank of England, and neither cheques nor money would pass.

The adoption of a similar system in regard to the payment of due bills, or Post Office warrants, presented by bankers' clerks at the Cashier's Branch of this Office, would secure similar beneficial results to those bankers who have business of that kind to transact with the Post Office.

Before taking any further steps in the matter, it is deemed necessary to ascertain the opinions of the London bankers upon the proposed scheme, and I have therefore to request that you will be good enough to consider the proposal, and inform me, at your earliest convenience, whether you concur in it, and if so, whether you will be prepared to adopt the system, should this Department decide upon carrying it into effect.

I am, &c.
GEO. CHETWYND,
Receiver and Accountant-General.

To Messrs.————Bankers, London.

APPENDIX, No. II. (See page 3, Question 4.)

May 3rd, 1876.

PAPER handed in by MR. HAWKES showing the MODE of TRANSACTING BUSINESS between the POST OFFICE and LONDON BANKERS.

General Post Office, London,
GENTLEMEN, 28th December 1865.

Referring to my letter of 1st September last, a copy of which I enclose, and to your reply to that letter, I have now the honour to inform you that in consequence of the almost unanimous concurrence of the London bankers, the Postmaster-General has authorised the adoption of the plan therein described; and the 8th January next has been fixed as the date upon which it is to be commenced.

As regards money orders presented at the chief office in Aldersgate Street, the Controller of that office will issue to each of the bankers' clerks a ticket, upon which the clerk is to state the number of orders left and the amount claimed.

If, on examination, the number and amount be found to agree with the records of the Money Order Office, and if there be no reason for delaying or refusing payment, a transfer of the amount claimed will be made from the Postmaster-General's account to the credit of your account at the Bank of England, by or before 2.30 p.m. on the day upon which the orders are presented at the Chief Money Order Office.

If the amount claimed should not be found accurate, or if there be any orders to be returned, a transfer of the proper amount will be made, and a statement, explaining the difference and enclosing the returned orders, will be forwarded to you by post in time to reach you by or before 3 o'clock p.m. on the day of presentation.

Should you desire to re-examine the orders, the Controller of the Money Order Office will cause them to be exhibited to one of your clerks at any time between 10 and 12 on the following morning, up to which latter hour they will be kept for that purpose, but after that hour the parcels must be broken up for other necessary official purposes.

As regards the presentation by your clerks of warrants issued by the Receiver and Accountant-General of the Post Office revenue upon the cashier of this Department, for payment of any of the various services performed for the Postmaster-General, and also as regards bills drawn upon the Post Office, and which have arrived at maturity, I beg to state that a course similar to that above described in respect to money orders will be followed, viz. :—

Warrants and due bills should be left at the cashier's office as soon after 10 a.m. as may be found practicable.

The cashier will give to the clerk a ticket for the number of documents, and state the amount claimed upon them.

If found correct, upon examination, a transfer will be made by or before 2.30 p.m. from the Postmaster-General's account, to the credit of your account at the Bank of England.

If the amount claimed be found incorrect, or if there be any warrants or bills to be returned, a transfer of the proper amount will be made at the Bank of England, and a statement, explaining the difference and enclosing the returned warrants or bills, will be sent by post in time to reach you by or before 3 o'clock p.m. on the day of presentation.

May I beg that you will be good enough to issue the necessary instructions for commencing these arrangements on the 8th January 1866.

I am, &c.,
GEO. CHETWYND,
Receiver and Accountant-General.

To Messrs.————————, Bankers, London.

APPENDIX, No. III. (See page 14.)

5th May 1876.

Handed in by MR. CHETWYND.

RETURN showing for 29,902 Paid Money Orders the Per-centage issued at each of the 12 Rates charged to the Public for Commission.

Date of Payment.	Under 10 *s.*	10 *s.* and under 1 *l.*	1 *l.* and under 2 *l.*	2 *l.* and under 3 *l.*	3 *l.* and under 4 *l.*	4 *l.* and under 5 *l.*	5 *l.* and under 6 *l.*	6 *l.* and under 7 *l.*	7 *l.* and under 8 *l.*	8 *l.* and under 9 *l.*	9 *l.* and under 10 *l.*	10 *l.*	Total
	1 *d.*	2 *d.*	3 *d.*	4 *d.*	5 *d.*	6 *d.*	7 *d.*	8 *d.*	9 *d.*	10 *d.*	11 *d.*	1 *s.*	
1874.													
August 20 - -	2,461	2,483	2,468	1,078	497	295	281	101	61	47	56	172	10,000
„ 21 - -	2,201	2,489	2,436	1,075	571	337	286	109	85	68	54	186	9,897
„ 22 - -	2,855	2,255	2,350	975	538	284	273	107	73	59	38	198	10,005
Total - - -	7,517	7,227	7,254	3,128	1,606	916	840	317	219	174	148	556	29,902
Per-centage -	25·1	24·1	24·2	10·4	5·3	3·	2·8	1·5	0·7	0·6	0·5	1·8	—

Money Order Office, May 1876.

APPENDIX, No. IV. (See page 17.)

5th May 1876.

Handed in by MR. CHETWYND.

POST OFFICE CIRCULAR NOTES.

For the Secretary.

The fact that every money order issued and paid in the United Kingdom costs the Post Office threepence, while a very large proportion of the inland money orders are issued at a charge of 1 *d.* and 2 *d.* per order, has led me to consider whether a simpler and cheaper scheme of transmitting small sums could not be invented, which, while it gave less trouble to the public and the postmasters would yield a small profit to the Department on each transaction. After much consideration I have prepared a plan which will, I think, fulfil these conditions, and relieve the Department from a state of things which is rapidly rendering the money order system unprofitable to the Government.

In my report of the 12th February last, which accompanied the statement of the transactions of the quarters ended 30th June 1872, and 30th June 1873, it was pointed out that the average amount of an inland money order and the average amount of commission were undergoing a small gradual falling off; and the statement for the years ended 31st March 1873 and 31st March 1874, shows that this downward movement is still going on. For instance, in the June quarter of 1872, the average amount of an inland money order was 1 *l.* 14 *s.* 8 *d.*, and in the June quarter of 1873, the average amount of an inland money order was 1 *l.* 14 *s.* 5½ *d.* In the years ended 31st March 1873, and 31st March 1874, the relative amounts were somewhat less, the average amount of an order in the former year being 1 *l.* 14 *s.* 3 *d.*, and in the latter year 1 *l.* 13 *s.* 8 *d.* The average rate of commission received on an inland money order in each of the periods above specified is set forth below :—

Quarter ended 30th June 1872 - -	3¼ *d.*
„ „ 30th June 1873 - -	3$\frac{7}{9}$ *d.*
Year ended 31st March 1873 - - -	3⅛ *d.*
„ „ 31st March 1874 - - -	3$\frac{1}{12}$ *d.*

On the assumption that the cost to the Department of each money order issued is 3 *d.*, there is a loss on every order on which a less amount than 3 *d.* is charged for com-

mission, and it is owing to the more rapid increase in the number of orders issued on which a commission of 1*d.* and 2*d.* only is received than in the number of orders of higher amount, that the average rate of commission has descended to a point very slightly in excess of the estimated cost. If the downward movement should continue long enough there would of course be a loss on the money order business, but this state of things does not seem likely to come about before the expiration of two or three years.

The cost of the money order system arises from the large amount of clerical work which is involved in issuing, recording, accounting for, and paying orders in the various post offices, and from the expense of checking and managing the accounts in the chief offices in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin. For every order issued there is an application form filled up by the remitter, containing the following particulars, viz., amount, place of payment, name of payee, and name and address of remitter. All these particulars are copied into the journal, and—with the exception of the remitter's address—into the account sent to the Chief Office, and the whole of them are copied into the advice sent to the paying office. Every order paid is entered in the local journal of paid orders, and also in the account of paid orders sent daily to the Chief Office. After the paid orders are checked against the accounts of the paying office in the Chief Office, they are sorted to their respective offices of origin, and into the numerical order of their issue, and each one is compared with the entry of its amount in the account of the issuing post office. After this an account is raised against each office, so as to prove the accuracy of the charge for orders issued, the paid orders and advices of unpaid orders being used for effecting this check. It is not to be wondered at that the average cost of a money order is as much as about 3*d.*, when all this work is done in respect of such orders.

My idea is to avoid not only the necessity for an advice of each order, but all detailed records whatever, and to use for this purpose a form which will require no writing on the part of a postmaster beyond his signature, and which will combine the simplicity of a postage stamp as the subject of an account with the advantages of a small bank post bill, a circular note, and a cheque issued by what may be called a Government bank, and payable at any one of 5,000 Government banks, throughout the United Kingdom, to the order of any person named by the purchaser of the note, in writing, on the back of it.

The form which I would propose to use, and which I have prepared for this purpose, is of the following pattern:—

(FRONT OF THE FORM.)

Class B. POST OFFICE CIRCULAR NOTE.—Price Five Shillings and One Penny.

Stamp of Issuing Post Office

No._____

ISSUED at the Post Office ABERGAVENNY.

To the Postmaster in charge of any Money Order Office in the United Kingdom.

PAY at any time within twelve calendar months from this date, but not afterwards, to the Person named in the Order written on the back of this Circular Note the sum of **Five Shillings,** that amount having this day been paid to me for the same on account of Her Majesty's Postmaster General.

Embossed Stamp for Commission

Five Shillings.

Postmaster.

Stamp of Paying Post Office Cancelling this Note.

The Remitter of this Circular Note must state in writing on the back of it the name of the person to whom he desires it to be paid, and sign his own name in the place there provided for it. The person to whom it is thus made payable must, before obtaining payment of it, sign his name in the place provided at the back of it for his signature. If this Note be crossed ———— & Co., payment will not be made except through a Bank.

N.B.—After once paying this Circular Note the Post Office will not be responsible for any loss whatever in connection with it.

(BACK OF THE FORM.)

ORDER to be signed by the Remitter of this Circular Note before forwarding it to the person to whom it is intended to be paid.

Pay to *_____ (*Insert name of the Payee.)

Signature of the Remitter of this Circular Note

Received Payment—

Signature of the Payee above named

NOTES.

I. If the signature of the Payee be not in agreement with the above order, payment will be refused.

II. Post Office Circular Notes not paid within 12 calendar months from the date of issue will become forfeited.

III. If this Circular Note be lost or destroyed no allowance will be made for it by the Post Office.

IV. The Postmaster who pays this Circular Note must not, under any circumstances, re-issue it. He must claim the Amount in his Daily Cash Account and forward it with that Account to the Chief Office.

This form, it will be observed, is in the nature of a cheque for 5*s.*, and purports to be issued by the postmaster of Abergavenny, who acknowledges having received the amount on behalf of the Postmaster-General, and is to be made payable at any money order office in the United Kingdom to the person to be named on the back of it by the purchaser. It is not to be paid after 12 months from its date, and payment is to be refused if the signature of the payee be not in agreement with the written order of the remitter of the note. If it be not paid within 12 calendar months it will become forfeited. If it be lost or destroyed no allowance will be made for it by the Post Office. If it be crossed "—— & Co.," payment of it will not be made except through a bank, and, after once paying it, the Post Office will not be responsible for any loss whatever in connection with it. When it is issued it must be stamped by the issuing postmaster, and when it is paid it must be stamped by the paying postmaster—this latter stamp cancelling it. The postmaster who pays it is forbidden to re issue it, and he is directed to claim the amount in his daily cash account and to forward it with that account to the Chief Office.

I propose that these circular notes should at first be issued in four classes at the following rates of commission:—

Class A for 2*s.* 6*d.*	at a charge of	½ *d.*
„ B „ 5*s.*	„	1 *d.*
„ C „ 10*s.*	„	1½ *d.*
„ D „ 20*s.*	„	2 *d.*

These classes may hereafter be increased or altered as experience may suggest.

I propose also that each form should bear an embossed stamp—to be affixed by the Inland Revenue Department. This stamp may either designate the charge for commission, or that charge combined with the value of the note. I propose that this stamp should be cancelled at the Chief Office when the note has been passed to the credit of the paying postmaster in his daily cash account. The adoption of this stamp will have the following amongst other advantages:—

1. It will afford the Exchequer and Audit Department precisely the same check upon the issue of these documents to the Post Office by the Inland Revenue Department as is now afforded in the case of postage stamps issued to the Post Office.
2. It will present a serious obstacle to the production of counterfeits.
3. It will, when cancelled at the Chief Office by being punched out of the form after payment, effectually mark the note so as to prevent its fraudulent reissue by any one having access to it in the Chief Office.

It will be observed that this circular note differs from a money order in the following points:—

1. It requires no application form from the public.
2. No advice is required to be sent to the paying office.
3. No entry of details in the postmaster's book is required.
4. No detailed account for the Chief Office is necessary.

All these things are required and are necessary under existing regulations in the case of a money order.

5. It is payable at any money order office or post office savings bank in the United Kingdon, while a money order is payable only at an office named in its advice.
6. It is payable without any advice, while a money order is not so payable.
7. It will be cheaper, in most cases, to the public than the money order system, as will be seen by the following examples:—

A Money Order		A Circular Note	
for 2*s.* 6*d.* costs	1 *d.*	for 2*s.* 6*d.* will cost	½ *d.*
„ 5*s.*	„ 1 *d.*	„ 5*s.*	„ 1 *d.*
„ 10*s.*	„ 2 *d.*	„ 10*s.*	„ 1½ *d.*
„ 20*s.*	„ 3 *d.*	„ 20*s.*	„ 2 *d.*

8. It may be purchased in books by the public, to be used at their own convenience without any further application at the Post Office, while money orders cannot be so purchased. In this case the purchaser practically opens an account at a Government bank, and the cheque book issued to him enables him to draw upon any of the 5,000 Government banks to the extent of the amount deposited by him, but to no larger amount.
9. This note will afford some of the advantages of a money order office to persons residing in places at which the probable business would not justify the Department in establishing a money order office.
10. It certainly has one disadvantage from which the money order is free, namely, that it is only proposed to be issued for fixed sums, while a money order may be issued for any amount of shillings and pence, but the fact must not be forgotten that the four proposed classes of circular notes are susceptible of combinations which, if aided by a few postage stamps, will make up any amount of shillings and pence required for any special purpose.

This scheme of circular notes may perhaps be regarded as affording facilities for fraud which are not afforded by the money order system, but this view is one which cannot I think, be successfully maintained. The letter containing a money order gives, in most cases, the name of the payee and the name and address of the remitter, and this information is sufficient to enable a dishonest person, who obtains possession of the letter, to obtain payment of the order. The proposed form of circular note certainly shows these particulars on its back and gives dishonest persons the information necessary for obtaining payment. This objection, however, may with equal force be made with regard to any cheque payable to order, but this does not appear to have any great restrictive influence upon the issue of cheques payable to order, which are extensively used for payments of all kinds throughout the United Kingdom. As the laws relating to forgery appear to be sufficient to keep down this description of crime in respect of cheques of large amount, it will no doubt suffice for these small circular notes.

It may be convenient now to describe the course of business which I would propose as between the Post Office, its agents, and the public, so far as these circular notes are concerned. I have already stated that the notes should be of four classes. These four classes should be distinguished by being printed on paper of different colours so as to facilitate sorting and other treatment of the documents. We have an example of the value of this practice in the case of the letter bills, as also in the case of the telegraph accounts, and in the case of the cash accounts.

The notes should be made up into books containing a certain number of forms.

They should be stamped at the Inland Revenue Department and issued to this Department precisely as postage stamps or Inland Revenue licenses are now issued to it.

They should be supplied to postmasters in the same manner and under regulations similar to those under which postage stamps are issued, and they should also be accounted for by postmasters in like manner. I will suppose a supply of 10 *l.* worth to have been sent yesterday to a postmaster. That postmaster should charge himself with the amount in his cash account of this day under the head of "Remittances from G.P.O. (c) Circular Notes." I will suppose that he has to-day sold 2 *l.* worth of the notes; at the close of the day he should have 8 *l.* worth unsold, and he should claim this amount as a part of his balance in hand as unissued circular notes. The effect of these two entries in his daily cash account would be to show an increase of 2 *l.* in his cash in hand. At the end of each day, or at any other specified period, the postmaster should be required to state on a small docket* (which will be necessary for another purpose to be described presently) the number and value of each class of unissued circular notes, and this information would afford the means of ascertaining the exact value of the issues at any time and also of checking the accuracy of the postmaster's accounts in a way that is not possible in the case of postage stamps, receipt stamps, saving bank deposits, or Inland Revenue licenses. In these last-named cases we cannot know the accuracy of the postmaster's statements until a surveying officer visits the office and counts the postage stamps, the receipt stamps, the savings bank books, and the licenses in hand, but in the case of the circular notes we shall be able to compare the numbers given in the docket with the notes of the same date (after they are paid), and we should thus be enabled to detect very promptly any inaccurate statement made by a postmaster in respect of the claim in his balance in regard to unissued notes.

The course of business with the public would be as follows:—A person requiring a circular note for 10*s.* would apply for one; the postmaster would stamp and sign the first one in his book containing that class of note, taking 10*s.* 1½ *d.* in money from the purchaser. This would not give rise to any entry whatever in his books any

* For pattern see next page.

more than if he had sold 10*s.* worth of postage stamps. If he issued only this one note, his notes in hand (and his balance) at the end of day should be one note short of his stock at the beginning of the day in the 10*s.* class, and his cash should be 10*s.* 1½*d.* in excess of his commencing balance.

The remitter of the note should state on the back of it the name of the person to whom he desires payment to be made, and sign his own name in the place provided for it on the form, and he should then enclose it in a letter to that person. On receipt of the letter, the payee should sign his name in the place provided for it on the back of the order, and then present it for payment at any of the 5,000 money order offices or post office savings banks that may be most convenient to him. The postmaster to whom it is presented should see that the signature of the payee is in agreement with the order of the remitter, and if so he should then pay the amount, stamping the note with his dated stamp in the place provided for the purpose, and thus cancelling the note. At the close of the day the postmaster should fill up a small docket, showing the number of circular notes of each class paid during the day; and he should claim in his daily cash account the total amount thus paid, and enclose the documents in that account.

The following is a specimen of the Docket referred to :—

POST OFICE CIRCULAR NOTES.

Stamp of Office.

DOCKET showing the Number and Value of Circular Notes Paid and also of those remaining unissued at the Post Office at **ABERGAVENNY** this day of 187 .

Number and Value of Circular Notes **PAID** and attached to this Docket.							Number and Value of Circular Notes remaining **UNISSUED** at the close of business this Day, including Commission.				
CLASS.				Amount Paid and Claimed in this Day's Cash Account.			CLASS.				Value as claimed in the Balance of this Day's Cash Account.		
A 2/6	**B** 5/	**C** 10/	**D** 20/	£.	*s.*	*d.*	**A** 2/6½	**B** 5/1	**C** 10/1½	**D** 20/2	£.	*s.*	*d.*
							First No....						
							Last No....						

of Notes in hand.

Clerk to Postmaster. *Postmaster.*

N.B.—To prevent errors the Entries in this Docket should be checked before it is transmitted to the Chief Office.

On the arrival of the account at the Chief Office, it should be the duty of the Cash Account Branch to see that the total value of paid notes stated on the docket agrees with the total amount claimed in the Cash Account as paid. The dockets and paid notes should then be sent to the Examining Branch where they should be checked against the entries in the docket, and if any error should be discovered it must at once be dealt with in conjunction with the Cash Account Branch. The paid notes should then be separated from the dockets and both should be sorted. The paid notes should be sorted to the name of the office of issue, and into the numerical order of each series, and then put away into lockers prepared for the purpose. The dockets when sorted into the alphabetical order of payment, should be entered in an abstract which would enable us to ascertain each day the amount paid. and it would also enable us at the close of the month to check the amount credited in the ledger to each postmaster in respect of these payments.

The only alterations necessary in the Daily Cash Account forms will be three, viz., an addition on the debit side for notes supplied, and two additions on the credit side, one for showing the value of notes paid, and the other for showing the value of unissued notes forming part of the balance in hand.

The following is a pattern of the Cash Account as proposed to meet this case :—

Abergavenny.

Dr. **Cr.**

CASH ACCOUNT of the Head Postmaster for the day of 187 .

RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	PAYMENTS.	AMOUNT.
Balance brought forward		Balance brought forward	
Balance of Errors (as per Voucher inclosed)		Balance of Errors (as per Voucher inclosed)	
Revenue Cash Collected		Revenue Credits	
Voted Services overcredited (as per inclosed Notice)		Voted Services, including Telegraphs	
Postage Stamps, Envelopes, Cards, and Wrappers received this day		Money Orders Paid	
Receipt Stamps received this day		Telegraph Credits	
Money Orders issued		**Savings Bank Warrants Paid**	
Commission		Government Annuity Warrants Paid	
Telegraph Receipts collected in cash		Government Life Insurance Warrants Paid	
Savings Bank Deposits		Circular Notes Paid	
Government Annuities		Remittances forwarded this day:—	
Government Life Insurance		I. To G.P.O.	
Remittances received this day:—		II. To other Offices	
I. From G.P.O.:—		Balance in hand	
(*a*.) Cash		viz.:—	
(*b*.) Licenses		I. Postage Stamps unsold	
(*c*.) Circular Notes, including Commission		II. Credit Stock of Postage Stamps supplied to Sub-Offices for which the Postmaster holds receipts	
II. From other Offices		III. Receipt Stamps unsold	
Balance due to Postmaster		IV. Credit Stock of Receipt Stamps supplied to Sub-Offices for which the Postmaster holds receipts	
Balance of Errors (to be inserted at G.P.O.)		V. Postage on undelivered Letters	
£.		VI. Postage Stamp Poundage paid to Sub-Postmasters, and Discount allowed by but not yet repaid to Postmaster	
		VII. Do. Receipt Stamps	
		(*a*) VIII. Inland Revenue Licenses unissued	
		IX. Circular Notes unissued, including Commission	
		(*b*) X. Cash	
		(*c*) XI. Vouchers of unclaimed Payments	
		Total	
		Balance of Errors (to be inserted at G.P.O.)	
		£.	

Totals examined by .....

Balances and Remittances Examined by .....

Posted in Ledger by .....

Stamp of Office.

(*a*) A return of these Licenses must be made on the back of this Account on the last day of each month.
(*b*) The amount entered as cash must consist of cash exclusively, and must be given in detail at the back of this account *daily*.
(*c*) All payments must be claimed on the date on which they are made, if possible. If Vouchers are held over for any reason, the amount must be entered above and the vouchers must be described and the reasons given for their detention at the back of this account.

In the postmasters' ledgers and their summaries, all that will be necessary will be the addition of two columns, viz., one on the debit side for notes supplied, and one on the credit side for notes paid.

At the close of each month the ledgers will show on the debit side the value of supplies, and on the credit side the value of payments made, and the difference will be the amount in hand and outstanding.

The total of the supplies will be checked by the supply ledger which will be kept in the Chief Examiner's Branch, and which will be made up from the sheets which will show the daily issues to postmasters by the Cashier's Branch, just as the supplies of stamps and licenses are now shown. The total of the payments will be checked by the abstract of payments made daily which will be prepared from the dockets above described. This is the plan adopted in the Savings Bank Department for ascertaining daily the totals of postmasters' transactions. The outstanding notes can be proved by means of lists, showing for each office the numbers of each class of note which will not be found in the pigeon-holes into which the paid notes are to be sorted in numerical order. Thus we shall have a very complete and prompt check upon the whole of this business without the labour and expense of detailed accounts either local or metropolitan.

Additional work in connexion with this business in the London Office will fall on the Cashier's Branch, the Chief Examiner's Branch, the Cash Account Branch, the Ledger Branch, and the Principal Book-keeping Branch. A new Examining Branch will also have to be established.

The Cashier's Branch must have the custody and issue of the notes to postmasters, just as it now has the custody and issue of postage stamps, receipt stamps, and Inland Revenue licenses. Probably one additional clerk and two messengers will suffice for this branch during the earlier working of the plan.

In the Chief Examiner's Branch one clerk will be required to check the stock and the issue of notes, and to keep the supply ledger.

In the Cash Account Branch two additional clerks will be required for the primary check.

In the Ledger Branch three clerks will be required.

In the Principal Book-keeping Branch, and in the Arrears Branch one clerk will probably suffice.

The Examining Branch will have to be an entirely new establishment. The work to be done in this branch will be of a somewhat simple character, consisting of—

1. Checking the paid notes with the dockets.
2. Sorting the notes to the offices of issue, and into their numerical order, and placing them in pigeon-holes provided for each class of note.
3. Sorting the dockets into the alphabetical order of the names of the offices from which they are received.
4. Entering them in abstracts.
5. Adding up these abstracts and preparing a daily statement of payments.
6. Checking periodically the numbers shown on the dockets as unissued on a certain day, with the numbers of the notes reported as issued on the day, so as to prove the accuracy or otherwise of the claim made by the postmaster in respect of unissued notes in the balance of his daily cash account.
7. Preparing lists of outstanding notes, to effect a proof on the issues and payments.

All this work can be performed by female clerks, and I think that this branch should consist entirely of such clerks. I can speak with some confidence on this point from my experience of the account work performed by female clerks in the Clearing House Branch of the Receiver and Accountant General's Office.

The cost of this additional force will be estimated presently.

The payment to postmasters may now be considered. At present the rate allowed for the sale of postage stamps is 1*l.* per cent., so that to earn 1*l.* a postmaster must sell—

48,000 halfpenny cards or stamps,
or 4,000 packets of cards,
or 24,000 penny stamps,
or 12,000 twopenny stamps,
or 4,000 sixpenny stamps,
or 2,000 shilling stamps.

Stamps are sold in such uncertain quantities to each purchaser that it is almost impossible to establish anything like an analogy between such sales and the issue of the proposed notes. I will, therefore, leave the above facts as they stand, and proceed to consider the value of the work of issuing and paying these notes as compared with the allowance made to sub-postmasters in respect of the issue and payment of money orders. The allowance for money order work may be roughly set down at 8*l.* per 1,000 issues and payments, or say 2*d.* per order. Last year we paid about 50,000*l.* for about 6,000,000 orders issued and paid at sub-offices. The work connected with the issue and payment of a circular note would certainly not amount to one-fifth of the work involved in the issue and payment of a money order, and therefore one fifth of the allowance made for money orders would suffice for the circular notes; but, as under the new plan, it is proposed to charge the public one ½*d.* each as commission on notes below 5*s.*, some modification of this rate becomes necessary. Instead, therefore, of giving a fixed rate of 32*s.* per 1,000, that is to say, 16*s.* per 1,000 for issues, and 16*s.* per 1,000 for payments, I would adopt two rates, viz., one for notes under 5*s.* each, and one for notes of 5*s.* and upwards. The rates should, I think, be 40*s.* per 1,000 issues and payments for notes of 5*s.* and upwards, and 20*s.* per 1,000 issues and payments for notes below 5*s.* The low charge of ½*d.* each for the notes below 5*s.* will not admit of so high a rate as 32*s.* per 1,000 being paid to postmasters, while the higher rates of 1*d.*, 1½*d.*, and 2*d.* per note to be charged for those of the value of 5*s.*, 10*s.*, and 20*s.* respectively, will allow of a higher rate than 32*s.* per 1,000 issues and payments. The following table will show the amount of commission on the issue and payment of 1,000 notes of each class, the amount proposed to be allowed to postmasters, and the amount left for Chief Office and other expenditure and for profit:—

Class.	Commission charged on 1,000 issues.	Payment to Postmasters for issuing and for paying 1,000 notes.	Amount left for Chief Office and other Expenditure and for Profit.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
A	2 1 8	1 0 0	1 1 8
B	4 3 4	2 0 0	2 3 4
C	6 5 0	2 0 0	4 5 0
D	8 6 8	2 0 0	6 6 8

These results will be noticed presently when I deal with the question of income and expenditure.

I propose now to show how far the four classes of notes which I have suggested will meet the requirements of persons remitting precisely the amounts of these notes, and to enable me to do this with some approximation to accuracy, I have carefully analysed the paid money orders of Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Hull, and Leicester, for three days in June last, and for three days in April 1873. The whole number of paid money orders thus analysed was 15,482. Of this number 6,425 consisted of orders of 1*l.* and under, and of these 2,264 were of the precise amounts of the proposed notes, viz.:—

59 at 2*s.* 6*d.*
417 at 5*s.*
836 at 10*s.*
952 at 20*s.*

2,264

If these proportions hold good throughout, it is clear that out of the 15½ million money orders per annum now being issued, about 2¼ million would be met by the use of the cheap classes of circular notes which I have proposed. I need not now stop to consider the large number of cases in which remitters will certainly combine notes of two or more classes and a few postage stamps to make up precise amounts not exactly met by any one of the notes, or cases in which one of the notes combined with a few postage stamps would meet many requirements. I will only recall the fact, that on all money orders under 1*l.* a loss is experienced, and that this plan will exchange that loss for a profit.

I will now proceed to estimate the income and expenditure, on the assumption that 2,264,000 of these notes are issued annually.

INCOME.

No.			£.
59,000 at 2*s.* 6*d.*,	yielding at ½*d.*	per note	123
417,000 at 5*s.*,	" 1*d.*	"	1,737
836,000 at 10*s.*,	" 1½*d.*	"	5,225
952,000 at 20*s.*,	" 2*d.*	"	7,933
	Total Income		£. 15,018

EXPENDITURE.

	£.	£.
Allowance to postmasters, viz.:—		
59,000 at 20 *s.* per 1,000	£. 59	
2,205,000 at 40 *s.* „	4,410	
		4,469
10 clerks in Account Department at 100 *l.*		1,000
2 messengers for „		100
Female staff for Examining Branch		1,600
2 boy messengers for „		40
Furniture		400
Stationery		1,000
Rent, taxes, gas, water, fuel, &c.		500
		9,109
10 per cent. for contingencies, &c.		911
Total expenditure		£. 10,020

It may, therefore, be estimated in round figures that the

Annual income will be about	£. 15,000
and the expenditure about	10,000
leaving a margin of about	£. 5,000

or one-third of the income upon an estimated business of about 2¼ million issues and about 2¼ million payments.

This quantity of business might be doubled without causing any addition to the 10 clerks required for the account branches, and the increase in the female staff would be below the proportion which that staff bears to the work stated in the above estimate, as experience will lead to a more rapid discharge of the duties than could be expected at the commencement of a new business.

The question of security to be given by the postmasters and the question of the reserves to be allowed to them must now be considered.

The plan of charging postmasters with the value of the notes supplied to them will, as a matter of course increase the balance of every postmaster, and in some cases, no doubt, it will be found necessary to increase the penalty of the postmaster's bonds; but as the increased cost would for 200 *l.* amount to only 15 *s.* a year, the postmasters will not find this a very severe infliction when they consider the liberal scale of remuneration proposed to be allowed to them for this new work.

As regards the reserves necessary to be kept to meet these notes, it will be borne in mind that postmasters already possess reserves sufficient to meet the payment of money orders of the four denominations embraced in the plan of the circular notes, and that no fresh funds will be necessary, at any rate in the early stages of this new business. In a few months we shall have ample means of seeing the progress of the circular notes and the effect they may have upon the money order system, and cases of a special nature can be readily picked out and dealt with as they arise.

I would suggest that on the introduction of the circular note system, one of two courses will be open to the Department with regard to the money order system:—

1. To leave the money order system as it now is, making no change in the rates of commission until some experience of the circular note plan shall have been obtained, or
2. To allow no money order to be issued at a lower charge than 3 *d.*, that being the estimated average cost of every inland money order.

The adoption of either of these courses will leave the entire money order system open to the public, and give them in addition to that system the further facilities affordrd by the circular note plan.

In conclusion I may point out that, in addition to giving great facilities to the public for transmitting small sums through the post office, these circular notes may also become a new and very extensive circulating medium, possessing as they will the advantage of a cash basis and Government security.

GEO. CHETWYND,
Receiver and Accountant General.

General Post Office,
28th October 1874.

APPENDIX, No. V. (See page 17, Question 116.)
5th May 1876.

Handed in by MR. CHETWYND.

FOR THE SECRETARY,

REFERRING to a conversation which I had a few days ago with Mr. Frederic Hill on the subject of measures calculated to reduce the cost of the Money Order Office, I mentioned a proposition which I intended to put forward with this important object in view, and I mentioned also that the main feature of the proposition was the abolition of all local records of the detailed particulars of each money order issued, and of each money order paid at those offices.

When we established the Post Office Savings Banks in 1861, it was determined that no such records should be kept by the postmasters so far as deposits and withdrawals are concerned, and our 13 years' experience has clearly shown that this decision was a sound one. In 1865, when the Department commenced the system of Government Insurances and Annuities, it was also deecermined, following the practice of the Savings Banks, that no detailed records of the receipts and payments should be kept by the postmasters, and our nine years' experience of this arrangement has been altogether satisfactory. When the Post Office Telegraph system was established in 1870, the same question was discussed as regards telegraph accounts, but as our knowledge of telegraph business was based on what the telegraph companies had done and not upon our own experience, it was decided that in the beginning at least we should adopt all that appeared to be necessary for safety in the system followed by the companies, leaving it open to the Department to reconsider the whole matter when our practical experience should be found sufficient to enable us to do so safely.

In the case of the Savings Banks we are now collecting annually more than 3,000,000 small sums amounting to upwards of 8,000,000 *l.*, and we repay annually more thsn 1,000,000 sums to depositors amounting to upwards of 6,500,000 *l.*

In the scheme of Government Insurances and Annuities the transactions are very much smaller in number and in amount than they are in the Savings Bank scheme; but they are still sufficiently numerous and involve a sufficiently large sum to enable us to form an opinion on the question of the necessity or otherwise of keeping records of details at every post office throughout the United Kingdom. At present we receive at various post offices about 14,000 sums per annum, amounting in the whole to about 9,000 *l.*, for Government Insurances, and we pay out about 3,000 *l.* per annum in about 80 sums on account of that service. For Government Annuities we receive about 117,000 *l.* in about 2,250 sums, and we pay to annuitants about 55,000 *l.* per annum in about 8,700 sums.

In carrying out the Savings Bank system and the Insurance and Annuity system we have never been inconvenienced by the absence of local records of the details, and very large savings have been effected through our not requiring them.

As regards the Telegraph system, which began early in 1870, when the companies left off with 6,000,000 forwarded messages per annum, it is now under consideration—when we have 20,000,000 forwarded messages—to abolish all the local records, and to rely, as we do in the case of the Savings Bank and the Insurance and Annuity business, on original documents. The saving in the case of the telegraphs is estimated at upwards of 18,000 *l.* a year.

The proposal which I have to make is that the journals of money orders issued and the journals of money orders paid, now kept at all money order offices, should be abolished as unnecessary. These journals are in fact duplicates or copies of the accounts sent daily by postmasters to their chief office, and they are only useful for the following purposes:—

1st. To enable postmasters to furnish a duplicate account should the original be lost.

2nd. To enable postmasters to furnish a second advice or a corrected advice should the original advice have miscarried or be found inaccurate.

3rd. To enable postmasters to answer inquiries respecting money orders issued or paid by them.

These requirements can all be met in other existing ways if the journals be abolished, as will be seen by the following suggestions:—

A. That the use of the existing application forms (pattern annexed) be made compulsory.

B. That the orders issued and the orders paid shall be entered as they are issued and as they are paid on the daily account sheet intended to be sent to the Chief Office.

C. That the application forms shall be numbered to agree with the orders as they are issued, and that they shall be filed, or carefully kept in numerical order, to facilitate reference should it be required.

D. That the advices of paid orders should not be sent up to the Chief Office with the relative orders, as should the accounts and advices be lost it will be impossible to supply a duplicate account of payments. The advices of all paid orders should be sent to the Chief Office on the day following that of payment.

Assuming that the proposal is adopted, the only suggestion to which any objection can be made is that which makes the use of the application form compulsory. Some hesitation may naturally be felt in requiring more to be done by the public than is now done, but I believe that a very large proportion of remitters of money orders use these forms, and that to make their use compulsory would not inflict any serious labour on the public. If, however, it should be deemed advisable not to compel the public to use these forms, there cannot be any well-grounded objection to making it compulsory on the issuing clerk of the money order office to fill up a form of this kind where the applicant refuses, or is unable, to do it himself.

Suggestion B. makes the original accounts available for the purposes of the Chief Office, and thus avoids the errors incident to any system of copying not mechanically performed.

Suggestions A. and C. will furnish a postmaster will all the necessary information for supplying second or corrected advices, and will enable him to furnish a duplicate of the debit side of any account that may be lost, while his cash book, if properly kept, will always enable him to check the total of such an account.

Suggestion D. provides the means of making up the credit side of a lost account.

The savings to be effected by these proposals may be divided into three heads, viz. :

1. Saving of books.
2. Saving of carriage.
3. Saving of labour.

From a return furnished by the Storekeeper the annual cost of books appears to be 616 *l.*, and the annual cost of carriage 110 *l.*

It is not easy to estimate the saving of labour so as to show the entire result in the form of money, because in many cases the saving will not take that direct form, but rather the indirect form of releasing clerks from this work and enabling them to discharge other duties which would necessitate increase of force. It may be roughly estimated that about one half of the money order work is done at present at offices paid by commission, and that the remainder is done at offices where the clerks are paid by salary. At the offices paid by commission about one third of the work will be abolished by the abolition of the journals, and it would be possible therefore *to reduce the rates of commission by one third.* There will probably be some few exceptional cases, but these need not now be considered, as they will not seriously affect the result.

The amount paid during the year ended 31st March 1874 for money order commission to sub-postmasters, &c. was 50,495 *l.* ; so that for the purpose of this rough estimate one third of that sum, or 16,831 *l.*, may be considered as a saving which will follow the abolition of the journals at such offices.

As regards the offices paid by salary, it may be roughly estimated that about two thirds of the money order work is done at offices supplied with copying presses, and as the journals there are simply press copies of the daily accounts, the only saving which can be reckoned here will be the saving of the books and the value of the copying presses should they be recalled and sold. The annual cost of the books is about 144 *l.*, and that value is included in the estimate quoted above which was furnished by the Storekeeper.

The copying presses number about 271, and taken at an average of 4 *l.* each (about half price) the value of the whole may be stated at 1,084 *l.*

Of the remaining one third of the money order work done at offices paid by salary, it may be reckoned that the saving of work by abolishing the journals would be at the same rate as that allowed for sub-offices in the above estimate. Taking this rate as the measure of the saving, the result would be about 5,600 *l.* a year

The total estimated annual saving would then stand thus :—

	£.
1. Saving of cost of books	616
2. Saving of cost of conveyance	110
3. Saving of labour at head offices using the copying press	—
4. Saving of labour at head offices not supplied with copying presses	5,600
5. Saving of labour at offices paid by commission	16,831
Total annual saving	£. 23,157

The saving in respect of sub-offices could be realised immediately. The saving in respect of head offices which do not use the copying press could not be realised to any great extent immediately. At these offices the duties proposed to be abolished form only a portion of the work of a clerk, and the saving in such cases will take the form of deferring the grant of additional force.

If, however, the measure be carried out simultaneously with the proposed abolition of local telegraph records, the joint abolition may enable the department in many instances to abolish a clerk or to defer filling a vacancy when, if the two measures were carried out at different times, the saving might have to be deferred.

19th October 1874. GEO. CHETWYND.

MR. CHETWYND,

THE particulars you require regarding the Money Order Journals, and copying press books supplied for money order purposes, are as follows:—

Description of Book.	Number issued per annum.	Cost per annum.
		£. s. d.
Journals of Orders issued and paid	950	161 5 2
Do. do. issued	1,574	187 16 0
Do. do. paid	924	123 9 4
Copying Press Books	400	144 0 2
Totals.	3,848	£. 616 10 8

A pattern sheet of each description of book above referred to is herewith, and the total cost for conveying the books in question by goods train to the provinces would be about 110 *l.*

JNO. FLETCHER,
2nd October 1874. Storekeeper.

The following INSTRUCTION to POSTMASTERS on this subject was issued in January 1876.

MONEY ORDERS.

The following changes will take place on and from 1st February 1876, viz. :—

With a view to simplify and reduce the work connected with the issue and payment of money orders the following changes will take place on and from the above named date.

The journals of orders issued and orders paid are to be discontinued, and the account sent to the Metropolitan Office alone is in future to be the sole complete record of these transactions. The intention in this case is to assimilate this part of the money order work to that of the savings bank accounts.

As a substitute for the journal of orders issued, postmasters must obtain a requisition form for every order, and on these forms the number of the order issued is to be entered, and an impression of the dated stamp affixed. In all cases the public who apply for orders should be asked to fill up the ordinary requisition form, but in case they decline to do, the issuing officer must fill one up.

The requisition forms of each day are to be carefully tied up and put away in proper numerical order, and they are to be used in all respects as the substitute for the journal of orders issued. All notes affecting the order or advice must be made on the back of the requisition form. As new requisition forms are printed, provision will be made in them for inserting the number of the order issued, and also for an impression of the dated stamp. In the case of foreign and colonial orders, the existing form of requisition is to be used as at present, but an ordinary form (No. 3—D.) is also to be filled up and put, in its proper numerical order, with the forms of the day.

The advices of orders paid are to be sent to the metropolitan offices on the day after the despatch of the account

in which credit is claimed for the payment of the respective orders, as in the event of the account and paid orders being lost the particulars of the paid orders can be obtained from the advices. These advices must bear the office stamp of the date of payment.

The manifold writing system is to be extended to all offices at which it is now in use for the preparation of the orders and advices, so that in several important particulars both these documents can be filled up at one and the same time.

As new supplies of money order and advice forms are printed they will be prepared so as to admit of the application of the manifold writing process.

At offices supplied with copying presses, the present system of taking press copies of the money order accounts is to be discontinued, and instructions as to the disposal of the presses will be issued hereafter.

JOHN TILLEY,
Secretary.

General Post Office,
January 1876.

APPENDIX, No. VI.

8th May 1876.

PAPER handed in by MR. CHETWYND.

ORDERS for SMALL AMOUNTS. (See page 23, Question 199.)

STATEMENT of the NUMBER of MONEY ORDERS PAID of various amounts from 1 *s.* to 2 *s.* 6 *d.* inclusive, at HULL, LEEDS, LEICESTER, LIVERPOOL, and MANCHESTER, for six days, viz., 1st, 2nd, and 3rd April 1873, and 1st, 2nd, and 3rd June 1874.

Hull.	Leeds.	Leicester.	Liverpool.	Manchester.	Total Number.*	Amount.
						s. *d.*
1	—	1	1	2	5	at 1 0
1	—	—	—	—	1	„ 1 1
1	—	—	—	—	1	„ 1 2
—	1	—	1	—	2	„ 1 3
—	3	1	—	1	5	„ 1 4
—	—	—	—	—	—	„ 1 5
1	1	—	2	2	6	„ 1 6
—	1	—	—	2	3	„ 1 7
—	—	—	—	1	1	„ 1 8
—	—	1	—	1	2	„ 1 9
—	—	—	—	1	1	„ 1 10
—	1	1	1	1	4	„ 1 11
6	12	6	7	8	39	„ 2 0
—	1	—	1	2	4	„ 2 1
—	—	—	2	2	4	„ 2 2
—	2	—	5	—	7	„ 2 3
—	—	—	1	1	2	„ 2 4
—	1	—	1	—	2	„ 2 5
15	8	4	8	24	59	„ 2 6
25	31	14	30	48	148*	—

* If these numbers be multiplied by 1,000 the result may be taken roughly as the estimated gross number of like cases throughout the United Kingdom.

GEO. CHETWYND,
Receiver and Accountant-General.

General Post Office, 8th May 1876.

APPENDIX, No. VII.

8th May 1876.

Handed in by MR. CHETWYND.

SUMMARY of RESERVES authorised to be held by POSTMASTERS, SUB-POSTMASTERS, &c. in the UNITED KINGDOM. (See page 23, Question 201.)

	England and Wales.		Scotland.		Ireland.		Total, United Kingdom.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£		£		£		£
Head postmasters	611	56,680	567	16,325	646	10,295	4,725	133,050
Sub-postmasters	2,901	49,740						
London letter receivers	576	28,455	—	—	—	—	576	28,455
	4,088	134,885	567	16,325	646	10,295	5,301	161,505

GEO. CHETWYND,
Receiver and Accountant-General.

General Post Office, May 1875.

RETURNS showing the RESERVES held by POSTMASTERS, &c. in the UNITED KINGDOM.

ENGLAND and WALES.

Head Postmasters.

Number of Postmasters.	Amount of Reserve.	Total Amount of Reserves.
	£.	£.
4	10	40
12	15	180
37	20	740
40	25	1,000
64	30	1,920
30	35	1,050
71	40	2,840
13	45	585
66	50	3,300
2	55	110
53	60	3,180
1	65	65
40	70	2,800
2	75	150
28	80	2,240
3	90	270
38	100	3,800
1	110	110
9	120	1,080
7	130	910
1	140	140
21	150	3,150
1	160	160
1	180	180
18	200	3,600
9	250	2,250
2	260	520
12	300	3,600
1	320	320
3	350	1,050
4	400	1,600
1	450	450
3	500	1,500
3	600	1,800
1	700	700
1	800	800
7	1,000	7,000
1	1,500	1,500
611	Totals	£.56,690

Sub-Postmasters.

Number of Sub-Postmasters.	Amount of Reserve.	Total Amount of Reserves.
	£.	£.
1,531	10	15,310
445	15	6,675
449	20	8,980
148	25	3,700
133	30	3,990
35	35	1,225
55	40	2,200
4	45	180
44	50	2,200
14	60	840
6	70	420
13	80	1,040
3	90	270
8	100	800
1	110	110
3	120	360
1	140	140
7	150	1,050
1	250	250
2,901	Totals	£. 49,740

London Letter Receivers.

Number of London Letter Receivers.	Amount of Reserve.	Total Amount of Reserves.
	£.	£.
113	15	1,695
55	20	1,100
50	25	1,250
62	30	1,860
29	35	1,015
58	40	2,320
14	45	630
43	50	2,150
3	55	165
34	60	2,040
1	65	65
17	70	1,190

London Letter Receivers—continued.

Number of London Letter Receivers.	Amount of Reserve.	Total Amount of Reserves.
	£.	£.
3	75	225
24	80	1,920
1	90	90
24	100	2,400
9	120	1,080
3	130	390
16	150	2,400
2	160	320
5	200	1,000
4	250	1,000
2	300	600
3	350	1,050
1	500	500
576	Totals	£. 28,455

SCOTLAND.

STATEMENT showing the Number of POSTMASTERS, SUB-POSTMASTERS, and RECEIVERS in SCOTLAND having authorised CASH RESERVES.

Number of Postmasters, &c.	Amount of Reserve.	Total Amount of Reserves.
	£.	£.
217	10	2,170
63	15	945
113	20	2,260
32	25	800
42	30	1,260
11	35	385
22	40	880
4	45	180
12	50	600
1	55	55
18	60	1,080
12	70	840
4	80	320
2	90	180
4	100	400
1	120	120
3	150	450
1	200	200
2	250	500
1	300	300
1	400	400
1	2,000	2,000
567	Totals	£. 16,325

JOHN MARRABLE,
General Post Office, Edinburgh, Accountant.
May 1876.

IRELAND.

A RETURN showing the Number of POSTMASTERS, SUB-POSTMASTERS, &c., to whom each Class of RESERVE is allowed for MONEY-ORDER purposes.

Number of Postmasters, &c.	Amount of Reserve.	Total Amount of Reserves.
	£.	£.
445	at 10	4,450
56	„ 15	840
65	„ 20	1,300
15	„ 25	375
27	„ 30	810
1	„ 35	35
11	„ 40	440
10	„ 50	500
3	„ 60	180
2	„ 70	140
1	„ 75	75
5	„ 80	400
3	„ 100	300
1	„ 200	200
1	„ 250	250
646 * (*a.*)	Totals	10,295 † (*b.*)

* (*a.*) In addition to the above, seven telegraph offices which are not money order offices furnish daily cash accounts to the Chief Offices.

† (*b.*) The above total would be increased by 1,525 *l.* in the summer seasons, during which the reserves at certain offices are largely increased.

(*c.*) NOTE.—Cash balance in hands of Controller, Chief Money Order Office, Dublin, not included in above return.

ROBT. LOVEROCK, Accountant.
G.P.O., Dublin, 5th May 1876.

APPENDIX, No. VIII.

8th May 1876.

Handed in by Mr. Chetwynd.

Statement showing the Total Number and Amount of Money Orders paid at certain Offices on Friday, the 5th May 1876, and the Number and Amount of such Orders which were paid through Bankers (see page 23, Question 204):—

	Total Orders Paid.		Orders paid through Bankers.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Chief Office (London) - - -	8,778	14,802 1 7	8,339	14,073 13 4
Manchester - - - - -	1,056	2,166 9 4	215	506 5 8
Liverpool - - - - -	1,019	2,466 2 11	73	115 15 2
Hull - - - - - -	393	935 17 0	13	20 7 1
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - -	326	589 10 1	108	225 11 5
Bristol - - - - - -	535	1,132 19 10	171	493 10 4
Leeds - - - - - -	500	948 7 4	95	253 2 9
Edinburgh - - - - -	594	1,060 18 6	380	657 0 7*
Glasgow - - - - - -	882	1,855 2 4	526	1,169 1 11
Dublin - - - - - -	1,181	1,550 9 8	731	983 7 5
Belfast - - - - - -	251	468 9 11	33	78 3 10
	15,515	27,977 8 6	10,684	18,575 19 6

* These are really the orders left on the previous day, Thursday. The bankers orders left on Friday were 603—1,175 *l.* 19 *s.* 9 *d.*

General Post Office, 8th May 1876.

APPENDIX, No. IX.

1875.

Statement showing the Number of Money Orders Paid at the Chief Office during the Year 1875; distinguishing those Paid to Bankers and to the Public (see page 23, Question 204.)

	Total Number.	Daily average Number.*
Orders Paid to Bankers - -	2,039,774	6,666
„ „ Public - - -	125,918	411
Totals - - -	2,165,692	7,077

* Taking 306 as the number of working days in the year.

1876.

Statement showing the Number of Money Orders Paid at the Chief Office, from 1st January 1876.

Paid to Bankers.

Month of	Total Number.	Daily average Number.
January - - - - -	223,740	8,605
February - - - - -	187,217	7,800
March - - - - -	188,686	6,983
April - - - - -	178,921	7,780
May (1st to 8th) - - -	54,270	7,753
Paid to Public.		
January - - - - -	11,829	455
February - - - - -	10,256	410
March - - - - -	11,669	432
April - - - - -	10,018	435
May (1st to 8th) - - -	2,893	413

Money Order Office, May 1876.

C. Hawkes, Controller.

APPENDIX, No. X.

FORMS SUBMITTED by MR. BEAUFORT with his first Plan (see page 23).

Form A.—Money Order.

201 **MANCHESTER.**

Pay to _____

or order, the sum of £ _____ s. _____ d. _____

Postmaster.

This Order may be made payable either to the Remitter or to any other person named by him, and the Remitter or the person to whom payable can endorse it in favour of any other person. The Order will be cashed at any Money Order Office in the United Kingdom, within two months of the date of issue, when signed below by the person to whom last made payable, after which the responsibility of the Department ceases.

Stamp of Issuing Office.

Received by _____

Stamp of Paying Office.

(ON THE BACK OF THE FORM.)

Pay to _____ *or Order.*

Holder's Signature. _____

(Each subsequent endorsement to order, by any holder, to be made as above.)

Caution.—This Order should not be received from any one except the person to whom last made payable.

The Commission to be paid on the issue of a single Order drawn on the United Kingdom is

Under 10 *s.* - - - **1 d.**
10 *s.* and under £. 1 - - **2 d.**
£. 1 „ „ £. 2 - - **3 d.**
And an additional 1 *d.* as each £. 1 is reached up to £. 10; beyond which no single Order can be issued.

Care should be taken not to lose this Order, as a Duplicate cannot be obtained until after two months from the date of issue. All applications on this subject are to be made to the Chief Money Order Office in London, Dublin, or Edinburgh, as the case may be. This Order will be forfeited if not cashed at a Money Order Office within two months of the date of issue.

FORM B.—PAGE OF ORDER BOOK.

Part 1. Counterfoil to be kept by the Postmaster as a permanent record.

Part 2. Slip to be sent to the Chief Office as the Daily Account of the Postmaster

Part 3. The Money Order.

Brought forward

REMITTER. 201

Name

Address

Amount of Order

Commission

Date Stamp.

Issuing Officer.

Brought forward

201 Manchester.

Remitter

Amount of Order

Commission

Date Stamp.

201 MANCHESTER.

Pay to

or order, the sum of £. s. d.

Postmaster

This Order may be made payable either to the Remitter or to any other person named by him, and the Remitter or the person to whom payable can endorse it in favour of any other person. The Order will be cashed at any Money Order Office in the United Kingdom, within two months of the date of issue, when signed below by the person to whom last made payable, after which the responsibility of the Department ceases.

Stamp of Issuing Office.

Stamp of Paying Office.

Received by

REMITTER. 202

Name

Address

Amount of Order

Commission

Date Stamp.

Issuing Officer.

202 Manchester.

Remitter

Amount of Order

Commission

Date Stamp.

202 MANCHESTER.

Pay to

or order, the sum of £. s. d.

Postmaster.

This Order may be made payable either to the Remitter or to any other person named by him, and the Remitter or the person to whom payable can endorse it in favour of any other person. The Order will be cashed at any Money Order Office in the United Kingdom, within two months of the date of issue, when signed below by the person to whom last made payable, after which the responsibility of the Department ceases.

Stamp of Issuing Office.

Stamp of Paying Office.

Received by

REMITTER. 203

Name

Address

Amount of Order

Commission

Date Stamp.

Issuing Officer.

203 Manchester.

Remitter

Amount of Order

Commission

Date Stamp.

203 MANCHESTER.

Pay to

or order, the sum of £. s. d.

Postmaster.

This Order may be made payable either to the Remitter or to any other person named by him, and the Remitter or the person to whom payable can endorse it in favour of any other person. The Order will be cashed at any Money Order Office in the United Kingdom, within two months of the date of issue, when signed below by the person to whom last made payable, after which the responsibility of the Department ceases.

Stamp of Issuing Office.

Stamp of Paying Office.

Received by

REMITTER. 204

Amount of Order

Commission

Date Stamp.

Issuing Officer.

204 Manchester.

Remitter

Amount of Order

Commission

Date Stamp.

204 MANCHESTER.

Pay to

or order, the sum of £. s. d.

Postmaster.

This Order may be made payable either to the Remitter or to any other person named by him, and the Remitter or the person to whom payable can endorse it in favour of any other person. The Order will be cashed at any Money Order Office in the United Kingdom, within two months of the date of issue, when signed below by the person to whom last made payable, after which the responsibility of the Department ceases.

Stamp of Issuing Office.

Stamp of Paying Office.

Received by

REMITTER. 205

Issuing Officer.

Carried forward

205 Manchester.

Remitter

Amount of Order

Commission

Date Stamp.

Carried forward

205 MANCHESTER.

Pay to

or order, the sum of £. s. d.

Postmaster.

This Order may be made payable either to the Remitter or to any other person named by him, and the Remitter or the person to whom payable can endorse it in favour of any other person. The Order will be cashed at any Money Order Office in the United Kingdom, within two months of the date of issue, when signed below by the person to whom last made payable, after which the responsibility of the Department ceases.

Stamp of Issuing Office.

Stamp of Paying Office.

Received by

NOTE.—The small dotted lines represent perforations.

N.B.—Form C, for Postal Orders, is printed on pink paper.

G.

No. 25—A.

No. of Forms, &c. applied for.*	List of Stores supplied to Postmasters, &c. by the Money Order Department.	Number in hand at date of application.†
	Order Forms	
†	Money Order Account Sheets (No. 1)	
	Envelopes for Colonial and Foreign Advices	
†	Letters for Missing Advices ..... No. 3—B.	
†	Notice to Chief Office of Non Receipt of Advice ..... No. 3—C.	
	Forms used by the Public in applying for a Money Order..... No. 3—D.	
†	Second Advices ..... No. 3—E.	
†	Corrected Advices ..... No. 3—E.E.	
	Money Order Inquiry Forms ..... No. 16—B.	
†	Forms used by the Public in applying for alteration of Name of Payee ..... No. 5—G.	
†	Forms used by the Public in applying for Duplicate Order..... No. 8—I.	
	Forms used by the Public in applying for Orders on Colonies and Foreign Countries..... No. 9—A.	
†	Forms used by the Public in applying for Transfer of an Order... No. 27—A.	
†	Forms used by the Public in applying for Repayment of an Order..... No. 27—B.	
†	Forms used by Postmaster in enclosing New Order to Public.... No. 27—I.	
†	Forms used in refusing request of Applicant..... No. 27—M.	
†	Forms used in requiring Applicant to forward Money Order .... No. 27—N.	
†	Forms used in requiring Applicant to furnish name of Payee or Remitter ..... No. 27—O.	
†	Forms used in requiring Applicant to sign Request or Receipt on Order ..... No. 27—P.	
	Book of Rules (reduced about two-thirds)...	
	List of Money Order Offices.	
†	Journal of Orders Issued	
	Journal of Orders Paid	
†	‡Journal of Orders Issued and Paid	
†	Forms for monthly return of Advices of Lapsed Orders ..... No. 19—D.	
	Postmaster's Applications for Money Order Stores..... No. 25—A.	
†	Lapsed Order Forms ..... No. 18—H.	
	Adhesive Labels for attaching to Orders on certain Foreign Countries.....	
§	Oiled Paper	
§	Drying Paper	
§	Copying Ink	
§	Semi-Carbonic Paper in Boxes	
§	Manifold Writing Pens.	

N.B.—This Requisition must be used only in applying for the above-mentioned Forms.

* The Number must be placed on the line immediately opposite the description of the particular Store required.

Post Office,_____

† The Number must be placed on the line immediately opposite the description of the particular Form applied for.

Date_____ 187 .

Sir,

I request that you will forward, for the use of this Office, the supply of Money Order Stores specified above.

The Controller,
Money Order Office,
London.

_____ *Postmaster.*

‡ These Journals are supplied only to Offices at which the issues and payments are nearly equal in number.
§ These articles are supplied only to Offices using a Copying Press or the Manifold Writing System.

Application for Stores (except Savings Bank) not enumerated above, must be made by letter addressed to the Storekeeper, General Post Office, London.

† These forms are proposed to be discontinued under Mr. Beaufort's plan.

H.

Manchester, the.....of.....187 .

	£	s.	d.
Money orders issued..... (As per counterfoils.)			
Commission on orders issued.....			
Total.....			

	£	s.	d.
Money orders paid..... (As per* vouchers enclosed.)			
Total.....			

* Here enter total number of orders cashed.

Other Forms referred to by Mr. Beaufort, but not printed separately.

C.—This form is explained in a marginal note on Form B.
D.—This is shown as part of Form F.
E.—This is shown as Part I. on Form B.

APPENDIX, No. XI. (See pages 28-30.)

8th May 1876.

Papers referred to in Mr. Walliker's Report.

1.—*Advices.*

The advice, with rare exceptions, secures payment to the proper person, as 35 years' experience proves.

It enables a postmaster to regulate his balance so that he may meet the demands of the public. All careful men do so use them, and the public constantly reap the advantage.

It gives confidence to a postmaster (especially at small offices) his responsibility being hedged in and limited to payment in accordance with the advice. A certain amount of discretion is allowed, but this might be extended to meet cases in which a postmaster is dealing with well-known people.

The difficulty of getting spurious advices into circulation is considerable and is a great bar to fraud, besides they localise the presentation, which is of itself a good check. There are several risks of detection besides the above, such as the discovery of duplications or wide disagreement in Nos. of true and false advices, both of which might happen to be drawn on the same office.

Mr. Beaufort says a thief can generally give full particulars as to name of remitter, sign correctly, &c.

We know that the thief is sometimes detected,—we do not know how often orders refused would have been fraudulently cashed but for the check supplied by the advice.

(We had a case not many months ago in which the thief was detected and punished.)

An advice, should be folded once, not twice. This would be quicker work, and the advice being larger would travel more safely through the post.

2.—*Postal Notes.*

Would be found very useful (amongst other things) for issue at country sub-offices where no money order business is transacted. The sub-postmasters could also cash and send circular notes to their head postmasters as remittances, receiving in return cash, stamps, or circular notes for issue.

Concession of this privilege might be limited to those offices for which some one or more of those seeking them would give an undertaking to secure the Crown from losses by default.

There is a greater difficulty in point of time with regard to the loss of circular notes than in the case of Mr. Beaufort's money orders, but then the public have in the former case alternative plans, and may have perfect safety if they pay the higher rate.

The embossed stamp on the note is a good check against forgery for so small a sum.

3.—*Commission on Orders.*

I agree with Mr. Prall that if we were to reduce the rates for the larger orders we should attract some new business, but one difficulty is the fixing a simple and equitable scale; whilst the main difficulty consists in the work of checking the account at the Chief Office. With the present simple system (barring the 1*d.* orders) there are, Mr. Prall says, 100 errors made every day. The correction of the increased number of errors which would result from a less simple scale, and the labour of checking at the Chief Office, would absorb a considerable portion of any new profit which might accrue. Besides, I doubt if we could decrease the rates for large amounts to an extent which would attract much new business. A man willing to pay 9*d.* will not hesitate much about another 3*d.*

The collection of commission by means of stamps has been discussed at various times during the past 20 years, but it would involve a great deal more trouble than the present plan. The issuing of an order would be slower, there would be more errors than now, the check at the Chief Office would be more expensive, and after all someone would have to construct an account showing the money order revenue.

4.—*Facilities.*

I see no objection to an alteration of the present order so as to admit of endorsement. The name of the remitter should in case of endorsement be written on the order.

Whatever risk there might be would be on the shoulders of the persons accommodated. Of course the office of payment could only be varied by transfer.

At page 3 of Mr. Beaufort's paper of the 5th December 1874, there is a marginal query, "What does this mean?"

Mr. Beaufort says that his order should be "paid once only." He means that when the postmaster has once cashed an order he must not re-issue it, but must claim it in his account for the day on which he pays it. But, is it not quite likely that a postmaster in trade would sometimes use these orders as cheap and ready means of making remittances?

Mr. Beaufort suggests that if a postmaster cannot cash an order, any tradesman or other person will do so; what is to prevent a postmaster, in his capacity as a tradesman, from cashing the order from his own till, having it properly endorsed to himself, and then, having re-endorsed it, remitting it in payment of a debt of his own?

Persons wanting money orders are sometimes in doubt as to name of payee, and give fictitious names. If there were no objection beyond what appears on the surface, then

in such cases the difficulty might be met by writing the words "to order" on the advice in lieu of payee's name, and the order would be paid to any signature at risk of sender. Special requisition form should be filled in such cases.

It is not the business of the Money Order Office to create a new circulating medium, but to provide for the safe and ready transmission of money from one town to another. Besides, by increasing the facilities for circulation you decrease your profits on transmission. It would be the large orders, which now pay well, which would circulate, benefiting the merchant; the lower and middle classes, for whom the Money Order Office was created, would reap but little benefit.

Mr. Beaufort says that if a postmaster had not cash to meet one of his orders, anybody would cash it. Yes, but only, as a rule, at a discount. Besides, the Crown would hardly like to find a shoemaker, for instance, meeting a bill which its agent was not able to pay. We should contrast unfavourably with the Cheque Bank in such a case.

Transfers, repayments, and alterations of name are often rendered necessary through default of the Department. Why might not either of these be arranged for a universal charge of 2*d.* as for postage?

If transfers and repayments were arranged on the original orders (which are now treated as paid, and new orders are issued), much delay and inconvenience would be avoided. The requests for transfer or repayment could be pinned to the original orders as the authorities.

5.—*Forfeited Orders.*

Under Mr. Beaufort's plan, orders would become forfeited after two months (I presume this means two months from date to date), and a postmaster would have to take care that he did not pay a forfeited order.

It is simply impossible for a man to tell the precise date of an order, in thousands of cases. If the letters of the month could be taken, then the chance would be greatly improved, but to decide a date by the figures of a stamp impression is often impossible.

What then would occur? A postmaster, knowing that after two months, duplicates of lost orders may be demanded, would also know that if he paid a forfeited order it would be disallowed; under such circumstances, he would naturally refuse to cash all doubtfully stamped orders in which the letters of the month did not guide him.

This seems to me to be a fatal blot, and that it is at any rate a serious objection may be gathered from the following statistics obtained from advices in my own office:—

The number of advices on hand on Dec. 13 was 1,077:—

Of these, 25 had been issued 61 days and upwards. Deduct from these 20 per cent. for advices improperly detained or addressed, and we have left, say 20 per 1,000, or 2 per cent. of the entire issue now held beyond 61 days (Mr. Beaufort's limit).

It seems fair, therefore, to assume that the adoption of the proposed limit would disturb the convenience of the holders of upwards of 318,000 orders per annum; and this number may also be taken as, in some sense, a measure of the responsibility which would be placed on the shoulders of postmasters in respect to the possible payment of forfeited orders.

No wonder that the Controller of the Money Order Office deprecates the introduction of these forfeited orders. The confusion and difficulty they would create in his office cannot even be estimated.

6.—*Fraud.*

A clerk at head quarters investing 20*l.* in two 10*l.* orders could, if he destroyed them when paid, ask for duplicates and get the money over again, and if he only worked one order a month could make an income of 120*l.* a year. Now, the absence of the advice would cause search to be made, and the order would probably be traced, payment being localised.

Mr. Beaufort, at page 14 of Mr. Prall's Report of September 9th, makes light of "paternal protection of people "from swindlers;" but surely that is one of the functions of a Government Department, and it is not right to do or permit evil that good may come.

We must, as it appears to me, be content to work within the narrower circle which does not wittingly embrace the evil.

7.—*General.*

It would appear somewhat incongruous if the Treasury, which will not allow 6*d.* to be passed if not properly vouched, should permit one of its Money Order agents to pay any amount of money on trust.

The advice is a trustworthy authority for payment, and has done good service for 35 years.

I remember, many years ago, a man, of some position in the Money Order service at the time, deliberately propounding the theory that because all the errors we found resulted in the debits nearly balancing the credits, it was therefore folly to spend money in finding the errors out.

I need hardly say that his views were not favourably received.

8.—*Lost Orders.*

The suffering entailed on a poor man who, having lost his order, would have to wait nearly two months for his money, cannot be contemplated with indifference. The poor complain heavily of the delay under the present system.

Orders are often lost through the carelessness or dishonesty of lodging-house keepers, and not infrequently in their passage through the post.

In the latter case the Department would do the loser a double wrong, and he would refuse to be comforted by the assurance that he was suffering for the good of others. In the former case it is to be feared that orders which now would be either destroyed altogether, or which might eventually find their way into the hands of the payees, would be taken away and cashed in some other town. Localising payment and demanding particulars, as is always done with strangers and doubtful people, frequently prevent even the attempt to commit a fraud. A thief is shy, as my experience has proved, of making a personal appearance at a local office.

9.—*Present Form of Money Order.*

If not altered so as to permit of endorsement (see *Facilities*), the form should at least be so altered as to prevent the frequent errors and inconvenience to illiterate people, which arise through there being two spaces for signatures on the face of the order. These spaces, or rather the bottom one, is a fruitful source of error and annoyance. People instead of signing in the "receipt" space sign the request for transfer, and have to trudge many a mile, and often wait many days, before they can again present the order.

(*See* suggestion at the end of *Facilities*, as to transfer and repayment.)

10.—*Requisition Forms.*

Mr. Prall, judging from the clear and correct manner in which requisitions for foreign orders are filled up, thinks that requisition forms generally might be used as advices.

But as such forms are, in Hull at any rate, nearly all made out at a special office, known to nearly every foreigner coming into or resident in Hull, they are not criteria as to requisition forms in general.

If a larger form were provided,* I have no doubt it would be more freely used, and be filled up much better than at present.

11.—*Reserves.*

Reserves are important at small offices, especially where work is carefully and conscientiously done.

To meet Mr. Beaufort's "universal orders," reserves would have to be increased rather than otherwise, Mr. Prall thinks, by 100,000*l.* Take the town of Hull, for example; the orders paid in the town are chiefly drawn on "Hull," but they might, under Mr. Beaufort's plan, be presented at any of the receiving houses of the town, and the reserves at those offices, averaging from 15*l.* to 20*l.*, would of necessity have to be increased.

My reserve, however, would certainly not undergo a proportionate reduction, as large numbers of orders might be presented "any day," and there must be cash to meet them.

The risk of increasing reserves of ready money at small offices is far greater than in placing circular notes on credit in their hands.

Applications for funds by telegraph are always to be deprecated even in the case of large offices. Twenty-four hours must elapse before cash can be obtained, and when obtained, as Mr. Prall has pointed out, the money, under Mr. Beaufort's scheme, may have been obtained elsewhere, for the orders which had been presented, and to pay which the money had been asked for.

12.—*Swiss Money Orders.*

It appears from the statistics given in the Blue Book that the amount of money paid through the agency of the Post and Telegraph Offices was equal to about 30*s.* per person per annum, *i.e.* on the whole population of 2,700,000.

In the United Kingdom the amount only reached about 16*s.* 6*d.*

* This has since been done.

But no doubt very large sums are paid in Switzerland by telegraph. The number of money orders should have been given.

Mr. Ffoulke's suggestions—

To deliver money at the door of payees would be impossible in England without serious risk and a large increase of staff all over the country.

To send notification to a payee, as suggested by Mr. Ffoulkes, is unnecessary, as he is advised by his correspondent.

Fuller details as to the manner in which the work is done would be interesting, and might prove useful.

APPENDIX, No. XII. (See page 50.)

Mr. Jeffery's Report on the Postal Note Scheme, and Mr. Chetwynd's Reply thereto.

The Secretary,

1. As directed by you, I now beg to submit a report on the proposed postal note.

2. Nearly five years ago the Postmaster General (then Mr. Monsell) proposed a postal remittance stamp, and just afterwards Mr. Frederic Hill submitted a scheme for a postal note, which in most respects was similar to that proposed in these papers.

3. I was requested at the time to minutely examine each scheme in all its features and bearings and candidly to report on the same. This I did, and if I had to do the same again I should modify those reports but very little indeed.

4. I enclose a copy of Mr. F. Hill's plan together with copies of my reports.

5. In perusing these papers I have been struck with the ease with which the moral objections to the scheme proposed in consequence of the temptations which it will create and the thefts which it will lead to, have been disposed of. Messrs. Godby and Rich just hint there may be difficulties of that kind, but Mr. Beaufort alone seems to have approached the subject with anything like a true perception of the dangers on that head.

6. Of all the persons, however, whose opinions are recorded on the subject, so far as they appear in these papers, it may be safely affirmed that not one knows or can be aware of the extent and peculiar character of letter stealing in the Post Office, and although the bearing of that matter on this proposal is all important, it appears to have met with very little consideration.

7. During the past year more than 60,000 applications have been made for missing letters, most of which contained property and much of that in the form of remittances in some shape or another.

8. In about 20,000 cases the inquiry and search made for these letters proved successful, leaving, however, more than 40,000 letters not accounted for.*

9. If this were all it would be a very serious matter, but the confidential information which the officers of the Missing Letter Branch obtain in the course of their experience has long convinced those officers that not one-half of the letters lost are ever applied for, especially letters of certain kinds.

10. It is unnecessary here to enter into all the details and proofs which would confirm this statement, but, if desirable, such evidence could be adduced.

11. This condition of things exists, too, notwithstanding that detections have been constantly increasing in number; thus showing, I think, in this case at least, that the repression of crime is much more difficult than the prevention of it.

12. It is also unnecessary for the purpose now in view to discuss all the causes which combine to produce this unhappy state of things; it may suffice to remark that one of the principal, if not the chief cause, is the enormous extent to which the public send remittances through the post in unregistered letters; and the question is a pertinent one, is it expedient or right to promote the growth of a practice which produces such baneful results, and which has been more or less condemned by almost every judge in the land?

13. Remittances by post are made by one of the following methods:—

1st. By money orders; and in case of failure of the letters containing them, complaint is almost invariably made.†

2nd. By cheque, draft, or some similar document; and if the letters enclosing such are missing, applications are generally made for them.

3rd. By bank notes; and when the letters in which they are sent fail, inquiry does not always follow.

4th. By coins; and when the letters which contain these are lost, inquiry is only made in about half the cases.

5th. By postage stamps; and those, when lost, are only applied for in half the instances.

14. When Mr. Monsell's plan of the remittance stamp was under consideration, it was ascertained that during the previous year rather more than 2,000 letters containing money orders were missing,‡ and that only in a very few instances had the money been obtained by forgery. In nearly all the cases, therefore, duplicate orders were issued with but small cost to the Department and little trouble to the public.

15. Last year there were nearly 3,000 money orders missing in letters sent by post,§ and that increase marks the growth of this evil. Comparatively few, however, of these were fraudulently used after they were stolen, and duplicates were accordingly issued for nearly all of them in the usual way.

16. It may be worth while to inquire why out of so many stolen money orders so few are presented for payment.

17. It is assumed in these papers (postal note papers) that the reason is to be found in the heavy penalty attaching to the crime of forgery, but it is overlooked that letter-stealing is a crime of equal magnitude, inasmuch as the law awards just as severe a punishment for the latter as for the former offence.

18. Servants of the Post Office having, therefore, committed the offence of stealing letters, are not likely, in their endeavours to secure the proceeds of their thefts, to be restrained from perpetrating the crime of forgery on the grounds assumed.

19. The following reasons, it is submitted, will to a great extent explain the matter:—

1st. A great many of the stolen letters containing money orders do not furnish the name of the remitter, and without this, it is well known, payment would not be made by any careful officer.

2nd. Money orders are payable only at specific offices, and when stolen in the same towns or places the thieves are often known at those offices, and cannot therefore present the orders for payment.

3rd. When the orders are stolen at the place of posting or at towns remote from the paying office, the amount is often too small to justify a journey in order to obtain it; or, if otherwise, the thief may not be able to get away from home, or if he could, it would not be without drawing suspicion on himself, to be followed probably by detection.

20. Now the postal note has not one of these safeguards about it, nor indeed any real safeguard at all, as it may be presented at any office and by any person, no question being asked.

21. It has been assumed also that the letters in which the postal notes would be sent would be so thin that the officers dealing with the letters could not distinguish those containing postal notes; then, it may be asked, how did they manage to distinguish those 3,000‖ last year which enclosed money orders, most of which, if not all, were very thin letters.

22 As bearing on this question of thin letters, I may remark incidentally, that whereas some 12 or 14 years since an application for a non-property letter was a rare occurrence, it has now become common, amounting to between 20 and 30 per cent. of the entire applications; and this furnishes but an imperfect index to the true condition of things, because not one lost non-property letter in 20 is applied for, indeed communications of that kind are more

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* This is in the proportion of 1 to about every 25,000 letters in circulation.

† From later information received it appears that complaints are not made in very many of these cases.

‡ That is, so far as is shown by the applications made to the Secretary.

§ This refers only to applications made to the Secretary. Applications made to other quarters bring the number up to 7,000.

‖ 7,000.

in the nature of complaints than of applications made with the view of recovering the letters.

23. Now, as no rogue would ever steal a purse if he knew it was empty, so no Post Office thief would ever steal a letter if he was sure it contained nothing worth having, and the only theory on which these large losses of non-property letters can be explained is, that they are stolen on the mere chance and expectation of finding something of value in them. Thus the persons whose non-property letters are lost in this way, are made to suffer because other persons will persist in sending articles of value in unregistered letters despite the cautions and recommendations of the Post Office to the contrary,

24. In my opinion, therefore, it is morally certain that, so long as human nature in the Post Office remains what it is, and so long as the officers are exposed to so many temptations, letters containing postal notes would be stolen as well as letters containing money orders, and that, too, in a greater proportion, because the one would contain an article differing but little from a coin as regards the ease with which it could be disposed of, while the other encloses a document which cannot be converted into money at any time without immense difficulty and danger, and often not at all.

25. As before stated, the stolen money orders not being negotiated, duplicates were issued with small expense to the Post Office and little inconvenience to the public, but if the Department had declined to take such a course, and had thrown the loss on the remitters or payees of those 3,000* orders which failed last year, a perfect storm of indignation would have been raised; and yet this is precisely what is proposed to be done as regards those persons whose postal notes may be sent in letters and stolen in transit.

26. Therefore, after having provided postal notes, and sold them to the public expressly to be sent in letters, I fail to see, in the event of their being lost in the post, that a repudiation of responsibility on the part of the Post Office, even though such may be printed on the back of the note, would do other than render the Department most unpopular, and put it into a position from which it would have eventually to retreat.

27. Hitherto it has been the policy of the Department to caution and advise the public against sending articles of value in unregistered letters. Every post office and pillar box in the United Kingdom, however small or remote, has on it a caution of this kind.

28. Only two or three years since large placards were placed in or about every post office, and more than a million small handbills were distributed from house to house, asking the public to co-operate with the Department in preventing thefts by not sending any articles of intrinsic value in unregistered letters.

29. Among the applications from the public on these matters, there is even now many an angry complaint and loud demand for compensation; but the arguments or statements embodied in the reply, viz., that the Post Office strongly urges the public not to send valuable articles in unregistered letters, as temptations are thereby put in the way of its servants, is one that silences, if it does not satisfy, the complainants.

30. At any rate, this position which the Post Office has taken is one of decided advantage in dealing with the public in these matters, but I fail to see how this position can be retained if the Post Office is to provide, and therefore practically recommend for transmission in unregistered letters, articles which have no more safeguard than postage stamps, and less security than bank notes or open cheques.

31. I have written thus much *on the assumption that the scheme would be sanctioned, and that the postal notes would be as extensively used as anticipated, or at least sufficiently so to supplant the cheap money orders;* but, nevertheless, and for the reasons assigned five years ago in my reports on the respective schemes of Mr. Monsell and Mr. F. Hill, I have strong doubts that the present proposed postal note plan, even if sanctioned, would ever be a decided success; for however promising it may appear as a theory, it lacks every element of security; *and while there are two other methods in existence*, both popular and extensively adopted, *one just as cheap* and perfectly secure, and the other just as secure and without any cost at all to the remitter, I fail to see, at least at present, that these methods would give way to a plan which does not possess the security of one nor the cheapness of the other, so far as the remitter is concerned.

16th March 1876. T. JEFFERY.

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* 7,000.

† That is, if it be merely placed in competition with the present money order system.

FOR THE SECRETARY,

FOR convenience I have numbered the paragraphs of Mr. Jeffery's report, and I beg to offer the following remarks upon such of them as appear to call for notice.

Paragraphs 2 to 4.

I was not aware that a scheme of postal notes had been proposed by Mr. F. Hill till it was brought under my attention in the accompanying papers.

Paragraph 5.

The "moral objections" to the proposed scheme referred to by Mr. Jeffery, have not been disregarded or lost sight of. A paragraph devoted to this point will be found at page 5 of my printed report proposing the scheme. As Mr. Jeffery has entered into the matter more specifically in subsequent paragraphs of his report, I will reserve my further observations thereon till I come to deal with the paragraphs in question in their numerical order.

Paragraph 6.

Mr. Jeffery and the officers who assist him in the missing letter branch, may fairly claim more extensive and exact knowledge in the matter of letter stealing than that possessed by other officers of the Department, but this circumstance is unfavourable to their being able to deal with other aspects of such a scheme as that of postal notes, of which letter-stealing is but an incident.

Paragraphs 7 and 8.

The fact of 60,000 missing letters being applied for in one year (most of which contained property, much of it in the form of remittances), about two-thirds of which only were traced, is no doubt a very serious matter, but its significance must not be exaggerated. In the whole of the cases, assuming the letters to have been unregistered, the blame primarily rested with the public, as they had the power to protect themselves, and in a degree their losses were therefore deservedly visited upon them. The enormous extent of the letter-carrying business of the Post Office, and the large proportion of it which is transacted safely, must not, however, be lost sight of when its failures are under consideration. The total number of letters delivered last year in the United Kingdom was more than 1,000,000,000, and the 60,000 missing letters referred to constitute but ·006 per cent., or $\frac{6}{100000}$ of the whole number. In the same year 16,577,670 money orders were issued in the United Kingdom, the whole of which may be assumed to have been sent through the post in unregistered letters, and the whole of these letters were safely delivered except about 3,000, or ·018 per cent., or $\frac{18}{100000}$ of the whole. (See paragraph 16 of Mr. Jeffrey's report). In considering any plan for securing some great public advantage, we must, therefore, not only take into account the risk involved in it, but the relation which that risk bears to the extent of the advantage anticipated.

Paragraphs 9 to 12.

Mr. Jeffery is no doubt correct in stating that all missing letters are not applied for, but it is scarcely credible that the number not applied for is so large as he supposes. So far as the public are concerned, the Post Office may fairly be relieved from attaching much importance to lost letters not applied for, and so far as the department itself is concerned, it is very doubtful whether its hands would be strengthened for dealing more efficiently with its dishonest servants than at present, were the whole of the lost letters brought under its notice,

Mr. Jeffery asks whether it is expedient or right to promote the growth of the practice of sending remittances through the post in unregistered letters, whereby letter-stealing is stimulated, and which practice has been more or less condemned by every judge in the land? The reply is, will the proposed postal note induce an increase in the number of stolen letters, as Mr. Jeffery assumes, and, even if he is right, which is not admitted, are the public to be deprived of a great public boon because a small number of the servants of the Post Office are untrustworthy.

Paragraph 13.

Mr. Jeffery describes five methods by which remittances are sent by post, meaning of course in unregistered letters. It is with the first and last only that it is necessary now to deal in considering their bearing on the scheme of postal notes.

1. Remittances by money orders—

Postal notes, like money orders, would present no external indication of their enclosure in a letter, and as

complaint is made in almost all cases of lost money orders, so might the Department expect that complaint would be made in almost all cases of lost postal notes. All that need be said here is that the Department would be made acquainted with the full extent of the evil, and attention would thus be drawn to the localities in which dishonesty was being practised.

2. Remittances by postage stamps—

Mr. Jeffery states that postage stamps, when lost, are only applied for in half the instances. No doubt the practice of remitting by postage stamps, so that the fact of their presence in a letter can be detected by manipulation, is a highly objectionable one, and the facilities afforded for turning stamps into cash do enable thieves to practice dishonesty with a certain amount of security. No unprejudiced person, however, would for a moment contend that postal notes and postage stamps stand on the same footing in this particular; but as Mr. Jeffery enlarges on the matter in subsequent paragraphs of his report, I will defer my remarks thereon till I come to deal with those paragraphs.

Paragraphs 14 *and* 15.

In these paragraphs Mr. Jeffery states that comparatively few of the lost money orders are fraudulently used, and that most of them are replaced by duplicate orders. It may be conceded at once that the money order has the advantage over the proposed postal note in so far that if lost and not presented for payment it can be replaced by a duplicate order, but this is an advantage which the public can obtain for themselves by taking the extra trouble and paying the extra expense of procuring a money order. If they choose, however, to incur the extra risk in the case of a postal note, which it is believed would be almost infinitesimal, I do not see that the option should not be given them. Further, should the postal note, as may be expected, displace the use of postage stamps as a means of remittance, an unquestionable benefit would in that way be obtained.

Paragraphs 16 *to* 18.

Here Mr. Jeffery attempts to explain why it is that so few stolen money orders are presented for payment, and in doing so commits himself to the view that the penalty attached to forgery has little or nothing to do with it, seeing that a similar penalty attaches to letter-stealing. Without inquiring whether the penalty is practically alike in each case, and *known to be so* by the persons prepared to commit the offence of letter-stealing, surely it may be averred that the same facility of proving the crime does not exist in each case. A destroyed letter leaves no mark behind it, but a forged signature does. A stolen letter may be destroyed, and no doubt always is destroyed, when practicable, by the thief alone. A document to which a forged signature is attached has to be presented to a second person, to whom either the rightful owner of the document or the thief may be personally known. It is rather the risk of detection than the amount of the penalty that has a deterring effect on criminals, and the parallel indicated by Mr. Jeffery hardly, therefore, supports his theory that the penalty attaching to forgery does not present stolen money orders being utilised.

Paragraph 19.

Mr. Jeffery advances three reasons which in his opinion explain the security of the money order as a means of remittance:—

1. Because a great many letters which contain money orders do not furnish the name of the remitter.

In my view, this reason may be dismissed as having no practical foundation, and a long experience at the largest paying office in the kingdom (the window of the Chief Money Order Office) enables me to speak with some confidence in this matter. It frequently happened that the person presenting the order for payment did not furnish particulars in strict accordance with the advice. In such cases it was usual to ask for an inspection of the letter in which the order had been remitted, and I seldom or never found an instance in which a letter failed to show the name of the remitter.

2. Because money orders are payable at specific offices, and when the orders are stolen at the towns or places in which those offices are situated, the thief may be known, and dare not present the order for payment.

The security thus enjoyed is effected by the use of an advice, a document which is useless in any town other than that in which the order is payable, without the expense of a second commission and the trouble of a special application. If it be thought that the security in question with its drawbacks is a privilege which the public would prize more highly than that of being able to cash an order at any office in the United Kingdom, with its attendant small risk, nothing would be easier than to put the money order and the postal note on the same footing, or nearly so, in this respect, by empowering the remitter to specify the office of payment at the back of the order, and confining payment to the office specified in such cases. In fact an alternative use might be made of the postal notes at the option of the holder.

3. Because orders stolen at a place remote from the office of payment are generally too small in amount to make it worth while to incur the expense of a journey to and from the place in which the paying office is situated, or because a journey from home on the part of the thief might excite suspicion and be followed by detection.

My remarks on the case of orders stolen at the place of payment are applicable to this case also.

Paragraph 20.

Mr. Jeffery affirms that the postal note has not one of the safeguards possessed by the money order, but I think, after what I have already said on the subject of forgery, and also as to the powers which may, if thought necessary, be given to the holder of a postal note to confine payment to a specific office, Mr. Jeffery's condemnation can hardly be sustained.

Paragraph 21.

Here Mr. Jeffery attempts to show that the postal note would not enjoy security in consequence of the letter containing it not being distinguishable from other letters, else, he says, it may be asked how were the 3,000 letters distinguished last year which contained money orders and were stolen?

They might contain other enclosures which excited the cupidity of the thieves, or they might form part of a number of letters stolen, and searched on the chance of valuables being found in some of them, as suggested by Mr. Jeffery in paragraph 24 of his report. Be this as it may, letters containing money orders are as a rule safe, as last year 16,574,670 out of a total issue of 16,577,670 appear to have reached the persons for whom they were intended. There is no reason for assuming, so far as I can see, that letters containing postal notes would be less safe.

Paragraphs 22 *and* 23.

Mr. Jeffery states that between 20 and 30 per cent. of the applications for missing letters are for missing non-property letters, and as in paragraph 8 of his report he stated that the total number of applications was about 60,000, the number of applications for non-property letters would appear to be from 12,000 to 18,000. But Mr. Jeffery further states that not one in 20 of missing non-property letters is applied for, and if this estimate be correct the number of missing non-property letters would amount to from 240,000 to 360,000. Of course I am not aware of the basis upon which Mr. Jeffery frames his estimates, but, taking it as he gives it, it would appear that at the outside about 400,000 property and non-property letters are missing out of 1,000,000,000 letters delivered in the year, and this proportion of non-deliveries to deliveries is, I think, extremely small, amounting only to ·04 per cent. This view of the case hardly supports the theory that letters are destroyed to any great extent on the chance of their containing valuables in cases in which they furnish no evidence of such contents without being opened.

Paragraph 24.

In this paragraph Mr. Jeffery assumes that letters containing postal notes would be stolen in considerable numbers, and that the notes would differ but little from a coin as regards the ease with which they could be disposed of. I have already attempted to show that as a rule the letters in question would not be stolen, and that the penalty for forgery would restrain a thief from turning them to account. I have also shown that the notes could be provided, if thought necessary, with a similar kind of security to that which Mr. Jeffery so properly eulogises as attaching to the money order.

Paragraphs 25 to 30.

The replacement of a lost money order by a duplicate is no doubt a provision of great value, but the public will always be at liberty to secure the privilege by paying for it. It may be, as Mr. Jeffery states, that a storm of indignation would have been raised if the Department had declined to issue duplicates in the cases of the orders which failed to reach their destination last year. But the Department could give no sufficient reason for taking such a course, and would not have been justified in taking it. With the postal notes it would be altogether different, as

they would be issued on the understanding that the Department could not undertake the responsibility of making them good if lost. The matter would stand somewhat thus:—

Advantages of the postal note not possessed by the money order:

1. Cheapness as regards cost of commission.
2. The facility with which they could be purchased and cashed, involving a saving of time and trouble.
3. The advantage of a supply of them being obtainable and available for use wherever they could be transmitted by post.
4. The circumstance of their being payable at any office in the United Kingdom, or, if thought expedient, at any specific office.

Disadvantages of the postal note as compared with the money order:

1. Non-recovery, if lost.

The reason, of course, why a duplicate could not be issued would be that payment of the original could not be stopped, and there would be difficulty in establishing the applicant's title to the lost document to the satisfaction of the Department. It might fairly be said that, as out of 16,577,670 money orders issued, 16,574,670 reach their destination safely, a like proportion of safe deliveries might be looked for in the case of postal notes. Mr. Jeffery lays considerable stress upon the false position the Department would occupy by selling notes to be expressly sent by post, and repudiating responsibility for their loss in transit through the Post. I think that greater importance is attached to the matter, as thus represented, than it is entitled to. No large business can be carried on without risk of some kind. The Department cannot ensure honesty on the part of all the persons who are in its service. All that can be done is to see that those it employs are persons of good character, and to take care that they are sufficiently paid for the work they are called upon to perform. I do not think that entrusting them with letters for delivery which contain postal notes is putting undue temptation in their way, especially as it would be necessary to commit forgery to obtain the value of the notes. No doubt the Department is right in urging the public to refrain from sending letters containing valuables through the Post without ensuring their safety as far as possible by registering them. And as to postage stamps, the danger of remitting them, I apprehend, is this, that the persons who are disposed to steal them can distinguish the letters which contain them from other letters. I cannot think that the wholesale stealing of letters is practised to any great extent on the chance of finding valuables in some of them. A systematic practice of this kind would raise such an outcry as would draw immediate attention to the quarter in which it was carried on. The postal note would have a special value as a test to discover a thief, as the printed name of the office and the serial number thereon would be of great assistance in its identification. In the absence of experience, however, speculation of this kind is not very profitable; and, in considering whether it is desirable to introduce the postal note, the Department has, I think, only to take care that the matter is fully placed before the public, both in regard to its advantages and disadvantages, and that no undertaking is given in respect of them which cannot faithfully be maintained. This done, I do not think there is any need for apprehension as to the unpopularity which Mr. Jeffery has ventured to predict.

Paragraph 31.

Mr. Jeffery appears to be a little inconsistent in this, his closing paragraph. After dwelling with considerable force upon the disastrous state of things likely to ensue from the introduction of the postal notes, he winds up by expressing the opinion that the plan, if sanctioned, would never be a decided success, as there are two other methods, both popular and extensively adopted, one just as cheap and perfectly secure, and the other just as secure, without any cost at all to the remitter. Why, then, all this outcry against the poor postal note? The two methods referred to by Mr. Jeffery are, I presume, the method of remitting by money order and the method of remitting by means of postage stamps; but so far as the money order is concerned, it should be stated that the amount of the commission charged to the public is insufficient to meet the expenses; and so far as postage stamps are concerned, I think I have shown that Mr. Jeffery is in error in assuming that they have the same amount of security for remitting purposes as the postal note would have.

Leaving these minor points, however, I will at once admit that from his own standpoint Mr. Jeffery has put forward his views with great ability and force, and I think it would have been unfortunate if he had not been afforded an opportunity of giving expression to those views. But he has lost sight of the fact that the money order system, which he so properly eulogises, cannot be continued as it is. He appears to have forgotten that on every order on which a commission of a penny or twopence only is charged, the Department sustains a loss, and that this loss is rapidly increasing. The net profit of the money order system, which amounted to 50,000 *l.* in 1870, has been decreasing year by year, till at last it has been wholly dissipated, and should the rates of commission remain unaltered there will be an annually increasing loss on the money order business. In discussing the postal note scheme it is necessary to remember these things. In the first instance it will be an experiment, but not altogether devoid of promise. It is impossible to foresee of what modifications it may be susceptible till some experience of its working has been gained; but as the penny money orders must at least be given up, the postal notes will in a great number of instances serve to fill the gap. It will then soon be ascertained whether they are acceptable to the public, and future modifications may be adopted as called for. It is not proposed to disturb the money order system as it is, further than to put a stop to its being carried on at a loss.

GEO. CHETWYND.

22 April 1876.

APPENDIX, No. XIII.

MONEY ORDER FORMS IN CURRENT USE IN MAY 1876; and referred to as Forms "A." in Mr. Beaufort's Report of 11 May 1876 (see page 50).

REQUISITION FORM used by the Public in applying for a Money Order.

No.....

MONEY ORDER REQUIRED.

For.....	£	s.	d.

Office Stamp.

Payable at.....

to.....

Sent by.....

Residing at.....

No. 3.—D.

(ON THE BACK OF THE FORM.

Notes respecting the Money Order are to be made here by the Issuing Postmaster.

	Date.
Second Advice sent.....	
Name of Payee, corrected to.....	
Duplicate Order Issued.....	
Refunded.....	
.....	

Money Order and Advice Forms in current Use (May 1876).

MANCHESTER. **2901**

Stamp of Issuing Office.

£.	s.	d.

MONEY ORDER.

Pay the Person named in my Letter of Advice the Sum of

£.....s.....d.....

To the Post Office at.....

.....Postmaster.

The Person, to whom this Order is made payable, must sign here his or her Christian and Surname. In the case of Firms, the usual Signature will suffice if so advised at the Paying Office.

Received the above,

.....Signature of Payee.

If this Order be payable at any Office in the United Kingdom, and the Payee or Remitter should require payment at any other Office in the United Kingdom, *the following request must be signed, and the Order must be receipted* and forwarded, in a printed Form, *which may be obtained at any Money Order Office*, to the Postmaster of the Office on which it is originally drawn, who will send a New Order for the amount, less the commission.

B. I request that this may be exchanged for a new Order payable at *.....

.....Signature.

* Here state the name of Office.

If the Remitter of an Order issued and payable in the United Kingdom is desirous of delaying payment for ten days, he must, at the time of the issue of the Order, affix a Penny Receipt Stamp in the space, after the request C., allotted for his Signature (which Signature must be written across the Stamp), and he must then hand the Order to the Issuing Officer so that the necessary instructions may be given to the Paying Office.

Stamp of Paying Office.

C. I request that this Order may not be paid until ten days after date of issue. .....Signature of Remitter.

For other Instructions, see Back.

(ON THE BACK OF THE MONEY ORDER.)

INSTRUCTIONS.

If stoppage of payment of a Money Order, payable in the United Kingdom, be required, application for the same, accompanied by a second commission in Postage Stamps, must be made to the Office at which the Order is payable.

If a duplicate Order be required, application for the same, accompanied by a second commission in Postage Stamps, must be made to the Chief Money Order Office of the country where the original was issued.

If the Remitter of an Order desires an alteration in the name of the Payee, application for the same, accompanied by a second commission in Postage Stamps, must be made to the Office at which the Order was issued.

To save time and prevent errors it is advisable to furnish, in writing, the particulars of every Money Order required and, before leaving the Office, to see that the Order is in accordance with those particulars. Application Forms for the purpose are supplied gratuitously at all Money Order Offices.

On presentation of an Order for payment information must be given as to the Christian name and Surname of the Remitter; or, if sent by a Firm, the name of the Firm,—unless the Order is presented through a Bank, in which case such information is not required.

These regulations are intended to secure as far as practicable, payment to the rightful Payee, but for additional security the adoption of the following two precautions is also advisable, viz.:—

1st. To take care when procuring an Order to furnish correctly the Christian name and Surname of the person in whose favour it is to be drawn.

2nd. To take care in procuring an Order that the name of the Remitter is correctly known to the Payee. When practicable (unless the Order is made payable ten days after date of issue, in which case the precaution is unnecessary) initials only should be used in giving the Payee information, so that should the letter enclosing the Order get into the hands of anyone for whom is is not intended it may be impossible to obtain payment.

Under no circumstances can payment of a Money Order be demanded on the day of issue.

Although at the end of twelve months from that in which it was issued, a Money Order, if still unpaid, becomes legally void, nevertheless, when a good reason can be given for the delay in presenting it, an application for payment, subject to a certain deduction, is entertained.

After once paying a Money Order, by whomsoever presented, the Department is not liable to any further claim.

MANCHESTER. **2901**

Stamp of Issuing Office.

£.	s.	d.

Advice of Money Order drawn by the above Office

for £.....s.....d.....

upon the Office at.....

.....Postmaster.

THE PAYEE: viz., the Person to whom the Order is payable.

CHRISTIAN NAME.	SURNAME.

THE REMITTER: viz., the Person who paid in the Money, and obtained the Order.

CHRISTIAN NAME.	SURNAME.

This Advice must be signed and stamped by the Postmaster who draws the Order, and stamped on receipt and again on payment of the Order by the Postmaster on whom it is drawn, and the latter must retain it until the corresponding Order has been presented and paid or the particulars carried to the List of Advices of Unpaid Orders. The Advices relating to the Orders paid daily, must be forwarded with the Orders in the accounts to the Metropolitan Office of the Country of payment.

N.B.—A separate Advice must invariably be sent for each Order.

Stamp of Paying Office.

(ON THE BACK OF THE FORM.)

Fasten here with gum.

On Her Majesty's Service.

MONEY ORDER ADVICE.

The Postmaster of

JOHN TILLEY.

Affix Stamp of Office. MANCHESTER A JU 6 76

Dr.

Manchester.

No. 1.—C.

DAILY MONEY ORDER ACCOUNT

For the 6th day of June 1876.

The Postmaster must take especial care to preserve the holes made in this portion of the Sheet, as they are provided for binding the Accounts at the Chief Office.

ORDERS ISSUED.

Notations of Reports, &c.	No.	Amount. £.	s.	d.	For use at Chief Office.	Amount of Commission.	Where Payable.	To whom Payable.	By whom Remitted.
	95		11	6		2	London	J. Smith	W. Smith.
	96	6	1	3		8	Bath	R. Jones	J. Jones.
	97		13	4		2	Worcester	E. Wilks	R. Thomas.
	98		2	6		1	Hull	T. Watson	W. Moore.
Total Number, Amount, and Commission	4	7	8	7		1	1		
* Write here "add" or "deduct" *	add		2						
	4	7	10	7		1	1		

Signature of Postmaster

The Totals of the day's transactions must always be placed on this line, and when there is an error to charge, or allow, the amount of such error must be placed below the corresponding total, and added to or deducted therefrom, the result being placed below the black line and carried to the Cash Account and 1 H Form of the day.

No. 3 undercharged 1st January 1876.

Amended Totals.

* Write here the particulars of charge or allowance notified from the Chief Office.

This Form contains 52 lines.

N.B.—This lower portion of the Form being for use in the Chief Office, must on no account be written on by the Postmaster.

	£.	s.	d.
*			
6			
1	7		
	1	7	
7	8	7	
	2		
For error			
	7	10	7

* 6 + {double the number of orders issued} = 14

Deduct {number of orders for sums under 10/-} 1

13 @ 1d. =

Add Foreign

For error

£.	s.	d.
	1	1
	1	1

Examined by J. T.

* NOTE.—The Commission is checked by reckoning 1 *d.* for every complete 1 *l.*, and 2 *d.* for each order, less 1 *d.* for every order under 10 *s.*

Manchester.

Cr.

DAILY MONEY ORDER ACCOUNT for 6th June 1876.

ORDERS PAID.

Number.	Date.	Where issued.	Amount. £.	s.	d.
14	May 6	Bath.	3	5	„
2001	„ 4	Bristol.	4	17	„
960	June 1	Swansea.	2	1	6
734	„ 3	York.	9	2	3
		Carried forward.....			
4			19	5	9

*** This Form contains 58 Lines.

ERROR STATEMENT.

Reg. No.	Particulars of Error.	* To add.			* To deduct.		
E.B. 70, ...	No. 5220 York overclaimed on 1 June 1876						3

ORDERS PAID.

Number.	Date.	Where issued.	Amount. £.	s.	d.
4		Brought forward...	19	5	9
1701	June 1	Brighton.	1	5	„
1200	May 3	Bristol.	„	7	6
			20	18	3
		* Deduct for error...			3
6			20	18	„

*** This Form contains 55 Lines.

FOR USE AT THE CHIEF OFFICE.

19		
1	17	
	1	3
20	18	3
Deduct for error...		3
20	18	„

The red figures show the operation of the primary check at the Chief Office.

It will be seen that the money columns of the account (ex. commission) are checked by casting the pence, shillings, and pounds columns, and stating the totals of each separately. The casting of the pounds in the orders issued serves a double purpose, as the result is taken as a part of the proof on the commission, which includes a charge of 1 *d.* for every complete pound. Thus 6 *l.* at 1 *d.* = 6 *d.*, and four orders at 2 *d.* = 8 *d.*, total 1 *s.* 2 *d.*, less 1 *d.* for an order under 10 *s.* = 1 *s.* 1 *d.*, the amount accounted for by the postmaster.

FORM of DOCKET sent up with the MONEY ORDER DAILY ACCOUNT.

(See Mr. Hawkes' evidence, page 3.)

No. 1, H.

MONEY ORDER ACCOUNT.

(This Docket to be enclosed in the CASH ACCOUNT.)

Date _____ 187

(Date to be written by Postmaster.)

ORDERS ISSUED.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount of Orders issued - -	.....	.....	.....
Amount of Commission - - -	.....	.....	.....

ORDERS PAID.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount of Orders paid - - -	.....	.....	.....

Initials of Examiner in M.O.O. _____

For Form of Cash Account in current use see Appendix No. 4.

APPENDIX, No. XIV.

FORMS RELATING to MR. BEAUFORT'S SECOND MONEY ORDER SCHEME, and referred to as FORMS "B." in his Report of 11 May 1876 (see page 50).

REQUISITION FORM.

No.....

MONEY ORDER REQUIRED.

For.....	£.	s.	d.

Office Stamp.

Sent by .....

Residing at .....

No. 3—D.

PROPOSED FORM OF MONEY ORDER.

MANCHESTER.

£.	s.	d.

Pay to _____

or order, the sum of £. _____ s. _____ d. _____

Postmaster.

This Order may be made payable either to the Remitter or to any other person named by him, and the Remitter, or the person to whom payable can endorse it in favour of any other person. The Order will be cashed at any Money Order Office in the United Kingdom, within two months of the date of issue, when signed below by the person to whom last made payable, after which the responsibility of the Department ceases.

Stamp of Issuing Office.

Received by _____

Stamp of Paying Office.

(ON THE BACK OF THE FORM.)

Pay to _____ *or Order.*

Holder's Signature. _____

(Each subsequent endorsement to order, by any holder, to be made as above.)

The Commission to be paid on the issue of a single Order drawn on the United Kingdom is

Under 10*s.* - - 1*d.*
10*s.* and under 1*l.* - 2*d.*
1*l.* " 2*l.* - 3*d.*
And an additional 1*d.* as each 1*l.* is reached up to 10*l.*; beyond which no single Order can be issued.

Care should be taken not to lose this Order, as a Duplicate cannot be obtained until after two months from the date of issue. All applications on this subject are to be made to the Chief Money Order Office in London, Dublin, or Edinburgh, as the case may be. This Order will be forfeited if not cashed at a Money Order Office within two months of the date of issue.

(First Page.)

Affix Stamp of Office.

Manchester.

DAILY MONEY ORDER ACCOUNT

for the _____ day of _____ 187__.

ORDERS ISSUED.

	No.	Amount.	For use at Chief Office.	Amount of Commission.	By whom Remitted.
Car. fwd.					

*** This Form contains 57 lines.

N.B.—The lower portion of this Form is on no account to be written on by the Postmaster.

(Last Page.) No. 1.—C.

Affix Stamp of Office.

Dr.

Manchester.

DAILY MONEY ORDER ACCOUNT

for the _____ day of _____ 187__.

Notations of Reports, &c.	ORDERS ISSUED. No.	Amount.	For use at Chief Office.	Amount of Commission.	By whom Remitted.
Brought ford.....					
			Signature of Postmaster		
Total Number, Amount, and Commission...					
Write here "add" or "deduct" *					Amended Totals.

*** This Form contains 52 lines.

N.B.—This lower portion of the Form being for use in the Chief Office must on no account be written on by the Postmaster.

.....For error		

_____ plus { double issues _____ = ...

Deduct _____ under 10/-

_____ @ 1d. = ...

Add Foreign.....

.....For error		

Examined by.....

The Postmaster must take special care to preserve the holes made in this portion of the Sheet, as they are provided for binding the Accounts at the Chief Office.

(First Page.)

Manchester.

DAILY MONEY ORDER ACCOUNT

for _____ 187 .

ORDERS PAID.

Number.	Date.	Where issued.	Amount. £.	s.	d.
		Carried forward.....			

*** This Form contains two columns of 58 Lines each.

FOR USE AT THE CHIEF OFFICE.

(Last Page.)

Affix Stamp of Office.

Manchester.

No. 1.—E.e.

C.

DAILY MONEY ORDER ACCOUNT

for _____ 187 .

ORDERS PAID.

Number.	Date.	Where issued.	Amount. £.	s.	d.
		Brought forward.....			
	Total number.				
.....	Write here "add" or "deduct" } *		.....	.....	.....

*** This Form contains two columns of 55 Lines each.

ERROR STATEMENT.

FOR USE AT THE CHIEF OFFICE.

Reg. No.	Particulars of Error.	* To add.			* To deduct.					
.....	.....							.....	.....	.....
.....	.....							.....	.....	.....
.....	.....									

The Postmaster must take especial care to preserve uninjured the holes ○ made in this portion of the Sheet, as they are provided for binding the Accounts at the Chief Office.

APPENDIX, No. XV.

See REPORT of COMMITTEE "J."—RATES of COMMISSION.

ESTIMATE No. 1.

ESTIMATE No. 1, being that on which the Committee base their recommendation as to future rates of Commission for Money Orders.

ESTIMATE of the NUMBER of INLAND MONEY ORDERS for the year 1875, and the AMOUNT of COMMISSION, based upon the assumption that the 1 *d.* and 2 *d.* rates of Commission had been raised to 2 *d.* and 3 *d.* respectively, and assuming also that Mr. Chetwynd's Postal Note Scheme had been in operation, and had absorbed 500,000 Orders under 10 *s.*, and 1,900,000 of 10 *s.* and not exceeding 20 *s.*, in all 2,400,000 Orders, together with the estimated cost to the Department, at 3 *d.* per Order, and the net profit.

Rates of Commission.	Number of Orders.	Amount of Commission.
		£. s. d.
2 *d.* on Orders under 10 *s.* - - - - -	3,763,000	31,358 6 8
3 *d.* „ of 10 *s.* and under 2 *l.* - - -	5,947,000	74,337 10 0
4 *d.* „ 2 *l.* „ 3 *l.* - - -	1,703,000	28,383 6 8
5 *d.* „ 3 *l.* „ 4 *l.* - - -	910,000	18,958 6 8
6 *d.* „ 4 *l.* „ 5 *l.* - - -	511,000	12,775 0 0
7 *d.* „ 5 *l.* „ 6 *l.* - - -	435,000	12,687 10 0
8 *d.* „ 6 *l.* „ 7 *l.* - - -	190,000	6,333 6 8
9 *d.* „ 7 *l.* „ 8 *l.* - - -	138,000	5,175 0 0
10 *d.* „ 8 *l.* „ 9 *l.* - - -	98,000	4,083 6 8
11 *d.* „ 9 *l.* „ 10 *l.* - - -	76,000	3,483 6 8
1 *s.* „ 10 *l.* - - - - - -	283,000	14,150 0 0
Totals - -	14,054,000	211,725 0 0
Estimated cost to the Department at 3 *d.* per Order - -		175,675 0 0
Net estimated profit on Inland Money Orders - £.		36,050 0 0

ESTIMATE No. 2.

ESTIMATE of the NUMBER of INLAND MONEY ORDERS for the year 1875, and the AMOUNT of COMMISSION, based upon the assumption that the rate of Commission on all Orders under 1 *l.* had been fixed at 2 *d.*, and assuming also that Mr. Chetwynd's Postal Note Scheme had been in operation and had absorbed 1,400,000 Orders under 1 *l.*, and 1,000,000 Orders of 1 *l.*, in all 2,400,000 Orders, together with the estimated cost to the Department at 3 *d.* per Order, and the net profit.

Rates of Commission.	Number of Orders.	Amount of Commission.
		£. s. d.
2 *d.* on Orders under 1 *l.* - - - - -	6,846,000	57,050 0 0
3 *d.* „ of 1 *l.* and under 2 *l.* - - -	2,864,000	35,800 0 0
4 *d.* „ 2 *l.* „ 3 *l.* - - -	1,703,000	28,383 6 8
5 *d.* „ 3 *l.* „ 4 *l.* - - -	910,000	18,958 6 8
6 *d.* „ 4 *l.* „ 5 *l.* - - -	511,000	12,775 0 0
7 *d.* „ 5 *l.* „ 6 *l.* - - -	435,000	12,687 10 0
8 *d.* „ 6 *l.* „ 7 *l.* - - -	190,000	6,333 6 8
9 *d.* „ 7 *l.* „ 8 *l.* - - -	138,000	5,175 0 0
10 *d.* „ 8 *l.* „ 9 *l.* - - -	98,000	4,083 6 8
11 *d.* „ 9 *l.* „ 10 *l.* - - -	76,000	3,483 6 8
1 *s.* „ 10 *l.* - - - - - -	283,000	14,150 0 0
Totals - -	14,054,000	198,879 3 4
Estimated cost to the Department at 3 *d.* per Order - -		175,675 0 0
Net estimated profit on Inland Money Orders - £.		23,204 3 4

ESTIMATE No. 3.

ESTIMATE of the NUMBER of INLAND MONEY ORDERS for the year 1875, and the AMOUNT of COMMISSION, if the 1 *d.* and 2 *d.* rates of Commission had been raised to 2 *d.* and 3 *d.* respectively, together with the estimated cost to the Department at 3 *d.* per Order, and the net profit.

Rates of Commission.	Number of Orders.	Amount of Commission.
		£. s. d.
2 *d.* on Orders under 10 *s.* - - - - -	4,263,000	35,525 0 0
3 *d.* „ of 10 *s.* and under 2 *l.* - - -	7,847,000	98,087 10 0
4 *d.* „ 2 *l.* „ 3 *l.* - - -	1,703,000	28,383 6 8
5 *d.* „ 3 *l.* „ 4 *l.* - - -	910,000	18,958 6 8
6 *d.* „ 4 *l.* „ 5 *l.* - - -	511,000	12,775 0 0
7 *d.* „ 5 *l.* „ 6 *l.* - - -	435,000	12,687 10 0
8 *d.* „ 6 *l.* „ 7 *l.* - - -	190,000	6,333 6 8
9 *d.* „ 7 *l.* „ 8 *l.* - - -	138,000	5,175 0 0
10 *d.* „ 8 *l.* „ 9 *l.* - - -	98,000	4,083 6 8
11 *d.* „ 9 *l.* „ 10 *l.* - - -	76,000	3,483 6 8
1 *s.* „ 10 *l.* - - - - - -	283,000	14,150 0 0
Totals - -	16,454,000	239,641 13 4
Estimated cost to the Department at 3 *d.* per Order - -		205,675 0 0
Net estimated profit on Inland Money Orders - £.		33,966 13 4

Estimate No. 4.

Estimate of the Number of Inland Money Orders for the year 1875, and the Amount of Commission, if the rate of Commission on all Orders under 1 *l.* had been fixed at 2 *d.*, together with the estimated cost to the Department at 3 *d.* per Order, and the net profit.

Rates of Commission.	Number of Orders.	Amount of Commission.
		£. s. d.
2 *d.* on Orders under 1 *l.* - - - - -	8,246,000	68,716 13 4
3 *d.* „ of 1 *l.* and under 2 *l.* - -	3,864,000	48,300 – –
4 *d.* „ 2 *l.* „ 3 *l.* - -	1,703,000	28,383 6 8
5 *d.* „ 3 *l.* „ 4 *l.* - -	910,000	18,958 6 8
6 *d.* „ 4 *l.* „ 5 *l.* - -	511,000	12,775 – –
7 *d.* „ 5 *l.* „ 6 *l.* - -	435,000	12,687 10 –
8 *d.* „ 6 *l.* „ 7 *l.* - -	190,000	6,333 6 8
9 *d.* „ 7 *l.* „ 8 *l.* - -	138,000	5,175 – –
10 *d.* „ 8 *l.* „ 9 *l.* - -	98,000	4,083 6 8
11 *d.* „ 9 *l.* „ 10 *l.* - -	76,000	3,483 6 8
1 *s.* „ 10 *l.* - - - - -	283,000	14,150 – –
Totals - - -	16,454,000	223,045 16 8
Estimated cost to the Department at 3 *d.* per Order - -		205,675 – –
Net estimated profit on Inland Money Orders - - £.		17,370 16 8

Estimate No. 5.

Estimate of the Number of Money Orders which would have been issued in 1875 if the old rates of Commission had been reverted to, and of the amount of Revenue which would have accrued.

Number of Orders.	Rates of Commission.	Amount of Commission.
		£.
10,450,000	3 *d.*	130,625
2,900,000	6 *d.*	72,500
740,000	9 *d.*	27,750
450,000	1 *s.*	22,500
Totals - 14,540,000		253,375
	Estimated cost to the Department at 3 *d.* per Order - - - -	181,750
Net estimated profit on Inland Money Orders - £.		71,625

APPENDIX, No. XVI.

Forms suggested by the Committee for Use in Effecting Transfer of Payment. (*See* Report "C" Issue of the Order.)

FOR USE OF PUBLIC.

Application for Repayment or for Transfer of Payment.

To be addressed to the post office at which the order was first made payable.

Should the particulars be found correct the advice will be forwarded as requested without delay.

Particulars of the Order.

To be filled in by Applicant.

Date of issue_____ No. of order

Amount of order_____

Where issued_____

*Where payable_____

To whom payable _____

By whom remitted_____

Sir,

I request that you will forward by first post the advice of the above-described order to the postmaster of_____ in order that the amount may be paid to me at his office. Stamps to the amount of 3 *d.* are affixed hereunder.

Here affix postage stamps value 3 *d.*

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

_____ Signature, and

_____ } Address of applicant who must be either the payee or remitter.

_____ }

Date_____ 187 .

THIS PORTION OF THE FORM NOT TO BE WRITTEN ON BY THE PUBLIC.

Stamp of Office.

Advice enclosed as requested.

_____ Signature of postmaster of office on which the order was first made payable.

To the postmaster of _____

Note.—When the order has been cashed at the office to which payment has been transferred, this form must be attached to the order, and the order must be claimed at the end of the account for the day.

.....

This part of the form must be detached by the postmaster at whose office the order was first made payable, and be put in the place of the original advice.

Particulars of Order.

Date of issue_____

No. of order_____

Amount of order, £._____

Where issued _____

The advice of the above-described order has been this day forwarded to the postmaster of _____ at whose office payment was requested.

Stamp of Office.

Initials of postmaster forwarding the advice

_____

APPENDIX, No. XVII.

STATEMENT showing the FORCE ENGAGED, the TIME OCCUPIED, and the COST, exclusive of Supervision, &c. of the Money Order and Savings Bank Transactions at certain Post Offices.

NAME OF OFFICE.	Money Order Business. Daily Average of		Savings Bank Business. Daily Average of		Particulars as to Force, &c. exclusive of Supervision, engaged daily on Money Order and Savings Bank Business, as per information furnished by the respective Postmasters, &c.			Time occupied per 100 Transactions.	Cost of a Specific Number of Transactions, the Salaries and Wages being taken at the Mean of the several Scales as given in the Estimates 1876–7.		REMARKS.	Number of Money Orders paid through Bankers at the respective Offices on 5th May 1876.
	Orders Issued.	Orders Paid.	Deposits.	Withdrawals.	Daily Force Engaged.	Daily Time Occupied.	Daily Cost, Salaries and Wages being taken at the Mean of the several Scales.		Cost per 100 Transactions. *	Cost per 10,000 Transactions. *		
						H. M.	£. s. d.	Hours.	s.	£. s. d.		
Belfast - - -	90	372	15	10	2	17 40	0 12 10	4·866	3·535	17 13 6	- - - - -	33
Birmingham - -	267	945	93	31	7½	56 0	2 13 9	5·484	5·264	26 6 4	†The actual force engaged consists of 8 officers; one half of the work performed by a redundant principal clerk being devoted to supervision, &c.	450 (estimated.)
Bristol - - -	147	452	34	12	4⅔	39 0	1 4 3	7·910	4·918	24 11 9	†The actual force engaged consists of 5 officers; one third of the work performed by a first class clerk being devoted to supervision, &c.	171
Dublin, Chief Office	141	1,046	29	20	6	39 0	1 13 1	4·391	3·725	18 12 6	- - - - -	731
Edinburgh „	112	627	4	3	6	39 30	2 5 2	7·355	8·410	42 1 0	N.B.—A reduced establishment is under consideration, whereby the cost for 10,000 transactions will be reduced to 21 *l.* 9 *s.* 9 *d.*	380
Glasgow - - -	256	810	3	3	5¾	45 20	1 17 10	5·652	4·725	23 12 6	†The actual force engaged consists of 6 officers; one quarter of the work performed by a first class clerk being devoted to supervision, &c.	526
Hull - - -	122	349	10	5	2½	18 0	0 12 8	4·864	3·427	17 2 8	- - - - -	13
Leeds - - -	190	461	22	7	4	31 30	1 3 10	5·977	4·531	22 13 1	- - - - -	95
Liverpool - -	132	765	13	8	5⅔	45 0	1 13 9	6·787	5·090	25 9 –	†The actual force engaged consists of 6 officers; one-third of the work performed by a clerk of the first section being devoted to supervision, &c.	73
Manchester - -	230	912	15	8	7½	62 45	2 9 1	7·288	5·700	28 10 0	†The actual force engaged consists of 8¾ officers; three quarters of the work performed by a superintendent of the first class being devoted to supervision, &c.	215
Newcastle-on-Tyne	193	300	25	11	3½	28 0	0 17 7	6·526	4·098	20 9 9	- - - - -	108

* In this calculation money orders issued and savings bank deposits and withdrawals have been estimated as occupying each the same amount of time, but three money orders paid have been estimated as occupying no more time than two of the other transactions.

† In the case of each of these offices the portion of the work devoted to superintendence, &c., has been deducted, and the particulars furnished under the respective heads of force, time, and cost, have been reduced accordingly.

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SECOND

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD, 1876-77.

(*Presented pursuant to Act* 38 *&* 39 *Vict. c.* 89.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
20 *June* 1877.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD, 1876-77.

(In pursuance of the Act 38 & 39 Vict. c. 89.)

The Board of Public Works Loan Commissioners, pursuant to Section 5, Sub-section 3, of the Public Works Loans Act, 1875, make the following Report of their transactions under that Act during the Financial Year which expired on 31st March 1877 :—

1. The Board, at their first meeting, upon the Public Works Loans Act, 1875 coming into operation, elected Mr. Thomas Newman Hunt to be their chairman, and Mr. Jervoise Smith to be the deputy chairman of the Board.

2. The only public general Act of Parliament affecting the Public Works Loan Commissioners which was passed during the Session of 1876 was the Public Works Loans (Money) Act (39 & 40 Vict. c. 31), enacting that, for the purpose of loans by those Commissioners, any sum or sums not exceeding in the whole 4,000,000 *l.* might be issued out of the Consolidated Fund, or the growing produce thereof, during the period ending on 30th June 1877, or on any earlier day in accordance with Section 3. The Act further contains special authority for the purposes of advances by the Loan Commissioners under 31 & 32 Vict. c. 81, to the Portpatrick and Belfast and County Down Railway Companies, and, under 37 & 38 Vict. c. 24, to the Government of the Colony of Ceylon, for the improvement of Colombo Harbour, it having been considered doubtful whether the powers given by the Public Works Loans Act, 1875, extended to such purposes. Provision was also made by the Money Act for a reduction prior to 31st July 1876 of the rate of interest on certain of the Public Works Loan Commissioners' Loans made before the passing of the Public Works Loans Act, 1875, and as to the construction to be placed upon the words "Special Act" in sections 18 and 50 of such last-mentioned Act; and, further, for the application of a sum of 17,551 *l.* 9 *s.* 1 *d.* to the purpose of the adjustment of accounts of moneys issued under the authority of Public Works Loans Acts antecedent to 1875.

3. The amount advanced by the Loan Commissioners during the financial year 1876-77 has been 3,249,622 *l.*, which sum comprises 2,426,897 *l.*, part of the amount of 4,000,000 *l.* authorised to be issued as above-mentioned, and 822,725 *l.* authorised by previous Acts.

4. The Appendix A. to this Report contains a statement in detail, made out to 31st March 1877, of the sums issued to the Public Works Loan Commissioners for the purpose of advances under various Acts of Parliament, amounting to 33,805,231 *l.* 6 *s.* 7 *d.*, the sums advanced by the Commissioners during the financial year 1876-77, amounting to 3,249,622 *l.*, the total payments into the Bank of England in repayment of principal and for interest, during the like period, amounting to 1,262,352 *l.* 19 *s.* 3 *d.*, and the balances of principal and interest outstanding on 31st March 1877, amounting to 17,195,538 *l.* 11 *s.*, with other particulars.

The number of accounts open in the books of the department on 31st March 1876 was 5,238, the number closed during the financial year has been 139; number of new accounts opened during the like period, 1,434, making the total open on 31st March 1877, 6,533.

5. A list

5. A list of the loans, the balances of which have during the last financial year been paid, with all interest thereon, and which by such payment have been fully discharged, will be found in a separate statement in Appendix B.; the amount of these is, in all, 580,429 *l.* 17 *s.* 7 *d.* During the financial year 1875-76 the loans which, by payment of balances in that year, became extinguished, amounted to 484,572 *l.* 15 *s.* 5 *d.*

The amount of the loans paid off is liable to differ very much from year to year, being affected by a variety of causes; for instance, the amount in 1875-76 was largely swelled by reason of the efflux in that year of the term for which certain loans of upwards of 190,000 *l.* had been advanced by the Commissioners under the South Wales Turnpike Trusts Act of 1844, whereas on the other hand the amount paid off in 1876-77 consists to a considerable extent of sums paid off by borrowing authorities who had been enabled by the state of the money market to obtain money at a lower rate of interest than that of 5 per cent. per annum which they were paying for the loans advanced to them by the Public Works Loan Commissioners; several borrowing authorities thus availed themselves of the opportunity of discharging their debts to the Commissioners in anticipation of the period provided by their securities; this has been notably the case in the instances of the Commissioners' loans to the justices of Glamorganshire, to the guardians of the parish of St. Pancras, and to the Commissioners of the Harbour and Docks of Leith.

The loans which the Board had made under the South Wales Turnpike Trusts Act, 1844, amounting in all to 215,241 *l.* 7 *s.* 1 *d.*, have now, with all interest, been paid off.

6. The amount of the loans granted by the Board during the financial year 1876-77, as compared with 1875-76, and under what Acts of Parliament, or for what purposes, the grants of such loans have been made, is as follows, viz.:—

1875-76.	1876-77.	
£.	£.	
1,718,116	1,869,600	Under the Elementary Education Acts, 1870-1873.
666,383	310,105	Under the Education (Scotland) Act, 1872.
737,173	811,062	Sanitary Loans recommended by the Local Government Board under Section 44 of the Public Health Act, 1872, and Section 243 of the Public Health Act, 1875.
5,489	29,393	Loans to Local Boards and other authorities under the Public Health and Sanitary Acts, but not under recommendations as above mentioned.
79,000	156,550	Loans to Parochial Boards, Police Commissioners, and other borrowing authorities in Scotland.
14,258	29,750	Loans to Burial Boards in England and Wales.
14,420	1,000	Under the Poor Law Amendment Acts.
14,000	30,000	Under the Labouring Classes Dwelling Houses Act, 1866.
125,000	- Nil -	Canals, Rivers, and Drainage.
1,800	- Nil -	For Police Offices and Cells, and other Public Buildings.
3,750	7,900	Under the Portpatrick and Belfast and County Down Railway Companies Act.
70,000	3,000	Under the Harbours and Passing Tolls, &c. Act, 1861.
50,000	25,000	Under the Harbour of Colombo Loan Act, 1874.
Nil -	6,000	Other Harbours not under the above Harbour Acts.
3,499,389	3,279,360	

Particulars of the above-mentioned loans, of the rate of interest per cent. per annum on each, and of the number of years for repayment, are given in the Appendix C.

7. The amount of the loans granted by the Loan Commissioners under the Elementary Education Acts to School Boards in England and Wales in the course of the financial year for which this Report is made, has exceeded by about 150,000 *l.* the amount of those which were granted by the Commissioners during the year 1875-76; the amount granted in 1876-77 to the School Board of London alone has been 583,815 *l.*, making the total amount already granted to that School Board by the Loan Commissioners 2,431,180 *l.*, and recommendations by the Education Department, which have not yet been acted upon, for loans of a considerable amount for providing further London Board Schools, are outstanding, the applications for such loans not having as yet been sent in.

The amount granted by way of loan in 1876-77 to School Boards in Scotland is smaller by a little over 350,000 *l.* than in 1875-76.

The Education Department in their proceedings under the Elementary Education Acts, so far as relates to the raising money by way of loan for the purposes of those Acts, have, except in a few instances, given their consent to the repayment of the moneys which School Boards in England and Wales have sought to borrow from the Loan Commissioners being spread over 50 years, and have also recommended the Loan Commissioners to grant such loans repayable within that period; the Commissioners, however, have had regard to the general authority given to them by section 9 of the Public Works Loans Act, 1875, and to the responsibility cast upon them by the provisions of section 11 of that Act, to the effect that in considering whether the period for repayment of a loan should or should not be the full period authorised by a special Act (such as the Elementary Education Act) they should have regard to the durability of the work for the purpose of which the loan is required, and to the expediency of the cost of the work being paid by the generation of persons who will immediately benefit thereby; and have dealt with each application from a School Board for a loan according to the special circumstances of each, so far as it was in their power to ascertain them. It would have been the desire of the Loan Commissioners to adopt a shorter period than 50 years for repayment of the School Board Loans generally, but, in deference to the representation of the Education Department, they have, as a rule, abstained from any reduction of the period of repayment below the number of years over which the Education Department consent that it should be spread; there have, however, been many cases of applications for loans for works of improvement or additions to existing schools, and in such cases, or when loans of small amount have been required, and the assessable value of the school district has been large enough for a very small rate to provide for repayment both of principal and interest, the Commissioners have considered that they would not be justified in conceding the full period for repayment authorised by the Education Acts. The Loan Commissioners also, in accordance with their uniform practice in the cases of all applications for loans, have declined to make advances to School Boards to pay off debts contracted in the open market and secured by mortgage of the rates.

8. The loans granted in 1876-77 by the Commissioners, pursuant to recommendations of the Local Government Board, in the terms of section 243 of the Public Health Act, 1875, for sanitary purposes, have amounted to 811,062 *l.*, and thus show an increase over the amount of the grant of such loans in 1875-76, which was 737,173 *l.* The above-mentioned recommendations of the Local Government Board relate to the number of years for which the loans should be made, and to the rates of interest on such loans, but no loan is granted by the Public Works Loan Commissioners for the purposes of the Public Health Act, 1875, except for works which the Local Government Board have satisfied themselves are of a permanent character within the meaning of the Act, and for the execution of which the Local Government Board have issued their sanction to the sanitary authority for the borrowing of the sum required, and have further by such sanction determined the number of years within which the repayment should be made; the Local Government Board, in thus determining the time for repayment of loans under the section 243 referred to, are required by that section to have regard to the probable duration and continuing utility of the works for which their recommendation to the Public Works Loan Commissioners to make such loans is issued.

Under

Under the recommendations above referred to, the loans which the Commissioners have granted to sanitary authorities, during the year 1876-77, have been :—

6	in number, for loans to be repaid within periods ranging from 3 to 10 years.
13	in number, to be repaid within periods ranging from 20 to 25 years.
113	in number, to be repaid in 30 years.
13	in number, to be repaid in 50 years.
145	in all.

thus showing that the terms of 30 years for repayment, with interest at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., have been adopted in the large majority of cases.

9. The loans granted by the Board in 1876-77 to local authorities in England under the Public Health Acts, apart from those recommended in pursuance of section 243 of the Public Health Act, 1875, amount to 29,393 *l.*; they have been only six in number, and, for the most part, for purposes of street improvement; the number of years for their repayment by annual instalments varies from 10 to 20 years, and they bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

10. Borrowing authorities in Scotland have resorted, during the last financial year, to the Public Works Loan fund, to an increased extent, as compared with the previous year, the amount of loans granted to such borrowers during the year 1876-77 having been 159,070 *l.*, as against 79,000 *l.* in 1875-76. The loans have been required for a variety of purposes; those which have been granted under the Burial Grounds (Scotland) Act have been made repayable in 20 years, with interest at five per cent. per annum, whilst the terms of repayment of others granted for drainage and water supply, or for other purposes, under the recommendation of the Board of Supervision, have been made repayable in periods varying from 20 to 50 years, pursuant to such recommendations, and bear interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{3}{4}$, or 4 per cent. per annum, in accordance with the scale made applicable by the Treasury to such periods of years respectively.

11. The Board, during the financial year to which this Report applies, have granted 13 loans, under the Burials Acts, to Burial Boards in England and Wales, all repayable by instalments in 20 years, with interest at five per cent. per annum; the total amount of such loans has been 29,750 *l.*

12. The only loan granted by the Board in 1876-77, under the Poor Law Amendment Acts, has been to the Guardians of the Union of Neath, 1,000 *l.*, for the purchase of land for school buildings for the union; it has been made repayable in 30 years, and bears interest at five per cent. per annum.

13. A difference of opinion has arisen between the Treasury and Local Government Board and the Public Works Loan Commissioners with reference to the proper construction to be put upon section 11 of the Public Works Loans Act, 1875, which provides that all loans shall be repaid within a period not exceeding the period authorised by a special Act relating to such loans, or, if no period be so authorised, not exceeding 20 years.

There are several Acts, such as the Poor Law Acts, the Burial Acts, and others, which authorise the Loan Commissioners to lend, and which are, therefore, "special Acts," but do not name any period within which the Commissioners' loans should be repaid.

It has been considered by the Public Works Loan Commissioners, that, in such cases as above-mentioned, they could not lend for a longer period than 20 years, but the view taken by the Treasury and the Local Government Board was, that the Loan Commissioners had power to lend for the whole period for which the authorities under the Acts referred to had power to borrow; the subject has, however, been referred by the Treasury to the law officers of the Crown, who have confirmed the view taken by the Loan Commissioners.

In such cases as have been above referred to, the period for repayment of loans will, therefore, not exceed 20 years, unless the Treasury, on the recommendation

mendation of the Loan Commissioners, extend the period of repayment in accordance with the power contained in section 11 of the Public Works Loans Act, 1875.

14. The Board, in February of the present year, granted, under the Labouring Classes Dwelling Houses Act, 1866, to the Improved Industrial Dwellings Company (Limited), a loan of 30,000 *l.*, for the erection of four blocks of buildings on land in Goswell-road, held on a leasehold tenure for 95¼ years. The number of separate dwellings which the blocks are designed to contain is 275, exclusive of 15 shops, with rooms attached; the plans and specifications of the buildings were reported on by Her Majesty's Board of Works and Public Buildings as properly prepared, and the proposed accommodation as suitable and sufficient for occupation by persons of the labouring classes.

The total sums granted by the Board for a like purpose within the area of the Metropolitan district, since the passing of the Act, has been 151,000 *l.*

15. Further loans, amounting in all to 7,900 *l.*, were granted by the Commissioners to the Portpatrick Railway Company in the course of the year, pursuant to the authority given by the 39 & 40 Vict. c. 31, hereinbefore referred to, 4,500 *l.* of such amount being for the purpose of defraying the cost of works for extension and improvement of stations, and the residue for discharge of debentures in accordance with the enactments of 31 & 32 Vict. c. 81.

16. The only loan granted by the Commissioners in 1876–77, under the Harbours and Passing Tolls, &c. Act, 1861, was of the amount of 3,000 *l.* to the Commissioners of the Harbour of Rosehearty, situated in the most northerly part of the county of Aberdeen. The Board in 1875–76 had refused to grant a loan of 5,000 *l.* to the Harbour Commissioners on the ground of insufficiency of security for repayment of that amount; but the application was subsequently renewed, and limited to the sum of 3,000 *l.*; the loan has been required for the extension of works already executed by means of a loan of a like amount of 3,000 *l.* which had been advanced by the Public Works Loan Board in 1864; the number of fishing vessels using the harbour and of trading craft resorting to it has increased considerably since the loan in 1864 was made, the fishing boats being now upwards of 100 in number, and the object of the proposed new works has been to provide a wider and safer entrance channel, and increased accommodation within the harbour by extension of the piers; on completion of the new works, which are in progress, the harbour will thus, better than hitherto, serve the purposes of refuge and shelter for the vessels frequenting it, and will at the same time afford increased advantages for a growing trade.

17. The Trustees of the Town and Harbour of Borrowstounness, in the county of Linlithgow, made application in 1875 to the Public Works Loan Commissioners for a loan of 50,000 *l.*, for improvement of their harbour on the foreshore of the Frith of Forth, such proposed improvement consisting of the construction of a wet dock and of the extension of an existing pier; the present revenue of the harbour being insufficient in the opinion of the Loan Commissioners for the repayment of any larger sum than would suffice for the extension of the pier, they declined to entertain the application except so far as might be required for that purpose, and after obtaining in October 1876 a favourable report from Mr. Rendel, C.E., upon the works proposed to be executed, the estimate of their cost, and their utility, they granted to the trustees a loan of 6,000 *l.* for the proposed extension, repayable by annual instalments in 20 years, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

18. The Board in July 1876 authorised the issue of a further advance of 25,000 *l.* for the harbour works at Colombo, under the Colombo Loan Act, 1874, referred to in their last Report.

19. A list of the applications for loans which the Commissioners during the last financial year refused to grant, is given in Appendix D.

20. The Bill referred to in the Board's last annual Report to enable the Great Southern and Western (of Ireland) and Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway Companies

Companies to purchase the Waterford, New Ross, and Wexford Junction Railway, received the Royal Assent on the 13th July 1876, and the purchase has been duly completed.

21. In respect of the correspondence referred to in the Board's Annual Report for the year 1875-76 with the Chairman of Committees of the House of Lords on the subject of the powers and rights of the Public Works Loan Commissioners, under their Act of 1875, being inconsistent with the powers and rights of the ordinary statutory mortgagees under the private Acts relating to borrowers, a clause for insertion in private Bills was agreed on between the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury and the Chairman of Committees of the House of Lords; this clause was inserted in private Acts of last Session relating to Harbour Authorities, and is to the effect to preclude the authority referred to in the private Act from borrowing from the Public Works Loan Commissioners any part of the money thereby authorised to be borrowed, but should the authority borrow any money from the Commissioners under the powers contained in the Harbours and Passing Tolls, &c. Act, 1861, the Commissioners' Loan is not to have priority, without the consent of the creditors, over any money previously borrowed, but is to have priority over any money subsequently borrowed; and the amount authorised by the private Act to be borrowed is to be diminished by the sum borrowed under the Harbours and Passing Tolls, &c. Act, 1861.

22. With reference to the Artizans and Labourers' Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875, by the 22nd section of which the Public Works Loan Commissioners are empowered to make loans for the purposes thereof, to be repaid within a period not exceeding 50 years, and to bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, or such higher rate as may in the judgment of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury be necessary to enable the loans to be made without loss to the Exchequer, their Lordships have instructed the Loan Commissioners to require payment of interest on any such loans at the rates undermentioned, viz.:

3½ per cent. for loans repayable within 30 years.
3¾ per cent. for loans repayable in a period exceeding 30 but within 40 years.
4 per cent. for loans repayable in a period exceeding 40 but within 50 years.

It will be observed that these terms are alike to those which are made applicable to the loans granted under the recommendation of the Local Government Board, pursuant to section 243 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

23. The notices given prior to 31st December 1876, pursuant to section 13 of the Public Works Loans Act, 1875, by intending borrowers, of the sums which they should probably apply to borrow during the financial year 1877-78, are for amounts as follows, viz.:—

	£.
School Boards, England	2,971,390
Ditto - Scotland	573,241
Miscellaneous, England	5,984,975
Ditto - Scotland	411,679
Burial Boards	73,166
Ireland	17,000
Harbours	373,600
Labouring Classes Dwellings	146,000
£.	10,551,051

The statement of the above amounts has been duly transmitted to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

By order of the Board,

Public Works Loan Board,
31 May 1877.

W. W. Willink, Secretary.

Appendix (A).

ACCOUNT of the Public Works Loan Commissioners, showing, to the 31st March 1877, the Amount the Amounts advanced by the Commissioners; the Amounts paid into the Exchequer in

	£. s. d.		FOR WHAT PURPOSES ADVANCED.	ADVANCES BY PUBLIC WORKS LOAN COMMISSIONERS. Amounts Advanced in the Year.	Total Amount Advanced to 31st March 1877.	
			GREAT BRITAIN:	£.	£. s. d.	
			Annuity Tax Abolition, Edinburgh Town Council.	- -	56,500 - -	1
			Baths and Washhouses - - - -	- -	81,846 - -	2
			Bridges and Ferries - - - - -	- -	352,290 - -	3
			Burial Boards - - - - - -	21,750	849,386 - -	4
			Canals, Rivers, and Drainage - - -	- -	1,710,600 - -	5
			Cattle Diseases Prevention Act, 1866 - -	- -	290,000 - -	6
			Churches and Parochial Chapels - - -	- -	440,218 - -	7
			Harbours, Docks, and Piers - - -	13,000	763,500 - -	8
			Improvement of Cities and Towns and Battersea Park.	300	916,100 - -	9
			Labouring Classes Dwellings Act, 1866–67 -	14,000	203,670 - -	10
			Law Courts, Gaols, and other Public Buildings	- -	826,436 - -	11
			Local Boards, Sanitary Loans, &c. - -	883,066	3,336,545 - -	12
			Lunatic Asylums - - - - - -	- -	410,656 - -	13
			Police Commissioners, Scotland - - -	- -	32,555 - -	14
			Portpatrick Railway Company - - -	7,900	120,841 - -	15
			Public Works (Manufacturing Districts Act, 1863–64).	- -	1,759,015 - -	16
Amount issued for the purpose of Advances by the Commissioners under 39 & 40 Vict. c. 31, and sundry previous Acts - - - -	33,805,231 6 7		Roads - - - - - - - -	- -	666,270 - -	17
			School Boards - - - - - -	1,814,629	6,422,234 - -	18
			School Boards (Scotland) - - - -	441,477	1,571,518 - -	19
			South Wales Turnpike Trusts - - -	- -	215,241 7 1	20
			Workhouses - - - - - -	1,000	3,938,592 - -	21
			IRELAND:			
	£. s. d.		Belfast and County Down Railway Company	- -	164,804 7 9	22
Amount of Advances to 31st March 1877, as shown in the annexed Account -	30,721,686 3 11		Burial Boards - - - - - -	- -	18,678 - -	23
			Harbours - - - - - - -	- -	40,850 - -	24
			Railways - - - - - - -	- -	2,686,300 - -	25
Amount excluded in respect of Services, the accounts of which are closed, Surplus Issues repaid to the Exchequer, &c. - - -	3,074,052 2 8		Railway Companies (Ireland) Temporary Advances Act, 1866.	- -	159,356 - -	26
			Road - - - - - - - - -	- -	12,000 - -	27
		33,795,738 6 7	Sewage Utilization - - - - -	- -	11,035 - -	28
			Waterworks - - - - - -	- -	479,000 - -	29
			Workhouse - - - - - - -	- -	2,000 - -	30
			Harbours and Passing Tolls, &c. Act, 1861 -	52,500	2,183,649 9 1	31
	£.	9,493 - -		£. 3,249,622	30,721,686 3 11	32

The amount transferred monthly during the Financial year 1876–77 into the Exchequer, comprises repayments from 31st March 1876 to 28th February 1877, inclusive, and is as follows:

£.	s.	d.	
638,906	12	9	- - - - for Principal.
494,247	4	4	- - - - for Interest.

The sum of 129,199 *l.* 2 *s.* 2 *d.* received during the month ended 31st March 1877, and included in the above statement, was transferred to Her Majesty's Exchequer on 9th April 1877.

Appendix (A).

sued for the purpose of Advances by way of Loan under various Acts regulating their Proceedings; Repayment of such Advances, and for Interest thereon; and the Balances Outstanding.

Amounts repaid to the Exchequer during the year, and Interest.		Repayments and Remissions.			Balances Outstanding.		
		Total Payments into the Bank of England in Repayment of Principal, and for Interest.		Amounts Remitted.			
Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.		Principal.	Interest.	Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
5,650 - -	939 6 3	33,900 - -	8,610 5 -	- -	22,600 - -	- -	22,600 - -
14,040 - -	1,058 14 10	80,006 - -	33,981 17 4	- -	1,840 - -	- -	1,840 - -
1,041 5 8	4,449 5 -	289,688 2 5	176,520 17 9	7,575 - -	55,026 17 7	39,183 3 3	94,210 - 10
21,815 5 -	10,996 12 9	625,607 16 8	373,293 6 4	1,850 - -	221,928 3 4	135 5 5	222,063 8 9
4,158 18 7	9,525 8 4	1,435,939 18 1	580,057 - 2	- -	274,660 1 11	- -	274,660 1 11
7,272 10 11	6,955 4 1	83,266 4 9	82,778 6 2	- -	206,733 15 3	- -	206,733 15 3
9,896 18 8	2,495 14 10	379,568 3 7	157,435 1 5	- -	60,649 16 5	3,650 11 4	64,300 7 9
3,429 14 5	4,745 4 -	605,519 18 9	244,916 17 7	13,638 5 1	144,341 16 2	2,866 8 10	147,208 5 -
2,125 - -	6,298 11 4	802,005 - -	279,723 6 2	- -	114,095 - -	83,637 11 8	197,732 11 8
2,260 8 8	6,553 15 9	24,169 6 7	32,661 16 11	- -	179,500 13 5	172 3 11	179,672 17 4
21,679 4 10	5,740 11 7	725,729 8 7	333,296 6 3	- -	100,706 11 5	- -	100,706 11 5
66,840 15 -	66,343 4 7	735,793 5 -	410,997 18 2	265 18 4	2,600,485 16 8	3,765 15 7	2,604,251 12 3
45,539 14 11	5,381 17 10	327,896 18 5	194,850 14 6	- -	82,759 1 7	- -	82,759 1 7
2,929 13 10	1,284 2 3	10,129 11 4	10,694 1 9	- -	22,425 8 8	- -	22,425 8 8
3,258 7 5	3,371 14 11	19,434 11 2	21,606 17 7	- -	101,406 8 10	- -	101,406 8 10
60,022 10 3	38,147 11 -	722,309 16 1	561,409 15 3	- -	1,036,705 3 11	270 17 10	1,036,976 1 9
1,306 5 -	906 12 11	541,924 6 5	300,929 18 2	38,925 14 11	85,419 18 8	113,948 8 10	199,368 7 6
45,019 7 6	159,635 8 9	95,186 14 8	335,884 14 -	- -	6,327,047 5 4	449 7 2	6,327,496 12 6
23,822 2 4	39,446 18 -	33,454 14 6	51,306 5 3	- -	1,538,063 5 6	- -	1,538,063 5 6
276 7 3	10 2 2	215,241 7 1	125,854 - 1	—	—	—	—
91,984 6 10	29,121 16 10	3,490,936 17 10	1,179,899 10 1	3,500 - -	444,155 2 2	208 6 8	444,363 8 10
18,835 - -	7,297 11 4	44,801 17 4	35,319 7 3	- -	120,002 10 5	2,231 - 1	122,233 10 6
483 18 -	254 1 9	14,080 2 -	5,075 11 8	- -	4,597 18 -	- -	4,597 18 -
105 - -	137 13 11	21,600 - -	11,574 10 2	- -	19,250 - -	1,500 - -	20,750 - -
92,693 13 10	47,930 18 -	1,789,389 4 11	1,256,286 - 10	- -	896,910 15 1	34,033 14 6	930,944 9 7
16,600 - -	8,297 17 6	120,956 - -	42,079 15 6	- -	38,400 - -	- -	38,400 - -
- -	- -	600 - -	480 - -	- -	11,400 - -	- -	11,400 - -
398 2 -	391 17 6	2,906 2 11	2,737 3 11	- -	8,128 17 1	34 9 4	8,163 6 5
5,243 2 8	14,486 17 4	122,260 4 9	203,668 11 9	- -	356,739 15 3	- -	356,739 15 3
100 - -	55 - -	1,000 - -	769 8 1	- -	1,000 - -	- -	1,000 - -
151,251 5 1	60,014 5 3	371,299 8 2	538,241 11 9	- -	1,812,350 - 11	20,121 3 -	1,832,471 3 11
720,078 18 8	542,274 - 7	13,766,601 2 -	7,592,940 16 10	65,754 18 4	16,889,330 3 7	306,208 7 5	17,195,538 11 -

£. 1,262,352. 19. 3.

Appendix (B.)

STATEMENT in Detail of Loans Paid off.

Date of Final Payment.	BORROWERS.	Amount of Loan.	Date of Advance.
	General Loans:	£. s. d.	
4 April 1876	Chorlton Union, 4th loan	8,000 – –	10 May 1856.
6 „ „	Merioneth Lunatic Asylum	2,700 – –	26 April 1849.
8 „ „	Northampton Corporation (Public Library)	500 – –	23 April 1866.
18 „ „	Woolwich Burial Board, 2nd loan	1,200 – –	19 April 1856.
18 „ „	Astley, Bedford, Pennington, and Westleigh Joint Burial Board, 2nd advance, 1st loan	2,500 – –	19 „ „
20 „ „	Swansea Burial Board, 2nd advance, 1st loan	3,000 – –	19 „ „
22 „ „	Atherton Burial Board	3,000 – –	10 May „
27 „ „	Swansea Burial Board, 1st advance, 1st loan	3,000 – –	29 Mar. „
28 „ „	St. Luke, Chelsea Parish, 6th loan	730 – –	2 June 1866.
29 „ „	Slinfold Church	800 – –	12 May 1860.
2 May „	Stow-on-the Wold Burial Board	500 – –	12 May 1856.
3 „ „	Bishopwearmouth Burial Board, 2nd advance, 1st loan	6,000 – –	10 May „
10 „ „	Hitchin Local Board	772 – –	28 Oct. 1854.
12 „ „	Castle Cary Church, 2nd loan	500 – –	2 June 1856.
16 „ „	St. Nicholas, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Burial Board, 1st advance, 1st loan	3,000 – –	3 June „
22 „ „	Justices of Glamorganshire, 2nd loan (Lunatic Asylum)	6,000 – –	24 May 1859.
22 „ „	Justices of Glamorganshire, 1st advance, 3rd loan (Lunatic Asylum)	10,000 – –	31 Oct. 1861.
22 „ „	Justices of Glamorganshire, 2nd advance, 3rd loan (Lunatic Asylum)	10,000 – –	20 Dec. 1862.
22 „ „	Justices of Glamorganshire, 3rd advance, 3rd loan (Lunatic Asylum)	10,000 – –	22 Oct. 1863.
22 „ „	Justices of Glamorganshire, 1st advance, 4th loan (Lunatic Asylum)	10,000 – –	4 June 1864.
22 „ „	Justices of Glamorganshire, 2nd advance, 4th loan (Lunatic Asylum)	10,000 – –	13 Mar. 1865.
22 „ „	Justices of Glamorganshire, 5th loan (Lunatic Asylum	15,000 – –	30 Oct. „
22 „ „	Justices of Glamorganshire, 1st advance, 7th loan (Gaol)	10,000 – –	10 July 1858.
22 „ „	Justices of Glamorganshire, 2nd advance, 7th loan (Gaol)	10,000 – –	18 Dec. „
22 „ „	Justices of Glamorganshire, 3rd advance, 7th loan (Gaol)	10,000 – –	11 June 1859.
22 „ „	Justices of Glamorganshire, 8th loan (Gaol)	7,000 – –	9 June 1860.
23 „ „	Downham Market Burial Board	1,400 – –	5 June 1856.
26 „ „	Stowmarket Burial Board, 2nd loan	650 – –	4 „ „
29 „ „	Loughborough Burial Board, 1st advance, 1st loan	2,000 – –	21 „ „
29 „ „	Great Boughton Union, 1st loan	3,400 – –	21 „ „
3 June „	King's Lynn Union, 2nd loan	2,150 – –	21 „ „
13 „ „	Justices of Denbighshire, 1st loan (Lunatic Asylum)	7,000 – –	15 July 1847.
13 „ „	Risbridge Union, 2nd loan	3,000 – –	5 July 1856.
19 „ „	New Sleaford and Holdingham Joint Burial Board	1,200 – –	5 „ „
21 „ „	Greenwich Burial Board, 2nd loan	2,000 – –	23 June „
21 „ „	St. Peters', Carmarthen, Burial Board, 2nd loan	250 – –	10 July „
22 „ „	Runcorn Union, 3rd loan	350 – –	2 July 1866.
26 „ „	North Aylesford Union, 4th loan	3,000 – –	5 July 1856.
4 July „	Birmingham Parish, 11th loan	8,000 – –	23 July 1866.
5 „ „	Astley, Bedford, Pennington, &c., Joint Burial Board, 2nd loan	2,000 – –	26 July 1856.
13 „ „	Witney Burial Board	1,800 – –	26 „ „
14 „ „	St. Giles-without-Cripplegate Church	3,000 – –	20 July 1868.
15 „ „	Chelsea Bridge, 2nd advance, 2nd loan	7,500 – –	13 Sept. 1852.
17 „ „	Monkwearmouthshore, &c. Joint Burial Board, 3rd advance	2,000 – –	26 July 1856.
21 „ „	Risbridge Union, 1st advance, 3rd loan	3,000 – –	23 Aug. „
22 „ „	Ince-in-Mackerfield Burial Board, 2nd loan	2,000 – –	28 July „

APPENDIX (B.)—STATEMENT in Detail of Loans Paid off—*continued.*

Date of Final Payment.	BORROWERS.	Amount of Loan. £. s. d.	Date of Advance.
28 July 1876	Dulverton Union, 3rd loan	400 – –	31 July 1858.
1 Aug. „	Stalmine Burial Board	1,500 – –	23 Aug. 1856.
3 „ „	Fletching Church, 2nd loan	165 – –	23 Aug. 1866.
9 „ „	Caldewell-cum-Wykeham Church	130 – –	17 Sept. „
10 „ „	Flint Burial Board	650 – –	26 Aug. 1856.
12 „ „	Walsall Union, 5th loan	2,300 – –	2 June 1869.
12 „ „	Walsall Union, 6th loan	600 – –	17 Mar. 1874.
12 „ „	Reigate Union, 4th loan	1,600 – –	20 Aug. 1866.
18 „ „	Chertsey Union, 3rd loan	600 – –	22 Aug. „
18 „ „	Leicester Union, 4th loan	2,150 – –	20 Sept. 1856.
21 „ „	Ripley Burial Board, 2nd loan	500 – –	2 Oct. 1858.
21 „ „	Hillfarrance Church	300 – –	20 Sept. 1856.
26 „ „	Preston Local Board of Health, 2nd advance, 2nd loan	3,000 – –	3 Sept. 1864.
28 „ „	North Cadbury Church	300 – –	16 Oct. 1866.
31 „ „	Brynmawr Local Board of Health	700 – –	7 May 1868.
2 Sept. „	Blean Union, 3rd loan	2,800 – –	20 Sept. 1856.
5 „ „	Ware Union	600 – –	15 Sept. 1870.
11 „ „	Heap Burial Board, 2nd loan	1,150 – –	20 Sept. 1856.
13 „ „	Luton Union, 3rd loan	1,400 – –	11 Oct. „
14 „ „	Loughborough Burial Board, 2nd advance, 1st loan	2,000 – –	20 Sept. „
16 „ „	Woburn Union, 2nd loan	2,000 – –	11 Oct. „
18 „ „	Conway Union, 3rd loan	900 – –	9 Nov. 1867.
23 „ „	Stamford Union, 3rd loan	250 – –	29 Sept. 1866.
25 „ „	Huntly Police Commissioners	2,500 – –	20 April 1867.
3 Oct. „	Wymondham Church	250 – –	10 June 1868.
10 „ „	Knowlton Church	500 – –	15 Dec. 1856.
12 „ „	Sheppey Union, 4th loan	300 – –	29 Oct. 1866.
16 „ „	Glamorganshire Gaol, 1st advance, 6th loan	10,000 – –	1 Nov. 1856.
20 „ „	Brighton Burial Board	6,000 – –	1 Nov. „
25 „ „	Buckland (Dover) Burial Board	1,100 – –	1 Nov. „
28 „ „	Romsey, Infra and Extra Joint Burial Board	2,600 – –	22 Nov. „
4 Nov. „	Tewkesbury Burial Board	2,100 – –	22 Nov. „
8 „ „	Llandough Church	500 – –	24 Nov. 1866.
8 „ „	Hollow Church	500 – –	24 Nov. „
8 „ „	Brentwood Sewer Authority, 1st advance, 1st loan	3,000 – –	18 May 1871
8 „ „	Brentwood Sewer Authority, 2nd advance, 1st loan	2,600 – –	15 July „
8 „ „	Brentwood Sewer Authority, 2nd loan	500 – –	10 Mar. 1873
9 „ „	Medway Union, 9th loan	2,100 – –	24 Nov. 1866.
9 „ „	Guildford Union, 4th loan	7,000 – –	22 Nov. 1856.
9 „ „	Guisborough Union, 3rd loan	3,000 – –	24 Nov. 1866.
13 „ „	Cowley Church	500 – –	24 Mar. 1865.
15 „ „	St. Nicholas, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Burial Board, 2nd advance	2,500 – –	15 Dec. 1856.
17 „ „	Tonbridge Burial Board	4,000 – –	15 Dec. „
24 „ „	Yeovil Union, 2nd loan	1,000 – –	13 Dec. „
25 „ „	Mull District of Roads, 2nd advance, 2nd loan	1,000 – –	6 Dec. 1869.
29 „ „	Walton-on-Thames Burial Board	1,500 – –	22 Dec. 1862.
1 Dec. „	Knaresborough Union	3,525 – –	15 Dec. 1856.
4 „ „	Northwood Burial Board (Isle of Wight) 2nd loan	500 – –	15 Dec. „
6 „ „	Risbridge Union, 2nd advance, 3rd loan	3,720 – –	13 Dec. „
7 „ „	Wrawby-cum-Brigg Burial Board, 1st loan	2,000 – –	13 Dec. „
11 „ „	Nantwich Local Board of Health, 3rd loan	1,000 – –	17 Jan. 1857.
15 „ „	Bradford Union, Yorkshire, 3rd loan	500 – –	17 Jan. „
6 Jan. 1877	Glamorganshire Gaol, 2nd advance, 6th loan	10,000 – –	25 Feb. „
8 „ „	Reigate Burial Board, 1st loan	2,000 – –	15 Dec. 1856.
9 „ „	Blandford Union, 1st advance, 2nd loan	4,000 – –	19 Jan. 1857.
15 „ „	King's Lynn Union, 3rd loan	1,750 – –	7 Feb. „
20 „ „	Topsham Burial Board	600 – –	7 Feb. „
20 „ „	Luton Local Board of Health	5,900 – –	7 Feb. „
27 „ „	Weybread Church	650 – –	13 Mar. 1865.
12 Feb. „	Loughborough Burial Board, 3rd advance, 1st loan and 2nd loan	2,000 – –	28 Feb. 1857.
15 „ „	Billingborough Church	600 – –	21 Feb. 1865.
24 „ „	Bishopwearmouth Burial Board, 2nd loan	1,700 – –	28 Feb. 1857.
26 „ „	North Bierley Union, 2nd advance, 1st loan	2,000 – –	21 Mar. „

APPENDIX (B.)—STATEMENT in Detail of Loans Paid off—*continued.*

Date of Final Payment.	BORROWERS.	Amount of Loan. £. s. d.	Date of Advance.
28 Feb. 1877	St. Pancras, Bath, &c., 1st advance, 1st loan	3,000 – –	30 June 1866.
28 „ „	Ditto - - 2nd advance, 1st loan	7,000 – –	23 Feb. 1867.
28 „ „	Ditto - - 2nd loan - -	8,500 – –	10 Aug. „
28 „ „	Ditto - - 3rd loan - - -	4,500 – –	2 Oct. 1868.
2 Mar. „	Winchcomb and Sudeley Manor, Burial Board - - - - - - -	700 – –	23 Mar. 1857.
6 „ „	Shipston-on-Stour Union, 4th loan - -	240 – –	29 Mar. 1873.
7 „ „	Berwick-upon-Tweed Union, 2nd loans -	2,450 – –	21 Mar. 1857.
10 „ „	St. Leonard, Shoreditch Parish, 3rd loan -	3,000 – –	21 „ „
13 „ „	Sunderland-near-the-sea Burial Board, 1st advance, 1st loan - - - - -	4,000 – –	21 „ „
22 „ „	Chudleigh Sewer Authority - - -	550 – –	15 April 1867.
23 „ „	St. Pancras Parish, 2nd and 3rd loans - -	6,500 – –	29 Feb. 1868.
23 „ „	Ditto - - 4th loan - - -	2,500 – –	24 April „
23 „ „	Ditto - - 1st advance, 6th loan -	6,000 – –	25 Sept. „
23 „ „	Ditto - - 2nd „ 6th „ -	10,000 – –	14 April 1869.
23 „ „	Ditto - - 3rd „ 6th „ -	10,000 – –	26 June „
23 „ „	Ditto - - 4th „ 6th „ -	10,000 – –	24 Nov. „
23 „ „	Ditto - - 5th „ 6th „ -	10,000 – –	3 Aug. 1870.
23 „ „	Ditto - - 8th loan - - -	6,600 – –	15 June 1871.
23 „ „	Ditto - - 9th „ - - -	1,500 – –	30 Dec. „
23 „ „	Ditto - - 10th „ - - -	5,500 – –	13 Feb. 1875.
31 „ „	Foleshill Union, 1st advance, 1st loan -	1,050 – –	7 May 1857.
	TOTAL - - - £.	426,982 – –	
	HARBOUR LOANS.		
4 April 1876	Leith Harbour and Docks, 8th advance -	23,000 – –	26 Nov. 1868.
16 May „	Leith Harbour and Docks Commissioners, 4th advance - - - - - - - -	25,000 – –	20 April 1867.
16 „ „	Leith Harbour and Docks Commissioners, 5th advance - - - - - - -	25,000 – –	19 Aug. „
16 „ „	Leith Harbour and Docks Commissioners, 6th advance - - - - - - -	25,000 – –	22 Jan. 1868.
16 „ „	Leith Harbour and Docks Commissioners, 7th advance - - - - - - -	25,000 – –	23 June „
1 July „	Falmouth Docks (C. H. Owlston) - -	2,250 – –	31 Mar. 1876.
	TOTAL - - - £.	125,250 – –	
	IRISH LOAN:		
30 Dec. 1876	Rathkeale and Newcastle Junction Railway Company - - - - - - -	16,600 – –	21 Jan. 1867.
	SOUTH WALES TURNPIKE TRUSTS.		
12 May 1876	Radnor County Roads Board, 2nd charge -	11,318 15 –	29 Sept. 1845.
12 „ „	Ditto - - ditto - 3rd charge -	279 2 7	25 Mar. 1846.
	TOTAL - - - £.	11,597 17 7	

SUMMARY.

	£. s. d.
GENERAL LOANS - - - - - - - - -	426,982 – –
HARBOUR LOANS - - - - - - - - -	125,250 – –
IRISH LOAN - - - - - - - - -	16,600 – –
SOUTH WALES TURNPIKE TRUSTS - - - -	11,597 17 7
GRAND TOTAL - - - £.	580,429 17 7

Appendix (C.)

STATEMENT in Detail of Loans Granted.

Under the Elementary Education Acts, 1870-73.

DATE.	DISTRICT OF SCHOOL BOARD.	Amount of Loan.	Number of Years for Repayment by Annual Instalments.	Rate of Interest per Cent. per Annum.	Security for Repayment.
		£.			
April 1876 -	Brymbo - - - - -	350	50	3½	School Fund and Local Rate.
	East Markham - - - -	1,800	50	3½	- ditto.
	Poulton - - - - -	3,094	50	3½	- ditto.
	Gulval - - - - -	287	50	3½	- ditto.
	Swansea, Higher and Lower - -	2,061	50	3½	- ditto.
	Bideford - - - - -	300	50	3½	- ditto.
	Shefford - - - - -	2,400	50	3½	- ditto.
	Llantwit Fardre - - - -	450	50	3½	- ditto.
	Linkinhorne - - - -	1,200	50	3½	- ditto.
	Catcliffe - - - - -	2,326	50	3½	- ditto.
	Monmouth - - - - -	1,703	50	3½	- ditto.
	Davidstow - - - - -	900	50	3½	- ditto.
	Westham - - - - -	1,611	50	3½	- ditto.
	Aberystwith - - - -	4,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Carisbrooke - - - - -	2,829	50	3½	- ditto.
	Dawlish - - - - -	2,692	50	3½	- ditto.
	St. Cleer - - - - -	1,200	50	3½	- ditto.
	Llandissilio - - - - -	1,350	50	3½	- ditto.
	Byton - - - - - -	820	50	3½	- ditto.
	Leicester - - - - -	656	50	3½	- ditto.
	St. Keverne - - - - -	885	50	3½	- ditto.
	Norwich - - - - -	1,796	50	3½	- ditto.
	Stanwick - - - - -	615	50	3½	- ditto.
	Thornton - - - - -	406	50	3½	- ditto.
	Bradford - - - - -	7,930	50	3½	- ditto.
	Merriott - - - - -	1,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Lessingham and Hempstead - -	374	50	3½	- ditto.
	Parson Drove - - - -	700	50	3½	- ditto.
	Hemyock - - - - -	1,110	50	3½	- ditto.
	Bolehall and Glascote - - -	2,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Bromsgrove - - - -	1,720	50	3½	- ditto.
	Bishop's Nympton - - -	300	50	3½	- ditto.
	Llanarth - - - - -	514	50	3½	- ditto.
	Halwill-cum-Beaworthy - -	850	50	3½	- ditto.
	Ford - - - - - -	5,300	50	3½	- ditto.
	Luton - - - - - -	3,500	50	3½	- ditto.
	Batley - - - - - -	9,116	50	3½	- ditto.
	Daresbury - - - - -	685	50	3½	- ditto.
	Great and Little Stambridge - -	1,309	50	3½	- ditto.
	Beal - - - - - -	2,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Liverpool - - - - -	18,985	50	3½	- ditto.
	Wolverhampton - - - -	2,825	50	3½	- ditto.
	Barrow-in-Furness - - -	3,830	50	3½	- ditto.
	Burslem - - - - -	5,700	50	3½	- ditto.
	Avenbury - - - - -	900	50	3½	- ditto.
	Huddersfield - - - -	7,800	50	3½	- ditto.
	Mevagissey - - - - -	2,600	50	3½	- ditto.
	Gateshead - - - - -	9,065	50	3½	- ditto.
May 1876 -	East Pennard - - - -	1,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Merthyr Tydfil - - - -	1,704	50	3½	- ditto.
	Kenton - - - - -	1,381	50	3½	- ditto.
	Stranton - - - - -	7,500	50	3½	- ditto.
	Wootton and Tadley - - -	1,375	50	3½	- ditto.
	Brixham - - - - -	590	50	3½	- ditto.
	Throwleigh and Gidleigh - -	700	50	3½	- ditto.
	Kirkby Stephen - - - -	2,915	50	3½	- ditto.
	Canterbury - - - - -	1,400	30	3½	- ditto.
	Whitley and Eggborough - -	1,300	50	3½	- ditto.
	Hartland - - - - -	1,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Wallsend - - - - -	11,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Pudsey - - - - -	6,947	50	3½	- ditto.
	Alphington - - - - -	2,300	50	3½	- ditto.
	Thurleigh - - - - -	803	50	3½	- ditto.

APPENDIX (C.)—Loans Granted under the Elementary Education Acts. 1870-73—*continued.*

DATE.	DISTRICT OF SCHOOL BOARD.	Amount of Loan.	Number of Years for Repayment by Annual Instalments.	Rate of Interest per Cent. per Annum.	Security for Repayment.
		£.			
May 1876 -	Piddington - - - - -	2,300	50	3½	School Fund and Local Rate.
	Lepton - - - - -	2,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Holme, St. Cuthbert's - - -	700	50	3½	- ditto.
	Shemborne - - - - -	800	50	3½	- ditto.
	Birmingham - - - -	11,503	50	3½	- ditto.
	Barmston - - - - -	390	40	3½	- ditto.
	Manchester - - - - -	9,500	50	3½	- ditto.
	Newton Valence - - - -	800	50	3½	- ditto.
	Sandwich - - - - -	3,600	50	3½	- ditto.
	Beoley - - - - -	1,400	50	3½	- ditto.
	Westleigh - - - - -	700	50	3½	- ditto.
	Darton - - - - -	4,500	50	3½	- ditto.
	Worsbrough - - - - -	3,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Fowey - - - - -	180	50	3½	- ditto.
	Bridgwater - - - - -	450	50	3½	- ditto.
	Desborough - - - - -	2,500	50	3½	- ditto.
	Laindon - - - - -	1,259	50	3½	- ditto.
	Mildenhall - - - - -	2,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Llannor, U. D. - - - -	500	50	3½	- ditto.
	Brighton - - - - -	3,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Todmorden - - - - -	4,199	50	3½	- ditto.
	Piddington - - - - -	525	50	3½	- ditto.
	Longtown - - - - -	3,505	50	3½	- ditto.
	Aston - - - - - -	3,806	50	3½	- ditto.
	Callaley and Yetlington - -	398	50	3½	- ditto.
	Stokesby-with-Herringby - -	585	50	3½	- ditto.
	Hardingstone - - - -	1,950	50	3½	- ditto.
	Whitstone - - - - -	361	50	3½	- ditto.
	Eckington - - - - -	3,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	St. Germoe - - - - -	780	50	3½	- ditto.
	Prescot - - - - -	3,900	50	3½	- ditto.
	Langford - - - - -	660	50	3½	- ditto.
June 1876 -	North Petherton and St. Michael-church.	1,112	50	3½	- ditto.
	North Petherton and St. Michael-church.	190	15	3½	- ditto.
	Hartland - - - - -	386	50	3½	- ditto.
	Kingston-upon-Hull - - -	8,368	50	3½	- ditto.
	Inkpen - - - - -	1,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Llantrisant - - - - -	1,200	50	3½	- ditto.
	Withypool - - - - -	925	50	3½	- ditto.
	Wield - - - - - -	900	50	3½	- ditto.
	Bubwith - - - - -	2,105	50	3½	- ditto.
	West Halton - - - -	700	50	3½	- ditto.
	South Milford - - - -	3,230	50	3½	- ditto.
	South Gosforth - - - -	4,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Keighley - - - - -	9,060	50	3½	- ditto.
	Northborough - - - -	1,200	50	3½	- ditto.
	Llandgaedmore - - - -	1,400	50	3½	- ditto.
	Llangammarch - - - -	2,477	50	3½	- ditto.
	Wednesfield - - - - -	1,814	50	3½	- ditto.
	Nantmel - - - - -	900	50	3½	- ditto.
	Wells-next-the-Sea - - -	350	50	3½	- ditto.
	Gosbeck - - - - -	600	50	3½	- ditto.
	Great Yarmouth - - - -	3,004	50	3½	- ditto.
	Fellisciffe - - - - -	1,100	50	3½	- ditto.
	Bedminster - - - - -	5,720	50	3½	- ditto.
	Okehampton - - - - -	1,425	50	3½	- ditto.
	North Petherton and St. Michael-church.	1,698	50	3½	- ditto.
	Whitstable and Sea Salter - -	5,380	50	3½	- ditto.
	Campton - - - - -	309	50	3½	- ditto.
	Aslacton - - - - -	150	20	3½	- ditto.
	Bishop's Nympton - - -	68	50	3½	- ditto.
	Westleigh - - - - -	146	50	3½	- ditto.
	Eckington - - - - -	1,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Darenth - - - - -	600	50	3½	- ditto.
	Stanton - - - - -	800	50	3½	- ditto.

APPENDIX (C.)—Loans Granted under the Elementary Education Acts, 1870–73—*continued.*

DATE.	DISTRICT OF SCHOOL BOARD.	Amount of Loan.	Number of Years for Repayment by Annual Instalments.	Rate of Interest per Cent. per Annum.	Security for Repayment.
		£.			
June 1876 -	Upper and Nether Broughton -	1,756	50	3½	School Fund and Local Rate.
	Wellington, Salop - - -	3,770	50	3½	- ditto.
	Normanton-on-Soar - - -	587	50	3½	- ditto.
	Coychurch, Higher - - -	500	50	3½	- ditto.
	West Tilbury - - - -	675	50	3¾	- ditto.
	East Stonehouse - - - -	5,155	50	3½	- ditto.
	Gissing - - - - -	1,110	50	3½	- ditto.
	Tibenham - - - - -	1,350	50	3½	- ditto.
	West Beckham - - - -	1,100	50	3½	- ditto.
	Alphamstone - - - -	600	50	3½	- ditto.
	Burwardsley - - - -	400	50	3½	- ditto.
	Gelligaer - - - - -	2,580	50	3½	- ditto.
	Ruabon - - - - -	3,454	50	3½	- ditto.
	Wootton and Tadley - - -	625	50	3½	- ditto.
	London - - - - -	131,115	50	3½	- ditto.
July 1876 -	Llanganten, Llanynys, and Rhosferig.	1,365	50	3½	- ditto.
	Wield - - - - - -	127	50	3½	- ditto.
	Rochester - - - - -	4,856	50	3½	- ditto.
	Llandebie - - - - -	1,459	50	3½	- ditto.
	Winlaton - - - - -	5,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Elvet St. Oswald - - - -	270	30	3½	- ditto.
	Ulverston - - - - -	3,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Sheffield - - - - -	20,180	50	3½	- ditto.
	Haselor - - - - -	1,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	West Beckham - - - -	180	50	3½	- ditto.
	Mawr - - - - - -	960	50	3½	- ditto.
	Dudley - - - - -	6,190	40	3½	- ditto.
	Aldingbourne - - - -	1,300	50	3½	- ditto.
	Aberystruth - - - - -	2,500	50	3½	- ditto.
	Bradford - - - - -	9,969	50	3½	- ditto.
	Bromsgrove - - - -	2,280	50	3½	- ditto.
	Great Yarmouth - - - -	1,150	50	3½	- ditto.
	Wootton and Tadley - - -	1,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Whitley and Eggborough - -	677	50	3½	- ditto.
	Tadcaster - - - - -	2,500	50	3½	- ditto.
	Woughton-on-the-Green - -	1,172	50	3½	- ditto.
	Claydon - - - - -	66	10	3½	- ditto.
	Southwick - - - - -	7,952	50	3½	- ditto.
	Dawley Magna - - - -	3,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Llanarth - - - - -	980	50	3½	- ditto.
	Sunderland - - - - -	3,698	50	3½	- ditto.
	Minster in-Sheppey - - -	5,210	50	3½	- ditto.
	Tytherington - - - -	758	50	3½	- ditto.
	Rockland, St. Peter - - -	350	50	3½	- ditto.
	Hevingham - - - - -	550	50	3½	- ditto.
	Talyllyn - - - - -	600	50	3½	- ditto.
	St. George - - - - -	5,352	50	3½	- ditto.
	Forest of Dean - - - -	540	50	3½	- ditto.
	Briningham - - - - -	1,500	50	3½	- ditto.
	Gateshead - - - - -	8,670	50	3½	- ditto.
	Dartford - - - - -	3,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Caddington and Flamstead - -	2,140	50	3½	- ditto.
	Chew Magna - - - -	600	25	3½	- ditto.
	Thornley - - - - -	4,000	25	3½	- ditto.
	Little Maplestead - - -	550	50	3½	- ditto.
	Steynton - - - - -	3,300	50	3½	- ditto.
	Eastcotts - - - - -	100	25	3½	- ditto.
	Billingborough - - - -	3,300	50	3½	- ditto.
	Blaenpenal and Lower Lledrod -	1,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	St. Issells - - - - -	1,778	50	3½	- ditto.
	Daresbury - - - - -	1,931	50	3½	- ditto.
	Llanguicke - - - - -	400	50	3½	- ditto.
	North Fambridge - - - -	100	25	3½	- ditto.
	Kingswinford - - - -	4,800	50	3½	- ditto.
	Liversedge - - - - -	2,894	50	3½	ditto.
	Birmingham - - - -	12,710	50	3½	ditto.

APPENDIX (C.)—Loans Granted under the Elementary Education Acts, 1870–73—*continued.*

DATE.	DISTRICT OF SCHOOL BOARD.	Amount of Loan.	Number of Years for Repayment by Annual Instalments.	Rate of Interest per Cent. per Annum.	Security for Repayment.
		£.			
July 1876 -	Normanton - - - - -	4,057	50	3½	School Fund and Local Rate.
	Dawlish - - - - -	108	10	3½	- ditto.
	Leyton - - - - -	4,950	50	3½	- ditto.
	London - - - - -	102,000	50	3½	- ditto.
August 1876	Duffryn and Graig - - -	2,351	50	3½	- ditto.
	Bingley-with-Micklethwaite - -	10,880	50	3½	- ditto.
	Banham - - - - -	1,446	50	3½	- ditto.
	Brompton Ralph - - - -	900	50	3½	- ditto.
	Midgley - - - - -	2,607	50	3½	- ditto.
	Littleham and Landcross - -	600	50	3½	- ditto.
	Tadcaster - - - - -	1,366	50	3½	- ditto.
	Ermington - - - - -	600	50	3½	- ditto.
	Dolgelly - - - - -	1,100	50	3½	- ditto.
	Fulwell - - - - -	1,300	50	3½	- ditto.
	Llanrhystyd - - - -	689	50	3½	- ditto.
	Wombwell - - - - -	167	25	3½	- ditto.
	Mexborough - - - -	2,230	50	3½	- ditto.
	Edington and East Coulston - -	948	50	3½	- ditto.
	Horwood and Newton Tracey -	300	50	3½	- ditto.
	Norwich - - - - -	2,390	50	3½	- ditto.
	Elvet St. Oswald - - -	3,956	50	3½	- ditto.
	Manchester - - - - -	18,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Elland-with-Greetland - - -	6,020	50	3½	- ditto.
	Holywell - - - - -	1,780	50	3½	- ditto.
	Reighton - - - - -	1,150	50	3½	- ditto.
	Woodton - - - - -	1,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Farthinghoe - - - - -	858	50	3½	- ditto.
	Denbigh - - - - -	2,250	50	3½	- ditto.
	Glass Houghton - - - -	2,246	50	3½	- ditto.
	St. Eval - - - - -	302	50	3½	- ditto.
	Holbeach - - - - -	1,390	50	3½	- ditto.
	Micklemersh - - - -	1,753	50	3½	- ditto.
	Bramhall - - - - -	1,257	50	3½	- ditto.
	Combs - - - - -	130	50	3½	- ditto.
	St. Columb Minor - - -	1,900	50	3½	- ditto.
	Sutcombe - - - - -	600	50	3½	- ditto.
	Llanberis - - - - -	500	50	3½	- ditto.
	Waterbeach - - - - -	2,438	50	3½	- ditto.
	Liversedge - - - - -	2,382	50	3½	- ditto.
	Sheffield - - - - -	15,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Sunderland - - - - -	5,100	50	3½	- ditto.
Sept. 1876 -	Nottingham - - - - -	706	50	3½	- ditto.
	Great Plumstead - - - -	1,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Wootton - - - - -	1,701	50	3½	- ditto.
	Poundstock - - - - -	347	50	3½	- ditto.
	Lakenheath - - - - -	2,419	50	3½	- ditto.
	Kingsbury Episcopi - - -	2,600	50	3½	- ditto.
	Wootton and Tadley - - -	175	50	3½	- ditto.
	Broughton - - - - -	650	50	3½	- ditto.
	Dullingham - - - - -	1,559	50	3½	- ditto.
	Irthington - - - - -	100	10	3½	- ditto.
	Middlesbrough - - - -	500	50	3½	- ditto.
	Pudsey - - - - -	4,700	50	3½	- ditto.
	Sheffield - - - - -	3,093	50	3½	- ditto.
	Llantrisant - - - - -	2,339	50	3½	- ditto.
	Pembroke - - - - -	2,700	50	3½	- ditto.
	Surlingham - - - - -	299	50	3½	- ditto.
	Buckfastleigh - - - -	649	50	3½	- ditto.
	Ashover - - - - -	2,600	50	3½	- ditto.
	Dartford - - - - -	1,147	50	3½	- ditto.
	Bentley-with-Arksey - - -	2,530	50	3½	- ditto.
	Aberdare - - - - -	2,500	50	3½	- ditto.
	Exmouth - - - - -	2,214	50	3½	- ditto.
	Harrington - - - - -	684	50	3½	- ditto.
	Hornsey - - - - -	10,500	50	3½	- ditto.
	Boyton - - - - -	550	50	3½	- ditto.
	North Scarle - - - -	430	50	3½	- ditto.

APPENDIX (C.)—Loans Granted under the Elementary Education Acts, 1870—1873—*continued.*

DATE.	DISTRICT OF SCHOOL BOARD.	Amount of Loan.	Number of Years for Repayment by Annual Instalments.	Rate of Interest per Cent. per Annum.	Security for Repayment.
		£.			
Sept. 1876	Wendron	500	50	3½	School Fund and Local Rate.
	Crofton	1,595	50	3½	- ditto.
	Grundisburgh and Burgh	400	50	3½	- ditto.
	Adforton	709	50	3½	- ditto.
	Melverley	450	50	3½	- ditto.
	Bedwellty	11,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	North Petherwyn	1,500	50	3½	- ditto.
	Church Gresley	3,450	50	3½	- ditto.
	Manchester	7,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Elvet St. Oswald	2,032	50	3½	- ditto.
	London	100,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Wallsend	1,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Kingston-upon-Hull	13,569	50	3½	- ditto.
Oct. 1876	West Bradley and Lottisham Green	1,108	50	3½	- ditto.
	Blofield	3,199	50	3½	- ditto.
	Buckland Brewer	950	50	3½	- ditto.
	Deeping St. Nicholas	562	50	3½	- ditto.
	Halifax	8,500	50	3½	- ditto.
	Garvestone and Thuxton	800	50	3½	- ditto.
	Leicester	5,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Kings Norton	3,587	50	3½	- ditto.
	Peckleton	800	50	3½	- ditto.
	Dagenham	2,599	50	3½	- ditto.
	Trelleck	987	50	3½	- ditto.
	Patcham	1,560	50	3½	- ditto.
	Maxey	425	30	3½	- ditto.
	Longwood	500	50	3½	- ditto.
	Mold	5,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Scredington	700	50	3½	- ditto.
	Wakering	1,100	50	3½	- ditto.
	Lydeard St. Lawrence	1,600	50	3½	- ditto.
	Baildon	3,938	50	3½	- ditto.
	Bristol	4,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Fareham	3,250	40	3½	- ditto.
	Bridford	557	50	3½	- ditto.
	Thurlton	1,222	50	3½	- ditto.
	Swansea, U. D.	2,611	50	3½	- ditto.
	Somerby	1,600	50	3½	- ditto.
	Mason	2,883	50	3½	- ditto.
	Mersham	1,200	50	3½	- ditto.
	Blakenham	576	50	3½	- ditto.
	Bucklesham	1,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Colan	200	30	3½	- ditto.
	Harmondsworth	2,300	50	3½	- ditto.
	Ottery St. Mary	1,380	50	3½	- ditto.
	Heanton, Punchardon, and Ashford	700	50	3½	- ditto.
	Attleborough	270	50	3½	- ditto.
	Llandewi Brefi	250	50	3½	- ditto.
	Great Yarmouth	2,980	50	3½	- ditto.
	Forest of Dean	10,700	50	3½	- ditto.
	Leyton	6,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Pencarreg	970	50	3½	- ditto.
	Michelmersh	664	50	3½	- ditto.
Nov. 1876	Hatfield	1,050	50	3½	- ditto.
	Stanton	436	50	3½	- ditto.
	Penrith	195	5	3½	- ditto.
	Castleford	4,800	50	3½	- ditto.
	Shelf	2,645	50	3½	- ditto.
	Hayes Castle	810	50	3½	- ditto.
	Widnes	10,206	50	3½	- ditto.
	Huddersfield	2,368	50	3½	- ditto.
	Over	2,722	50	3½	- ditto.
	Talgarth	2,445	50	3½	- ditto.
	Olney	2,560	50	3½	- ditto.
	Leverington	1,615	50	3½	- ditto.
	Sheffield	30,478	50	3½	- ditto.
	Norton	410	50	3½	- ditto.

APPENDIX (C.)—Loans Granted under the Elementary Education Acts, 1870—1873—*continued*

DATE.	DISTRICT OF SCHOOL BOARD.	Amount of Loan.	Number of Years for Repayment by Annual Instalments.	Rate of Interest per Cent. per Annum.	Security for Repayment.
		£.			
Nov. 1876	Wolstanton	4,568	50	3½	School Fund and Local Rate.
	Rochford	3,500	50	3½	- ditto.
	Cilcennin	640	50	3½	- ditto.
	Wedmore	3,976	50	3½	- ditto.
	Hailsham	3,250	50	3½	- ditto.
	Killinghall	1,240	50	3½	- ditto.
	Beard, Ollersett, Whitle, and Thornsett	1,875	50	3½	- ditto.
	Feckenham	8,502	50	3½	- ditto.
	Llanwnda	1,452	50	3½	- ditto.
	Bratton Clovelley	1,143	50	3½	- ditto.
	Skenfrith	3,900	50	3½	- ditto.
	Lynstead	1,961	50	3½	- ditto.
	Beckenham	400	5	3½	- ditto.
	Harston	1,625	50	3½	- ditto.
	St. Austell	1,581	50	3½	- ditto.
	Inkberrow	1,305	50	3½	- ditto.
	Mundesley	230	30	3½	- ditto.
	Dudley	1,500	40	3½	- ditto.
	Halifax	8,200	50	3½	- ditto.
	London	65,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Kingston-upon-Hull	8,423	50	3½	- ditto.
	Oldham	5,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Twyning	294	25	3½	- ditto.
	Parkham	800	50	3½	- ditto.
	Wiggenhall	2,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Kenwyn	841	50	3½	- ditto.
	Bressingham	836	50	3½	- ditto.
	Musbury	1,298	50	3½	- ditto.
	Ellenborough and Ewanrigg	3,266	50	3½	- ditto.
	Ipswich	1,260	50	3½	- ditto.
	Bungay	5,018	50	3½	- ditto.
	Braconash and Hethel	1,150	50	3½	- ditto.
	Troedyrawr	831	50	3½	- ditto.
	Llanbadarnfawr	355	50	3½	- ditto.
	Bedwellty	4,800	50	3½	- ditto.
	Wolstanton	4,717	50	3½	- ditto.
	Portsmouth	1,400	50	3½	- ditto.
	Wingate	2,530	25	3½	- ditto.
Dec. 1876	Skelton	4,280	50	3½	- ditto.
	Bealings District	1,500	50	3½	- ditto.
	Upwell	6,122	50	3½	- ditto.
	Haverfordwest	1,600	50	3½	- ditto.
	Cregrina	890	50	3½	- ditto.
	Wye	1,023	50	3½	- ditto.
	Kyo Laws	484	30	3¼	- ditto.
	Lyng	100	10	3½	- ditto.
	Evenlode	945	50	3½	- ditto.
	Great Burstead	4,897	50	3½	- ditto.
	Workington	204	3	3½	- ditto.
	Owslebury	148	15	3½	- ditto.
	Danby	738	50	3½	- ditto.
	Sutton	2,051	50	3½	- ditto.
	Llanwonno	1,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Hemel Hempstead	4,248	50	3½	- ditto.
	Northowram	2,743	50	3½	- ditto.
	Waborne	1,355	50	3½	- ditto.
	Winterton	600	50	3½	- ditto.
	Whitton	1,820	50	3½	- ditto.
	Great Rissington	144	10	3½	- ditto.
	Wingate	3,750	25	3½	- ditto.
Jan. 1877	Stevington	741	50	3½	- ditto.
	Westbourne	1,458	50	3½	- ditto.
	Hollingbourn	2,350	50	3½	- ditto.
	Shap	695	50	3½	- ditto.
	Exning	300	50	3½	- ditto.
	Oulton	1,500	50	3½	- ditto.

APPENDIX (C.)—Loans Granted under the Elementary Education Acts, 1870—1873—*continued.*

DATE.	DISTRICT OF SCHOOL BOARD.	Amount of Loan.	Number of Years for Repayment by Annual Instalments.	Rate of Interest per Cent. per Annum.	Security for Repayment.
		£.			
Jan. 1877	Kirkby-in-Ashfield	7,500	50	3½	School Fund and Local Rate.
	Lanivet	390	50	3½	ditto.
	Southampton	1,200	50	3½	ditto.
	Aberystwith	600	50	3½	ditto.
	Morden	1,300	50	3½	ditto.
	Liverpool	20,840	50	3½	ditto.
	Shebbear	1,400	50	3½	ditto.
	London	75,700	50	3½	ditto.
	St. Keverne	115	5	3½	ditto.
	Aberdare	1,000	50	3½	ditto.
	Boddington	71	3	3½	ditto.
	Ambrosden	70	10	3½	ditto.
	Poringland	130	10	3½	ditto.
	Southwick	200	20	3½	ditto.
	Aldershot	400	10	3½	ditto.
	Great Torrington	500	50	3½	ditto.
	Hickling	500	50	3½	ditto.
	Stourbridge	533	10	3½	ditto.
	Long Eaton	565	20	3½	ditto.
	Wheatacre	1,325	50	3½	ditto.
	Gamlingay	3,950	50	3½	ditto.
	Leeds	10,561	50	3½	ditto.
	Heage	2,000	50	3½	ditto.
	Llansilin	850	50	3½	ditto.
	Hemel Hempstead	200	50	3½	ditto.
	Goole	3,000	50	3½	ditto.
	Skenfrith	1,250	50	3½	ditto.
	Edgware	1,350	30	3½	ditto.
	Westhope	487	50	3½	ditto.
	Horstead-with-Stanninghall	400	50	3½	ditto.
	Bingley-with-Micklethwaite	3,589	50	3½	ditto.
	Milton Lilbourne	1,018	50	3½	ditto.
	Nevern	835	50	3½	ditto.
	Burslem	2,308	50	3½	ditto.
	Kings Norton	2,312	50	3½	ditto.
Feb. 1877	St. Stythians	169	15	3½	ditto.
	Aylesbeare	1,453	50	3½	ditto.
	Bradford	5,440	50	3½	ditto.
	Sutton	500	50	3½	ditto.
	Sithney	450	50	3½	ditto.
	Collyweston	550	50	3½	ditto.
	Worsbrough	1,319	50	3½	ditto.
	Northampton	9,184	50	3½	ditto.
	Penbryn	1,510	50	3½	ditto.
	Heworth	7,059	50	3½	ditto.
	Ashburnham and Penhurst	1,200	50	3½	ditto.
	Rumney	1,300	50	3½	ditto.
	Llandrillo and Eirias	2,586	50	3½	ditto.
	Croydon	1,133	50	3½	ditto.
	Llannon	150	10	3½	ditto.
	Gwennap	5,000	50	3½	ditto.
	Ford	400	50	3½	ditto.
	Cayton	1,190	50	3½	ditto.
	St. Ewe	398	50	3½	ditto.
	Lindsell	1,140	50	3½	ditto.
	Stokeinteignhead	636	50	3½	ditto.
	Bishton	800	50	3½	ditto.
	Bitchfield	1,304	50	3½	ditto.
	Ditcheat	150	10	3½	ditto.
	Southowram	1,850	50	3½	ditto.
	Plumpton	1,400	50	3½	ditto.
	Crondall	3,700	50	3½	ditto.
	Vaynor	250	50	3½	ditto.
	Stanford Bishop, &c.	1,050	50	3½	ditto.
	St. Hilary	1,199	50	3½	ditto.
	St. Erme	530	50	3½	ditto.
	North Bedburn	154	20	3½	ditto.
	Collierley	800	30	3½	ditto.

APPENDIX (C.)—Loans Granted under the Elementary Education Acts, 1870—1873—*continued.*

DATE.	DISTRICT OF SCHOOL BOARD.	Amount of Loan.	Number of Years for Repayment by Annual Instalments.	Rate of Interest per Cent. per Annum.	Security for Repayment.
		£.			
Feb. 1877	Ludgvan	370	50	3½	School Fund and Local Rate.
	Burton-on-Trent	8,280	50	3½	- ditto.
	Chalgrove	1,503	50	3½	- ditto.
	Frindsbury	550	50	3½	- ditto.
	Hemingbrough	2,050	50	3½	- ditto.
	Caverswall	5,612	50	3½	- ditto.
	Atwick	647	50	3½	- ditto.
	Manea	2,200	50	3½	- ditto.
	Corby	1,350	50	3½	- ditto.
	Sunderland	11,225	50	3½	- ditto.
	Bassingbourn and Kneesworth	265	50	3½	- ditto.
	Leeds	11,260	50	3½	- ditto.
Mar. 1877	Ightham	363	20	3½	- ditto.
	Earl Soham	147	10	3½	- ditto.
	St. Columb Major	170	10	3½	- ditto.
	Penarth	500	50	3½	- ditto.
	Wendling	480	50	3½	- ditto.
	Manuden	1,540	50	3½	- ditto.
	St. Agnes	1,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Kettleburgh	300	50	3½	- ditto.
	Hayton and Oughterside	2,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Mawgan-in-Meneage	1,178	50	3½	- ditto.
	Watlington	1,554	50	3½	- ditto.
	Ashwell	2,200	50	3½	- ditto.
	Essendine	1,550	50	3½	- ditto.
	London	110,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Llanllyfni	2,802	50	3½	- ditto.
	Birmingham	34,425	50	3½	- ditto.
	St. Stephen's-in-Branwell	452	20	3½	- ditto.
	Marston Moretaine	191	10	3½	- ditto.
	Barmby-upon-the-Marsh	2,120	50	3½	- ditto.
	Black Callerton	1,325	50	3½	- ditto.
	Risca	4,350	50	3½	- ditto.
	Adstock	675	50	3½	- ditto.
	Llanfairtalhaiarn	1,500	50	3½	- ditto.
	Henllan	951	50	3½	- ditto.
	Dalton-in-Furness	9,502	50	3½	- ditto.
	Bedwellty	7,300	50	3½	- ditto.
	Ingham	1,500	50	3½	- ditto.
	Eakring	1,050	50	3½	- ditto.
	St. Gluvias	475	50	3½	- ditto.
	Glentham	1,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Penrith	571	25	3½	- ditto.
	Kyo Laws	3,843	30	3½	- ditto.
	Eynsham	4,250	50	3½	- ditto.
	Stranton	1,100	50	3½	- ditto.
	Barrow-in-Furness	440	20	3½	- ditto.
	Cardiff	8,587	50	3½	- ditto.
	Huntspill	800	20	3½	- ditto.
	Bewcastle	1,899	50	3½	- ditto.
	Todmorden	2,750	50	3½	- ditto.
	Poulton	600	50	3½	- ditto.
	Narberth South	900	50	3½	- ditto.
	Lydford	800	50	3½	- ditto.
	Gulval	1,327	50	3½	- ditto.
	Aberdare	3,200	50	3½	- ditto.
	Cornhill	1,340	50	3½	- ditto.
	Seagrave	1,187	50	3½	- ditto.
	Carshalton	520	50	3½	- ditto.
	Claydon	844	50	3½	- ditto.
	Sneinton	8,220	50	3½	- ditto.
	Blaenpenal and Lower Lledrod	200	50	3½	- ditto.
	Wakefield	5,680	50	3½	- ditto.
	Mottingham	2,100	50	3½	- ditto.
	Forton	1,500	50	3½	- ditto.
	Llanwenog	965	50	3½	- ditto.
	Sunderland	1,930	50	3½	- ditto.
	£.	1,869,600			

APPENDIX (C.)—Loans Granted—*continued.*

Under the EDUCATION (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1872.

DATE.	DISTRICT OF SCHOOL BOARD.	Amount of Loan.	Number of Years for Repayment by Annual Instalments.	Rate of Interest per Cent. per Annum.	Security for Repayment.
		£.			
April 1876 -	Salem - - - - -	300	30	3½	School Fund and School Rate.
	Colinton - - - - -	2,100	40	3⅓	- ditto.
	Ditto - - - - -	50	40	3⅓	- ditto.
	Carmunnock - - - -	1,500	30	3½	- ditto.
	Penninghame - - - -	1,650	35	3½	- ditto.
	Kilsyth (Burgh) - - -	800	40	3⅓	- ditto.
	St Andrew's Llanbryd - -	450	40	3½	- ditto.
	Tealing - - - - -	250	40	3⅓	- ditto.
	Eyemouth - - - -	2,400	50	3⅓	- ditto.
	Carluke - - - - -	4,100	35	3⅓	- ditto.
	Kinlochluichart - - -	300	30	3½	- ditto.
	Olrig - - - - -	1,816	50	3½	- ditto.
	Troqueer - - - - -	2,500	35	3½	- ditto.
	Annan (Parish) - - - -	331	30	3½	- ditto.
May 1876 -	Mochrum - - - - -	2,000	40	3⅓	- ditto.
	Galashiels - - - - -	250	30	3⅓	- ditto.
	Nesting, Lunnasting, Whalsey, and Skerries.	1,065	50	3½	- ditto.
	Sorbie - - - - -	200	35	3⅓	- ditto.
	Lochbroom - - - -	1,100	50	3½	- ditto.
	Steinscholl - - - -	800	50	3½	- ditto.
	Snizort - - - - -	1,600	50	3½	- ditto.
	Kilmuir - - - - -	800	50	3½	- ditto.
	Port of Monteith - - -	250	10	3½	- ditto.
	Dun - - - - -	300	30	3⅓	- ditto.
	Tyree - - - - -	1,300	50	3½	- ditto.
	Bendochy - - - -	1,100	40	3½	- ditto.
	Coupar Angus - - - -	2,300	40	3½	- ditto.
	Cardross - - - - -	250	30	3½	- ditto.
	Kilmorack - - - -	2,500	30	3½	- ditto.
	Kelton - - - - -	2,500	30	3½	- ditto.
	Kincardine (Ross) - - -	1,700	50	3½	- ditto.
June 1876 -	Broughton, Glenholm, and Kilbucho.	400	30	3⅓	- ditto.
	Kilsyth (Parish) - - -	1,200	20	3½	- ditto.
	Torphichen - - - -	1,000	30	3⅓	- ditto.
	King Edward - - - -	684	40	3½	- ditto.
	Old Luce - - - - -	2,625	40	3½	- ditto.
	Greenock Burgh - - -	36,500	40	3½	- ditto.
	Golspie - - - - -	575	50	3½	- ditto.
	Balmaghie - - - -	850	35	3½	- ditto.
	Dingwall - - - - -	300	25	3½	- ditto.
	Premnay - - - - -	1,000	35	3½	- ditto.
	Canisbay - - - - -	1,250	40	3½	- ditto.
	Towie - - - - -	750	40	3½	- ditto.
July 1876 -	Saddell and Skipness - - -	1,250	40	3⅓	- ditto.
	Kirkmaiden - - - -	4,700	50	3½	- ditto.
	Daviot and Dunlichity - -	600	30	3½	- ditto.
	Culsamond - - - -	700	30	3½	- ditto.
	Walls and Flotta - - -	350	50	3½	- ditto.
	Urquhart and Glenmoriston -	3,500	50	3½	- ditto.
	Muirkirk - - - - -	900	30	3½	- ditto.
	Resolis - - - - -	1,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Fodderty - - - - -	477	40	3½	- ditto.
	Eastwood - - - - -	3,500	40	3½	- ditto.
	Tannadice - - - - -	500	30	3½	- ditto.
	Houston and Killelan - -	4,500	50	3½	- ditto.

APPENDIX (C.)—Loans Granted under the Education (Scotland) Act, 1872—*continued.*

DATE.	DISTRICT OF SCHOOL BOARD.	Amount of Loan.	Number of Years for Repayment by Annual Instalments.	Rate of Interest per Cent. per Annum.	Security for Repayment.
		£.			
July 1876 -	Clarkston Parish - - -	500	40	3½	School Fund and School Rate.
	Daviot and Dunlichity - -	300	30	3½	- ditto.
	Fyvie - - - - -	600	50	3½	- ditto.
	Sewarton - - - - -	550	30	3½	- ditto.
Aug. 1876 -	St. Andrew's - - - -	800	16	3½	- ditto.
	Sandsting and Aithsting - -	1,500	50	3½	- ditto.
	Kiltarlity - - - -	1,000	30	3½	- ditto.
	Cumlodden - - - -	200	25	3½	- ditto.
	Campsie - - - - -	2,500	30	3½	- ditto.
	Dalziel - - - - -	6,500	25	3½	- ditto.
	Gourock - - - - -	5,550	30	3½	- ditto.
	Clyne - - - - -	400	50	3½	- ditto.
	Barvas - - - - -	2,500	50	3½	- ditto.
	Lochs - - - - -	5,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Stornoway - - - -	5,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Uig - - - - - -	3,500	35	3½	- ditto.
	Meigle - - - - -	2,400	50	3½	- ditto.
	Lethnot and Navar - - -	425	30	3½	- ditto.
	North Uist - - - -	2,700	50	3½	- ditto.
Sept. 1876 -	St. Cuthbert's, &c. - - -	2,600	30	3½	- ditto.
	Carnoch - - - - -	350	25	3½	- ditto.
	Cairney - - - - -	1,300	35	3½	- ditto.
	Benholme - - - - -	800	30	3½	- ditto.
	Cromdale - - - - -	2,424	45	3½	- ditto.
	Keig Parish - - - -	350	40	3½	- ditto.
	Glengairn - - - - -	350	50	3½	- ditto.
	Dalkeith - - - - -	5,000	40	3½	- ditto.
Oct. 1876 -	Lochgilphead - - - -	1,050	40	3½	- ditto.
	Leochel Cushnie - - -	2,000	45	3½	- ditto.
	Kilmaurs - - - - -	3,200	30	3½	- ditto.
	Barry - - - - - -	300	30	3½	- ditto.
	Cruden - - - - -	2,000	40	3½	- ditto.
	Methlick - - - - -	1,200	50	3½	- ditto.
	Leith Burgh - - - -	5,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Carnwath - - - - -	1,900	25	3½	- ditto.
	Corstorphine - - - -	250	20	3½	- ditto.
	Penicuik - - - - -	480	30	3½	- ditto.
	Kilbarchan - - - -	5,400	40	3½	- ditto.
	Forres (Burgh) - - -	4,500	40	3½	- ditto.
	Killarrow and Kilmeny - -	1,600	40	3½	- ditto.
Nov. 1876 -	Balmaghie - - - -	650	35	3½	- ditto.
	Keith - - - - -	1,000	30	3½	- ditto.
	West Calder - - - -	2,500	30	3½	- ditto.
	Kilninver and Kilmelford - -	294	50	3½	- ditto.
	Kilmuir Easter - - - -	1,379	50	3½	- ditto.
	Collace - - - - -	230	40	3½	- ditto.
	Rothesay Burgh - - -	3,000	30	3½	- ditto.
	Kilsyth Burgh - - - -	700	40	3½	- ditto.
	Auchinleck - - - -	550	30	3½	- ditto.
	Applegarth and Sibbaldie - -	450	25	3½	- ditto.
	Rayne - - - - -	1,200	35	3½	- ditto.
	Delting - - - - -	1,117	50	3½	- ditto.
	West Linton - - - -	320	30	3½	- ditto.
	North Uist - - - -	200	50	3½	- ditto.
	Cavers - - - - -	2,050	40	3½	- ditto.
	Oldhamstocks - - - -	600	30	3½	- ditto.

APPENDIX (C.)—Loans Granted under the Education (Scotland) Act, 1872—*continued.*

DATE.	DISTRICT OF SCHOOL BOARD.	Amount of Loan.	Number of Years for Repayment by Annual Instalments.	Rate of Interest per Cent. per Annum.	Security for Repayment.
		£.			
Dec. 1876 -	Lochgilphead - - - -	400	40	3½	School Fund and School Rate.
	Logie Buchan - - - -	1,100	50	3½	- ditto.
	Hoy and Graemsay - - -	100	25	3½	- ditto.
	Stranraer - - - - -	650	30	3½	- ditto.
	Eskdalemuir - - - -	250	10	3½	- ditto.
	Boharm - - - - -	750	44	3½	- ditto.
	Renfrew Landward - - -	4,800	40	3½	- ditto.
	Alvie - - - - -	200	20	3½	- ditto.
	Dalry - - - - -	3,000	30	3½	- ditto.
	New Spynie - - - -	500	30	3½	- ditto.
	Shettleston - - - -	2,500	40	3½	- ditto.
Jan. 1877 -	Dyke - - - - -	1,700	40	3½	- ditto.
	Glassary - - - - -	1,500	30	3½	- ditto.
	Dolphinton - - - -	320	30	3½	- ditto.
	Sleat - - - - - -	2,100	50	3½	- ditto.
Feb. 1877 -	Auchtergaven, Redgorton, and Kinclaven.	200	30	3½	- ditto.
	Kilmaronock - - - -	800	30	3½	- ditto.
	Rayne - - - - -	300	35	3½	- ditto.
	Chapel of Garioch - - -	2,500	40	3½	- ditto.
	Dundee - - - - -	20,000	40	3½	- ditto.
	Northmavine - - - -	1,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Langholm - - - - -	2,600	30	3½	- ditto.
	Gamrie - - - - -	1,100	45	3½	- ditto.
	Dores - - - - -	2,000	30	3½	- ditto.
Mar. 1877 -	Edinburgh - - - -	35,000	30	3½	- ditto.
	Kilwinning - - - -	600	35	3½	- ditto.
	Tullynessle and Forbes - -	900	40	3½	- ditto.
	Dunbar Parish - - - -	900	30	3½	- ditto.
	St. Mungo - - - - -	400	30	3½	- ditto.
	Craig - - - - -	740	35	3½	- ditto.
	Liff Benvie and Invergowrie -	200	30	3½	- ditto.
	Symington - - - - -	1,100	35	3½	- ditto.
	Inchture - - - - -	300	40	3½	- ditto.
	Broughty Ferry - - - -	600	35	3½	- ditto.
	Kilcalmonell and Kilbery - -	400	30	3½	- ditto.
	Denny Parish - - - -	500	40	3½	- ditto.
	Muthill - - - - -	453	30	3½	- ditto.
	Paisley - - - - -	5,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Acharacle - - - - -	120	25	3½	- ditto.
	Glenmuick and Tullich - -	2,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Urray - - - - -	400	30	3½	- ditto.
	Cumbernauld - - - -	500	40	3½	- ditto.
	Athelstaneford - - - -	600	30	3½	- ditto.
	Ardallie - - - - -	900	50	3½	- ditto.
	Dalkeith Parish - - - -	230	25	3½	- ditto.
	TOTAL - - - £.	310,105			

SANITARY LOANS under Recommendations of the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, pursuant to Section 44 of the PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1872, and Section 243 of the PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875.

DATE.	LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	Amount of Loan.	Number of Years for Repayment by Annual Instalments.	Rate of Interest per Cent. per Annum.	Security for Repayment.
		£.			
April 1876 -	Solihull Rural Sanitary Authority	1,500	30	3½	Rates.
	Richmond Urban Sanitary Authority.	28,000	30	3½	ditto.
	Ashton-in-Mackerfield Local Board.	12,363	30	3½	ditto.
	Charlton Kings Local Board -	4,500	30	3½	ditto.
	Buxton Local Board - - -	7,575	50	4	ditto.
	Gloucester Urban Sanitary Authority.	16,700	30	3½	ditto.
	Ditto - - - ditto - -	700	10	3½	ditto.
	Dover Town Council - - -	700	30	3½	ditto.
May 1876 -	Cardiff Urban Sanitary Authority	31,250	30	3½	ditto.
	Mitford and Launditch Rural Sanitary Authority.	1,700	30	3½	ditto.
	Hastings Urban Sanitary Authority.	7,000	30	3½	ditto.
	Evesham Rural Sanitary Authority.	500	25	3½	ditto.
	Hitching Local Board - -	4,500	50	4	ditto.
	Ditto - ditto - - -	5,500	30	3½	ditto.
	Chesterfield Rural Sanitary Authority.	350	30	3½	ditto.
	Tadcaster Rural Sanitary Authority.	2,200	30	3½	ditto.
	Northwich Rural Sanitary Authority.	795	30	3½	ditto.
	Ditto - - - ditto - -	355	30	3½	ditto.
June 1876 -	Dartmouth Corporation - -	1,000	30	3½	ditto.
	Cockermouth Rural Sanitary Authority.	3,120	30	3½	ditto.
	Hitchin Rural Sanitary Authority.	200	30	3½	ditto.
	Melton Mowbray Local Board -	10,500	30	3½	ditto.
	Leamington Town Council - -	17,000	30	3½	ditto.
	Walsoken Local Board - -	120	50	4	ditto.
	Oxford Local Board - - -	20,000	50	4	ditto.
	Prescot Rural Sanitary Authority	4,000	30	3½	ditto.
	Twickenham Local Board - -	4,324	30	3½	ditto.
	Leek Rural Sanitary Authority -	1,500	21	3½	ditto.
	Rochford Rural Sanitary Authority.	650	30	3½	ditto.
July 1876 -	Crewe Local Board - - -	2,000	30	3½	ditto.
	Chesterfield Rural Sanitary Authority.	351	30	3½	ditto.
	Cowpen Local Board - - -	8,500	30	3½	ditto.
	Dronfield Local Board - -	1,688	30	3½	ditto.
	East Ward Rural Sanitary Authority.	2,310	30	3½	ditto.
	Hertford Rural Sanitary Authority.	100	30	3½	ditto.

APPENDIX (C.)—Sanitary Loans under Recommendations of Local Government Board, &c.—*cont^d.*

DATE.	LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	Amount of Loan.	Number of Years for Repayment by Annual Instalments.	Rate of Interest per Cent. per Annum.	Security for Repayment.
		£.			
July 1876 -	Buntingford Rural Sanitary Authority.	2,400	30	3½	Rates.
	Newport Urban Sanitary Authority (I. W.).	8,225	30	3½	ditto.
	Wirrall Rural Sanitary Authority	150	20	3½	ditto.
	Ditto - - - ditto - -	150	20	3½	ditto.
	Ditto - - - ditto - -	300	20	3½	ditto.
	Wrexham Rural Sanitary Authority.	2,255	30	3½	ditto.
	Worthing Local Board - -	16,000	50	4	ditto.
	Macclesfield Rural Sanitary Authority.	500	30	3½	ditto.
	East Ward Rural Sanitary Authority.	2,310	30	3½	ditto.
	Chesterfield Rural Sanitary Authority.	225	30	3½	ditto.
	Ditto - - - ditto - -	1,163	30	3½	ditto.
	Alton Local Board - - -	5,000	30	3½	ditto.
	Louth Rural Sanitary Authority -	120	20	3½	ditto.
	Penkridge Rural Sanitary Authority.	550	30	3½	ditto.
	Warwick Town Council - -	4,150	50	4	ditto.
	Newport (I. W.) Urban Sanitary Authority.	3,775	30	3½	ditto.
	Manor of Aston Local Board -	30,000	30	3½	ditto.
	Chesterfield Rural Sanitary Authority.	1,000	30	3½	ditto.
	Wortley Rural Sanitary Authority.	5,000	30	3½	ditto.
	Newbiggin - by - the - Sea Local Board.	2,340	30	3½	ditto.
	Barnsley Rural Sanitary Authority.	446	20	3½	ditto.
	Ditto - - - ditto - -	2,400	30	3½	ditto.
August 1876	Solihull Rural Sanitary Authority	11,000	30	3½	ditto.
	Cardiff Rural Sanitary Authority	1,250	30	3½	ditto.
	Wombwell Local Board - -	6,000	30	3½	ditto.
	Warrington Rural Sanitary Authority.	3,500	30	3½	ditto.
	Sunderland Rural Sanitary Authority.	2,800	30	3½	ditto.
	Burton-on-Trent Rural Sanitary Authority.	3,000	30	3½	ditto.
	Penzance Urban Sanitary Authority.	1,700	30	3½	ditto.
	Bridport Town Council - -	2,500	30	3½	ditto.
	Much Woolton Local Board -	1,870	21	3½	ditto.
	Ditto - - - ditto - -	130	5	3½	ditto.
	Uppingham Rural Sanitary Authority.	3,000	30	3½	ditto.
	Church Stretton Rural Sanitary Authority.	800	30	3½	ditto.
Sept. 1876 -	Alton Local Board - - -	1,240	30	3½	ditto.
	Doncaster Rural Sanitary Authority.	230	20	3½	ditto.
	Nantwich Local Board of Health	750	30	3½	ditto.
	Caistor Rural Sanitary Authority	450	30	3½	ditto.
	Epsom Local Board of Health -	1,000	30	3½	ditto.
	Llanrwst Rural Sanitary Authority.	1,564	30	3½	ditto.

APPENDIX (C.)—Sanitary Loans under Recommendations of Local Government Board, &c.—*cont^d.*

DATE.	LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	Amount of Loan.	Number of Years for Repayment by Annual Instalments.	Rate of Interest per Cent. per Annum.	Security for Repayment.
		£.			
Sept. 1876 -	Altofts Local Board of Health -	4,040	30	3½	Rates.
	Braintree Local Board of Health -	900	20	3½	ditto.
	Tyldesley-with-Shakerley Local Board.	1,500	30	3½	ditto.
	Melton Mowbray Local Board -	3,000	30	3½	ditto.
	Ripley Local Board - -	17,515	50	4	ditto.
	Devonport Town Council - -	2,500	30	3½	ditto.
	Malton Rural Sanitary Authority	1,600	30	3½	ditto.
Oct. 1876 -	Langport Rural Sanitary Authority.	2,500	30	3½	ditto.
	Rhayader Rural Sanitary Authority.	700	30	3½	ditto.
	Solihull Rural Sanitary Authority	2,000	30	3½	ditto.
	Honiton Town Council - -	4,200	30	3½	ditto.
	Llanrwst Rural Sanitary Authority.	760	30	3½	ditto.
	Chesterfield Rural Sanitary Authority.	100	10	3½	ditto.
	Stanhope Urban Sanitary Authority.	220	30	3½	ditto.
	Newington Local Board - -	1,600	30	3½	ditto.
	Handsworth Local Board - -	15,000	30	3½	ditto.
	Croydon Local Board - - -	15,150	30	3½	ditto.
	Oxford Local Board - - -	12,000	50	4	ditto.
	Jarrow Town Council - - -	2,450	30	3½	ditto.
Nov. 1876 -	Alnwick Rural Sanitary Authority.	1,012	30	3½	ditto.
	Llandudno Improvement Commissioners.	5,000	30	3½	ditto.
	Ditto - - - ditto - -	2,500	3	3½	ditto.
	Clifton Rural Sanitary Authority	2,500	30	3½	ditto.
	Twickenham Local Board - -	13,000	30	3½	ditto.
	Alnwick Rural Sanitary Authority.	1,772	30	3½	ditto.
	Chipping Norton Urban Sanitary Authority.	400	30	3½	ditto.
	Winsford Local Board - -	6,500	30	3½	ditto.
	Biggleswade Rural Sanitary Authority.	2,100	30	3½	ditto.
	Warwick Town Council - -	13,350	50	4	ditto.
	Wimbledon Local Board - -	15,000	30	3½	ditto.
	Penkridge Rural Sanitary Authority.	8,200	30	3½	ditto.
	Hanley Urban Sanitary Authority.	37,000	30	3½	ditto.
	Newbold and Dunston Local Board.	7,304	30	3½	ditto.
	New Windsor Urban Sanitary Authority.	20,000	30	3½	ditto.
	Chester Town Council - -	10,000	30	3½	ditto.
	Oxford Local Board - - -	10,000	50	4	ditto.
Dec. 1876 -	Little Lever Local Board - -	2,000	30	3½	ditto.
	Tynemouth Rural Sanitary Authority.	1,000	30	3½	ditto.
	Caistor Rural Sanitary Authority -	1,000	30	3½	ditto.
	Lancaster Rural Sanitary Authority.	395	30	3½	ditto.
	Millom Local Board - - -	2,900	30	3½	ditto.

APPENDIX (C.)—Sanitary Loans under Recommendations of Local Government Board, &c.—*cont^d.*

DATE.	LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	Amount of Loan.	Number of Years for Repayment by Annual Instalments.	Rate of Interest per Cent. per Annum.	Security for Repayment.
		£.			
Jan. 1877 -	Ware Rural Sanitary Authority -	500	30	3½	Rates.
	Market Harborough Rural Sanitary Authority.	600	30	3½	ditto.
	Bakewell Rural Sanitary Authority.	1,400	30	3½	ditto.
	Bromley Rural Sanitary Authority.	400	10	3½	ditto.
Feb. 1877 -	Maidstone Local Board - -	30,000	30	3½	ditto.
	Nelson Local Board - - -	12,000	30	3½	ditto.
	Sturminster Rural Sanitary Authority.	2,800	30	3½	ditto.
	Hastings Rural Sanitary Authority.	400	30	3½	ditto.
	Chesterfield Rural Sanitary Authority.	600	21	3½	ditto.
	Rotherham Rural Sanitary Authority.	900	20	3½	ditto.
	Worsbrough Local Board - -	3,456	30	3½	ditto.
	Evesham Rural Sanitary Authority.	900	30	3½	ditto.
	Bakewell Rural Sanitary Authority.	1,200	30	3½	ditto.
	Weston-super-Mare Local Board -	2,000	30	3½	ditto.
	Lincoln Corporation - - -	84,000	50	4	ditto.
	Tenby Town Council - - -	1,450	30	3½	ditto.
	Chesterfield Rural Sanitary Authority.	600	30	3½	ditto.
	Ditto - - - ditto - -	600	30	3½	ditto.
	Worsbrough Local Board - -	3,322	20	3½	ditto.
March 1877	Stratton Rural Sanitary Authority.	1,800	30	3½	ditto.
	Dudley Corporation - - -	6,000	50	4	ditto.
	Oakham Rural Sanitary Authority.	2,875	30	3½	ditto.
	Barton, Eccles, Winton, and Monton Local Board.	3,033	30	3½	ditto.
	Wallsend Local Board - -	200	10	3½	ditto.
	Weardale Rural Sanitary Authority.	1,800	30	3½	ditto.
	Peterborough Town Commissioners.	60,000	50	4	ditto.
	Chorley Local Board - - -	1,450	30	3½	ditto.
	Isle of Wight Rural Sanitary Authority.	815	30	3½	ditto.
	Ditto - - - ditto - -	499	30	3½	ditto.
	TOTAL - - - £.	811,062			

APPENDIX (C.)—LOANS Granted—*continued.*

LOANS to LOCAL BOARDS and other AUTHORITIES under the PUBLIC HEALTH and SANITARY ACTS, but not under Recommendations of the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, pursuant to Sections 44 of the Public Health Act, 1872, and 243 of the PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875.

DATE.	BORROWING AUTHORITIES.	Amount of Loan.	Number of Years for Repayment by Annual Instalments.	Rate of Interest per Cent. per Annum.	Security for Repayment.
		£.			
April 1876	Nantwich Local Board of Health (for enlarging market hall, for filter bed, water supply, and sewerage).	420	20	5	Rates.
Oct. 1876	Jarrow Town Council (for street improvement).	10,913	10	5	ditto.
	Newington Local Board (for road repairs) - - - -	9,680	15	5	ditto.
		2,400	20	5	ditto.
	Stanhope Urban Sanitary Authority (for street improvements).	180	20	5	ditto.
Dec. 1876	Gorton Local Board (for works of paving and flagging).	5,000	10	5	ditto.
Jan. 1877	Walsoken Board of Health (for works of paving, flagging, and lighting).	800	20	5	ditto.
	TOTAL - - £.	29,393			

LOANS to PAROCHIAL BOARDS, POLICE COMMISSIONERS, and other BORROWING AUTHORITIES in *Scotland.*

DATE.	BORROWING AUTHORITIES.	Amount of Loan.	Number of Years for Repayment by Annual Instalments.	Rate of Interest per Cent. per Annum.	Security for Repayment.
		£.			
April 1876	Larbert Parochial Board - -	650	30	3½	Special Drainage Assessment.
	Thurso Police Commissioners -	11,000	50	4	Assessment under Public Health (Scotland) Act.
June 1876	Glasgow Police Board - -	20,000	20	3½	General Assessments under Public Health Acts, 1867, 1871, and 1875.
	Tulliallan Parish Local Authority	920	50	4	Special District Assessment.
	Dalry Local Authority - -	9,000	50	4	Water Rates of Special District.
July 1876	Muirkirk Parochial Board - -	720	25	3½	Rates under sect. 94 of the Public Health Act, 1876.
	Ellon Local Authority - -	1,200	50	4	Rates under Public Health (Scotland) Acts.
	Aberdeen Local Authority - -	12,480	50	4	General Assessment under Public Health (Scotland) Acts.

APPENDIX (C.)—LOANS Granted—*continued.*

DATE.	BORROWING AUTHORITIES.	Amount of Loan.	Number of Years for Repayment by Annual Instalments.	Rate of Interest per Cent. per Annum.	Security for Repayment.
		£.			
July 1876	Cambuslang Local Authority -	7,000	50	4	Assessment under Public Health (Scotland) Acts.
Aug. 1876	Beith Parochial Board - -	5,500	50	4	Rates under sect. 94 of the Public Health Act, 1867.
Sept. 1876	Forres Parochial Board - -	1,500	20	5	Assessment under Burial Acts.
Nov. 1876	Galston Local Authority - -	100	5	3½	Rates under Public Health (Scotland) Acts.
	Drainie Local Authority - -	3,000	50	4	Special water supply rate.
	Dunfermline Local Authority -	10,000	50	4	Rates under sect. 95 of Public Health Act, 1875, and sect. 1 of the Public Health Act, 1871.
Dec. 1876	Elgin Police Commissioners -	17,000	50	4	Rates under Public Health Act, 1875.
	Dalziel Parochial Board - -	1,000	20	5	Assessment under the Burial Grounds (Scotland) Act.
	Haddington Local Authority -	700	50	4	Assessment under Public Health (Scotland) Acts.
Jan. 1877	Haddington Local Authority -	300	40	3¾	Rates on the special Drainage District.
	Peterhead Local Authority - -	1,600	40	3¾	Assessment under Public Health (Scotland) Acts.
	Dalziel Local Authority - -	15,000	50	4	- ditto.
	Crieff Local Authority - -	3,500	40	3¾	- ditto.
Feb. 1877	Grangemouth Police Commissioners	11,200	30	3½	Rate under the General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Act.
	Drainie Local Authority - -	1,250	50	4	Special water supply rate.
	Kilmorack Local Authority -	800	40	3¾	Special drainage and water assessments.
	Bathgate Burgh Commissioners -	6,000	50	4	Rental of the burgh.
Mar. 1877	Kirkwall Police Commissioners -	10,130	50	4	Special sewer rate assessment.
	Dunoon and Kilmun Parochial Board.	5,000	50	4	Special sewer and water assessment.
	TOTAL - - £.	156,550			

APPENDIX (C.)—LOANS Granted—*continued.*

LOANS to BURIAL BOARDS in *England* and *Wales.*

DATE.	Name of Parish or other Place for which the Burial Board applying for a Loan has been Appointed.	Amount of Loan.	Number of Years for Repayment by Annual Instalments.	Rate of Interest per Cent. per Annum.	Security for Repayment.
		£.			
May 1876 -	Elland Burial Board - - -	500	20	5	Poor Rates.
	Eckington - - - - -	4,200	20	5	- ditto.
June 1876 -	Portsmouth - - - -	4,500	20	5	- ditto.
	Cowpen - - - -	4,600	20	5	- ditto.
	Mold - - - - -	3,500	20	5	- ditto.
	Newport - - - - -	250	20	5	- ditto.
	Ashover - - - - -	600	20	5	- ditto.
July 1876 -	Penistone - - - - -	3,800	20	5	- ditto.
	Dronfield - - - - -	5,000	20	5	- ditto.
	Rye - - - - - -	800	20	5	- ditto.
Nov. 1876 -	Llanfairtalhaiarn - - -	300	20	5	- ditto.
Mar. 1877 -	Llanfyllin - - - - -	200	20	5	- ditto.
	Bassingbourne and Kneesworth -	1,500	20	5	- ditto.
	£.	29,750			

Under the POOR LAW AMENDMENT ACTS.

DATE.	BORROWER.	Amount of Loan.	Number of Years for Repayment by Annual Instalments.	Rate of Interest per Cent. per Annum.	Security for Repayment.
		£.			
April 1876 -	Neath Union - - - -	1,000	30	5	The common fund of the union.

LABOURING CLASSES DWELLING HOUSES ACT, 1866.

DATE.	BORROWER.	Amount of Loan.	Number of Years for Repayment by Annual Instalments.	Rate of Interest per Cent. per Annum.	Security for Repayment.
		£.			
Feb. 1877 -	Improved Industrial Dwellings Company.	30,000	40	4	Land and buildings.

APPENDIX (C.)—LOANS Granted—*continued.*

HARBOURS not under the HARBOURS and PASSING TOLLS, &c. ACT, 1861.

DATE.	HARBOUR AUTHORITY.	Amount of Loan.	Number of Years for Repayment by Annual Instalments.	Rate of Interest per Cent. per Annum.	Security for Repayment.
		£.			
Oct. 1876 -	Borrowstounness Harbour - -	6,000	20	5	Harbour property, and revenue.

Under 31st and 32nd VICTORIA, Chapter 81.

DATE.	BORROWER.	Amount of Loan.	Number of Years for Repayment by Annual Instalments.	Rate of Interest per Cent. per Annum.	Security for Repayment.
		£.			
Aug. 1876 -	Portpatrick Railway Company -	2,200	35	3½	The railway and undertaking, tolls, &c.
Oct. 1876 -	- ditto - ditto - -	4,500	35	3½	- ditto.
Nov. 1876 -	- ditto - ditto - -	1,200	35	3½	- ditto.
	£.	7,900			

Under HARBOURS and PASSING TOLLS, &c. ACT, 1861.

DATE.	HARBOUR AUTHORITY.	Amount of Loan.	Number of Years for Repayment by Annual Instalments.	Rate of Interest per Cent. per Annum.	Security for Repayment.
		£.			
Oct. 1876 -	Rosehearty Harbour - - -	3,000	40	3¼	Harbour revenue.

Under the HARBOUR of COLOMBO LOAN ACT, 1874.

DATE.	HARBOUR AUTHORITY.	Amount of Loan.	Number of Years for Repayment by Annual Instalments.	Rate of Interest per Cent. per Annum.	Security for Repayment.
		£.			
July 1876 -	Government of the Colony of Ceylon.	25,000	35	3½	General revenue of the Colony.

Appendix (D.)

Applications for Loans Refused to be Granted.

DATE.	APPLICANT.	Amount Applied for.	Purpose.	Amount Refused to be Granted.
		£.		£.
April 1876 -	Swansea Higher and Lower School Board.	2,100	School - -	39
	Catcliffe School Board - - -	2,356	ditto - -	30
	Hemel Hempstead Sanitary Authority	600	Water supply -	600
	St. Cleer School Board - - -	1,298	School - -	98
	Merriott School Board - - -	1,050	ditto - -	50
	Hemyock School Board - - -	1,200	ditto - -	90
	Llanarth School Board - - -	2,000	ditto - -	1,486
	Ford School Board - - -	5,726	ditto - -	426
	Beal School Board - - -	2,108	ditto - -	108
	Mevagissey School Board - -	2,650	ditto - -	50
	Gloucester Urban Sanitary Authority	30,000	Various - -	12,600
May 1876 -	East Pennard School Board - -	1,042	School - -	42
	Throwleigh and Gidleigh School Board	800	ditto - -	100
	Lepton School Board - - -	2,366	ditto - -	366
	Newton Valence School Board -	829	ditto - -	29
	Beoley School Board - - -	1,700	ditto - -	300
	Darton School Board - - -	5,974	ditto - -	1,474
	Worsbrough School Board - -	4,319	ditto - -	1,319
	Bridgwater School Board - -	495	ditto - -	45
	Mildenhall School Board - -	2,047	dltto - -	47
	Llannor School Board - - -	665	ditto - -	165
	Prescot School Board - - -	4,137	ditto - -	237
June 1876 -	Inkpen School Board - - -	1,386	ditto - -	386
	West Halton School Board - -	871	ditto - -	171
	South Gosforth School Board - -	4,179	ditto - -	179
	Nantmel School Board - - -	1,045	ditto - -	145
	North Petherton and St. Michael-church School Board.	2,449	ditto - -	751
	Hitchin Rural Sanitary Authority -	250	Drainage - -	50
	Leamington Town Council - -	18,000	Water supply, &c.	1,000
	Tulliallan Local Authority - -	1,100	Drainage - -	180
	Borrowstounness Town and Harbour Trustees.	50,000	Harbour works -	44,000
	Bognor Local Board - - -	1,322	Promenade pier -	1,322
	Carrickfergus Harbour - - -	10,000	Harbour works -	10,000
	Ottery St. Mary School Board -	1,275	School - -	1,275
	Darenth School Board - - -	700	ditto - -	100
	Tibenham School Board - - -	1,360	ditto - -	10
	Ashover Burial Board - - -	800	Burial ground -	200
July 1876 -	Llanganton, Llanynys, and Rhosferig School Board.	1,400	School - -	35
	Rochester School Board - - -	5,000	ditto - -	144
	Ulverston School Board - - -	3,090	ditto - -	90
	Sheffield School Board - - -	25,018	ditto - -	4,838
	Haselor School Board - - -	1,112	ditto - -	112
	Bromsgrove School Board - -	2,990	ditto - -	710
	Wrexham Rural Sanitary Authority -	3,777	Sewerage - -	522
	Broughton School Board - -	1,650	School - -	1,000
	Dawley Magna School Board - -	4,000	ditto - -	1,000
	Hevingham School Board - -	571	ditto - -	21
	Tal-y-Llyn School Board - -	623	ditto - -	23

APPENDIX (D.)—Applications for Loans Refused to be Granted—*continued.*

DATE.	APPLICANT.	Amount Applied for.	Purpose.	Amount Refused to be Granted.
		£.		£.
July 1876 -	Briningham School Board - -	1,836	School - -	336
	Little Maplestead School Board -	580	ditto - -	30
	Blaenpenal and Lower Lledrod School Board.	1,204	ditto - -	204
	St. Issels School Board - - -	1,800	ditto - -	22
	Dawlish School Board - - -	220	ditto - -	112
Aug. 1876 -	Dundalk Harbour - - - -	50,000	Harbour works -	50,000
	Edington and East Colston School Board.	1,000	School - -	52
	Solihull Rural Sanitary Authority -	25,000	Sewerage - -	14,000
	Woodton School Board - - -	1,051	School - -	51
Sept. 1876 -	Aberdeen Local Authority - -	15,000	Hospital - -	2,520
	Hornsey School Board - - -	20,000	School - -	9,500
Oct. 1876 -	West Bradley and Lottisham Green School Board.	1,200	ditto - -	92
	Peckleton School Board - - -	835	ditto - -	35
	Muthill Local Authority - -	945	Waterworks and sewerage.	945
	Colan School Board - - -	224	School - -	24
	Leyton School Board - - -	6,021	ditto - -	21
Nov. 1876 -	Hayes Castle School Board - -	850	ditto - -	40
	Sheffield School Board - - -	47,314	ditto - -	16,836
	Felixstowe Railway and Pier Company.	40,000	For a dock -	40,000
Dec. 1876 -	Ettrick School Board - - -	150	School - -	150
	Cregrina School Board - - -	1,000	ditto - -	110
Jan. 1877 -	Dunbar Local Authority - -	1,175	Drainage - -	1,175
	Goole School Board - - -	3,675	School - -	675
Feb. 1877 -	Bristol and Portishead Pier and Railway Company.	65,000	Docks - -	65,000
	Penbryn School Board - - -	2,000	School - -	490
	Worsbrough Local Board - -	3,522	Water supply -	200
Mar. 1877 -	Manuden School Board - - -	1,575	School - -	35
	Kettleburgh School Board - -	325	ditto - -	300
	Poulton School Board - - -	687	ditto - -	87
	Narberth South, School Board -	950	ditto - -	50
	Forton School Board - - -	1,650	ditto - -	150
	Isle of Wight Rural Sanitary Authority.	575	Drainage - -	76

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD,

1876–77.

(*Presented pursuant to Act* 38 *&* 39 *Vict. c.* 89.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
20 *June* 1877.

276.

Under 3 *oz.*

PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND.

FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

FROM THE

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS

IN

IRELAND:

WITH

APPENDICES,

FOR THE YEAR 1876-77.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1877.

[C.—1762.] *Price* 9½*d.*

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PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND.

FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS IN IRELAND,

FOR THE YEAR 1876–77.

TO THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIPS,

WE have the honour to submit our Forty-fifth Annual Report on the several services intrusted to our management, viz. :—

Loans for Public Works, Public Health, &c.; Sanctions, Advances, and Repayments; Irish Reproductive Loan Fund Act.

Public Buildings, viz. :—
- Dublin Buildings, including Viceregal Residences and Establishments in Dublin Castle and the Phœnix Park, the Courts of Law, Public Offices, Government Prisons, Constabulary Depôt, General Post Office, Metropolitan Police Stations of the Dublin District, the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, the Royal Hibernian Military School, the Royal Dublin Society and Glasnevin Gardens, the Royal Irish Academy, the National Gallery of Ireland, the Royal College of Science.
- Post and Telegraph Offices throughout Ireland.
- Customs and Inland Revenue Buildings throughout Ireland.
- Constabulary Buildings throughout Ireland.
- Coast-Guard Stations throughout Ireland.
- Phœnix Park.
- Queen's Colleges, at Cork, Belfast, and Galway.
- National Education Buildings.
- National School Teachers' Residences.
- Labouring Classes' Dwellings and Lodging Houses.
- Glebe Loans.
- National Monuments and Ecclesiastical Ruins.
- Limited Owners' Residences.
- Supply of Fuel and Light to all Public Offices in Ireland.

Landed Property Improvement, including—
- Drainage of Lands, &c.
- Erection of Farm Houses and Farm Buildings.
- Erection of Scutch Mills.
- Erection of Labourers' Dwellings.
- Loans for Planting Trees for Shelter.

Landlord and Tenant Act, 1870 (33 & 34 Vic., c. 46).

Arterial Drainage, with Improvement of Navigation and Water-power, 5 & 6 Vic., c. 89, &c.
- Drainage and Improvement of Lands Act, 1863, 26 & 27 Vic., c. 88, &c.
- Increased Rents in respect of Drainage Charges.
- Drainage Maintenance Act, 29 & 30 Vic., c. 49.
- Maintenance of Navigations in connexion with Drainage.

Harbours.

Fishery Piers and Harbours.

Inland Navigations.

Post Roads.

County Surveyors' Assistants.

Arbitrations—Railway and other.

Tramways.

Bridges.

Blackrock Road.

LOANS FOR

THE following is an Abstract of the several Loan Funds which have from time to time been authorized, and Interest, and the Amounts remitted, to the 31st March,

AMOUNTS AUTHORIZED BY PARLIAMENT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	For what purpose issued.	Advances. During the year to 31st March, 1877. £ s. d.
(1.) PUBLIC WORKS LOAN FUND.				
Act 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33,	744,650 0 0			
Act 6 & 7 Wm. IV., c. 108,	100,000 0 0			
Act 1 & 2 Vic., c. 88,	46,000 0 0		Public Works,	164,977 5 4
Act 9 & 10 Vic., c. 108,	145,000 0 0			
Act 10 & 11 Vic., c. 106,	370,000 0 0			
Act 12 Vic., c. 23,	200,000 0 0			
Act 11 & 12 Vic., c. 51,	138,648 15 7	4,554,298 15 7	Relief Works, 9 Vic., c. 1,	–
Act 13 & 14 Vic., c. 31,	800,000 0 0			
Accrued under provisions of Act 6 & 7 Vic., c. 44, continued by various Acts to 29 & 30 Vic., c. 73, charging the Consolidated Fund with £60,000 per annum,	2,010,000 0 0		Arterial Drainage,	43,983 18 6
(2.) EMPLOYMENT OF LABOURING POOR.				
Act 9 & 10 Vic., c. 107,	—	4,797,648 12 1	Relief Works,	–
(3.) SHANNON NAVIGATION.				
Act 2 & 3 Vic., c. 61,	—	294,090 0 0	Shannon Navigation,	–
(4.) LAND IMPROVEMENT.				
Act 10 Vic., c. 32,	1,500,000 0 0			
Act 12 Vic., c. 23,	300,000 0 0	3,000,000 0 0	Drainage, Farm Buildings, Labourers' Dwellings, Planting for Shelter, &c.,	121,405 0 0
Act 13 & 14 Vic., c. 31,	200,000 0 0			
Act 29 & 30 Vic., c. 40,	1,000,000 0 0			
(5.) LAND ACT.				
Act 33 & 34 Vic., c. 46,	—	1,000,000 0 0	For Purchase by Tenants of their Farms	76,206 0 0
Total,	—	13,646,037 7 8		406,572 3 10

Loans.

LOANS.

The foregoing abstract gives the results of all Loan transactions, under their several classes, which have been intrusted to the Board's management from the commencement of its operations in October, 1831, to 31st March, 1877.

More detailed statements of some of these will be found, for Public Works Loans, including Arterial Drainage, at pp. 42 to 51; for Land Improvement Loans at pp. 15 and 16, and 63 to 67; and for the Loans under the Land Act at pp. 16 and 17.

The operations under the other two classes have been practically brought to a close.

APPLICATIONS received from 1ST APRIL, 1876, to 31ST MARCH, 1877, inclusive:—

Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1874, 37 & 38 *Vic., c. 93, s.* 43.

Board of Guardians of the poor law union of *Castlederg*, for a supply of water for the town of *Castlederg*, county Tyrone,	£800 sanctioned.
Board of Guardians of the poor law union of *Kinsale*, for a supply of water for the town of *Crosshaven*, county Cork,	£850 sanctioned.
Board of Guardians of the poor law union of *Ballina*, to complete the sewerage works for the town of *Ballina*, county Mayo,	£1,300 sanctioned.
Board of Guardians of the poor law union of *Strabane*, for improvement of water supply of town of *Raphoe*, county Donegal,	£500 sanctioned.
Board of Guardians of the *North Dublin* poor law union, for a supply of water to the *Drumcondra District*, county Dublin,	£300 sanctioned.
Board of Guardians of the poor law union of *Glin*, for water supply at *Glin*, county Limerick,	£250 sanctioned.
Board of Guardians of the poor law union of *Belfast*, for waterworks for town of *Holywood*, county Down,	£10,500.
Board of Guardians of the poor law union of *Dungannon*, for water supply for the town of *Dungannon*, county Tyrone,	£13,500 sanctioned.
Board of Guardians of the poor law union of *Dungannon*, for sewerage works for the town of *Dungannon*, county Tyrone,	£3,165 sanctioned.

PUBLIC WORKS.

showing the amounts Issued and Repaid within the year, the total Advances and Repayments of Principal 1877; and the Balances of Principal outstanding at that date.

Repayments, including Interest. During the year to 31st March, 1877.	Total Advances.	Total Repayments. Principal.	Total Repayments. Interest.	Remissions.	Balances of Principal Outstanding.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
31,385 9 11	1,801,952 8 11	1,078,685 7 3	453,439 16 11	88,969 2 3	634,297 19 5
–	226,349 19 11	69,671 18 1	18,666 3 2	156,678 1 10	–
50,803 13 11	2,360,829 18 10	779,897 17 8	797,714 13 3	1,196,795 12 3	384,136 8 11
–	4,797,648 12 1	502,700 13 10	87,279 14 2	4,294,947 18 3	–
–	294,090 0 0	281,453 7 2	48,460 0 9	–	12,636 12 10
73,251 7 6	2,723,442 4 4	1,797,669 4 6	798,011 13 1	–	925,772 19 10
15,822 14 7	357,958 13 0	17,197 12 3	33,272 10 8	–	340,761 0 9
171,263 5 11	12,562,271 17 1	4,527,276 0 9	2,236,844 12 0	5,737,390 14 7	2,297,605 1 9

Loans.

Board of Guardians of the poor law union of *Youghal*, for constructing an outfall sluice to the sea at *Williamstown*, county Cork,	£400 sanctioned.
Board of Guardians of the poor law union of *Mountmellick*, for certain sewerage works in the town of *Maryborough*, Queen's county,	£500 sanctioned.
Board of Guardians of the poor law union of *Mountmellick*, for improving and extending the sewerage works in the town of *Mountmellick*, Queen's county,	£330. sanctioned.
Board of Guardians of the poor law union of *Omagh*, for waterworks for town of *Omagh*, county Tyrone,	£9,615. sanctioned.
Board of Guardians of the poor law union of *Cookstown*, for construction of waterworks in the town of *Pomeroy*, county Tyrone,	£600 sanctioned.
Board of Guardians of the poor law union of *Armagh*, for a supply of water for the town of *Keady*, county Armagh,	£2,000. sanctioned.
Board of Guardians of the poor law union of *Dunmanway*, to defray the cost of sinking a pump in the village of *Ballineen*, county Cork,	£100. sanctioned.
Town Commissioners, as Urban Sanitary Authority.—*Athlone.*—Sewerage works and other sanitary improvements in the town of Athlone, counties *Westmeath and Roscommon*,	£1,315.
Town Commissioners, as Urban Sanitary Authority.—*Dalkey.*—Sewerage works, £4,000; water mains, £841 11*s.* 5*d.*; to pay loan on waterworks, £2,500, for the township of *Dalkey*, in the county of *Dublin*,	£4,841 sanctioned.
Town Commissioners, as Urban Sanitary Authority.—*Galway.*—For enlarging and re-modelling the public slaughter-house of the town of *Galway*, county *Galway*,	£400 sanctioned.
Town Commissioners, as Urban Sanitary Authority.—*Lurgan.*—For the construction of additional sewers in certain districts of the town of *Lurgan*, in the county of *Armagh*,	£733 sanctioned.
Corporation of Limerick.—For additional sewerage works for the city of *Limerick*, applied for in the year 1875–76,	£2,658 sanctioned.

Loans.

Burial Grounds (Ireland) Act, 1856, 19 & 20 *Vic.*, c. 98.

Board of Guardians, Swineford Union, to build a Boundary Wall round the Workhouse,	£400 sanctioned.
Board of Guardians Clifden Union, to enclose the several Grave-yards of the Union Union, put them in proper order, and purchase additional land where necessary,	£1,200 sanctioned.
Town Commissioners, Borough of Coleraine, for a new Cemetery for the Borough of Coleraine,	£2,000 sanctioned.
Town Commissioners, Ballymena,	£850 Loan could not be made.

Acts 1 & 2 *Wm. IV.*, c. 33, *and* 32 & 33 *Vic.*, c. 74.

Grand Jury of County Cavan, for new Road—Mullagh to Kingscourt,	£1,036 sanctioned.
Grand Jury of County Carlow, Bridge and Approaches at Williamstown Ford on the Deerin River, County Carlow,	£800 sanctioned.

Act, 1 & 2 *Wm. IV.*, c. 33.

Letterkenny Railway Company—Sanctioned, 28th June, 1876 (Application in 1872),	£50,000
Ilen Valley Railway—Sanctioned 24th May, 1876, (ditto, in 1875),	£40,000
Ballymena and Larne Railway Company,	£45,000
Waterford, Dungarvan, and Lismore Railway Company,	£93,333
Dublin Port and Docks Board—Dublin Bridges.—To alter or rebuild Carlisle bridge, and to build a new opening bridge lower down the Liffey, under Local Act 39 & 40 Vic., c. 85,	£130,000.
Londonderry Bridge Commissioners.—To aid in freeing the Londonderry bridge from toll, except for railway traffic—one moiety of cost—the Hon. the Irish Society having offered to contribute the other moiety,	£40,000.
Coleraine Town Commissioners.—For a new channel from opposite the River Burn, through the ford out to the bar, and other works for the improvement of the navigation of the River Bann,	£60,000.
New Ross Town Commissioners.—For the erection of a Market-place and Weigh-bridge in the town of New Ross,	£2,000.

Further applications not within Board's powers of lending or not recommended :—

Carrickfergus Harbour Commissioners.—For construction and extension of Piers, to form increased harbour accommodation,	£12,000.
Belfast Water Commissioners,	£40,000.
Clontarf Town Commissioners.—For the general purposes of the Township, and for repayment of a Loan,	£3,500.
Corporation of Dublin.—For preliminary expenses in preparing an Improvement Scheme under Artizans and Labourers' Dwellings Improvement Act, 1876,	£1,000.
Sligo Harbour Commissioners.—For Harbour improvements ; construction of Pier and Embankment,	£20,000, limited for the present to £10,000.
Sligo Union Board of Guardians.—To purchase the Workhouse premises and Farm, and Dispensary,	£2,400, £180.

Sanctions.

SANCTIONS.

During the past year Loans have been sanctioned by your Lordships out of the respective Loan Funds for the following objects, viz. :—

	£	
(1.) Public Works Loan Fund, 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33, &c.—		
Counties,	8,211	
Local Boards for Improvements in Towns and Districts,	6,700	
Railways,	90,000	
Ardglass Harbour,	5,000	
Labourers' Dwellings in Towns,	11,100	
Glebe Loans,	33,292	
Public Health Act,	41,139	
River Drainage Maintenance,	1,700	
River Drainage, 26 & 27 Vic., c. 88,	53,694	
		250,836
(4.) Land Improvement Act, 10 Vic., c. 32—		
For Thorough Drainage, Farm Buildings, Labourers' Dwellings, Fencing, Planting, &c.,	129,310	
National School Teachers' Residences,	1,790	
		131,100
(5.) Land Act, 33 & 34 Vic., c. 46—		
For the Purchase by Tenants of their Farms,		68,106
Total,		£450,042

The total Sanctions being £450,042 as compared with £449,826 for the previous year show the continuous steady progress of our Loan operations, each year giving an excess of £120,000 over the transactions of the years 1874–75.

The above abstract points out the variety of objects to which the various funds entrusted to our management have been allocated during the past year, and as some of the classes are distributed in comparatively small amounts, the total also represents a considerable addition in number to the outstanding open accounts. The number of new Loans made was 430, as against 145 closed in the same period.

In January last we felt it our duty to call your Lordships attention to the state of the Funds available for Loan purposes, and to point out that at the present rate of our operations, two of these Funds, viz., the Public Works Loan Fund and the Land Improvement Loan Fund would become exhausted, and our means of making Loans restricted, if powers were not taken during the present Session of Parliament to meet the estimated deficiency, and to provide for the continuous demand for advances in future years. By the Bill now before Parliament to meet this want, your Lordships, among other important changes connected with these services, propose to place the future advances as respects these two Funds, and other services the issues for which are charged by their respective Acts on the growing produce of the Consolidated Fund, on the same footing as the Public Works Loan Fund, England, viz., to provide, by an annual Act of Parliament, for the total estimated amount which will probably come in course of payment during the year. This will embrace all advances from the Consolidated Fund for Loan purposes, excepting those for the Irish Land Act, for which a special Fund of £1,000,000 was provided. This course determines the extent of the aggregate advances within the year, and we have no reason to think that a change which necessitates an annual investigation into all the circumstances and requirements of these services will be otherwise than advantageous.

The Sanctions of the year include a Loan of £5,105 made for the repairs of the Blackrock road; two Loans for Burial-grounds, which we are authorized to make in pursuance of the Act 19 & 20 Vic., c. 98, which extends the repayment over a term of years not exceeding twenty, with interest at 5 per cent.; also a Loan of £40,000 to the Ilen Valley Railway Company, and £50,000 to the Letterkenny Railway, both being repayable within twenty-five years, with interest at 5 per cent.; and a Loan of £5,000 to aid in the erection of Ardglass Harbour, which, under the conditions of the special Act of last Session, becomes a charge on the neighbouring proprietor and district.

The amount applied for and allocated during the past year for the erection of Labourers' Dwellings in towns was £11,100, being much less than the previous year, when the amount stood at £24,242. This falling-off, we believe, is rather accidental than otherwise, as the desire on the part of the public to avail themselves of the advantages conferred by the Act, appears to be gradually increasing, as it becomes more generally known and understood. With the five Loans santioned it is proposed to erect 132 separate dwellings, at an average cost of £84 for each.

The Glebe Loan Acts, unless renewed, will expire on the 31st August, 1878. During the past year we have made seventy Loans, amounting to £33,292. These figures are less both in number and amount than in the former year, when eighty Loans, for £44,031, were granted. Since the passing of the Act, 372 advances for Glebe purposes, amounting to £171,870, have been authorized.

The Loans for Sanitary purposes, which during the year amounted to £41,139, are also considerably less than the previous year's transactions. This also, judging from the number and amounts of the applications which have been made by Sanitary bodies and are under our consideration or that of the Local Government Board, must not be deemed as showing a less desire on the part of these bodies to avail themselves of this Fund. In the year ten districts have obtained Loans to the extent of £24,539 for sewerage works; six for water works, amounting to £16,200; and one of £400 for a slaughter-house.

The works on three Arterial Drainage districts have been commenced in the past year, under the provisions of the Act 26 & 27 Vic., c. 88, which are in operation under their respective local bodies, viz.:—The Rathangan district, in the county of Kildare, to which a Loan of £45,869 has been granted; £6,000 to the Tory Hill district, in the county of Limerick, and £3,825 to the River Bride and Kilcrea district, in the county of Cork, making a total appropriation under this section of Arterial Drainage works of £348,760, spread over thirty-two districts.

The applications for Land Improvement Loans, a service which has been in operation since the year 1847, continue to be made in increased numbers; the total sum approved during this year being £129,310, against £125,600 for the last; the total advances now amounting to £2,723,442. The Funds of this service have been extended

by the provisions of the Act 38 & 39 Vic., c. 82, for the purpose of making advances in aid of National School Teachers' Residences connected with non-vested schools, to be applied either for the erection of new buildings, or for the enlarging or improving existing buildings, or for the purchase of dwelling-houses.

No Loans for this purpose are to exceed £250, the repayment of which is to be secured by a charge on the building itself, as well as on the land on which it is erected. Eight of these Loans have been authorized during the year, absorbing £1,790.

The sum of £68,106 has been allocated, under the provisions of the Land Act, to aid in the purchase by tenants of their farms. Since the passing of the Act in 1870, 575 tenants have purchased their farms, and have thus become proprietors to the extent of 35,975 acres, at a total cost of £599,623, including £357,958 advanced by us. The annual rent paid in respect of these holdings was £24,460, against which the annual rent-charge payable to the Government for thirty-five years will be £17,898.

ADVANCES AND REPAYMENTS.

The total Loan advances during the year amount to £406,572, against £312,952 of the former year, and the repayments including interest to £171,263, against £156,612.

The following statement shows under general heads to what purposes the advances have been applied, and sources from which the repayments have come, viz.:—

	Advances.	Repayments.
	£	£
1. Public Works Loan Fund—		
Counties,	8,978	5,551
Local Boards,	3,500	2,055
Roads and Bridges,	—	500
Inland Navigation,	—	1,458
Railways,	53,333	3,506
Harbours, Docks, &c.,	—	4,174
Fishery Piers,	2,557	928
Labourers' Dwellings,	18,795	635
Glebe Loans,	33,371	5,755
Public Health,	44,443	6,823
River Drainage, 5 & 6 Vic., c. 89,	—	38,060
Do. 26 & 27 Vic., c. 88,	42,400	10,426
Drainage Maintenance, 29 & 30 Vic., c. 49,	1,584	2,318
	208,961	82,189
4. Land Improvement,	121,405	73,251
5. Land Act,	76,206	15,823
	£406,572	£171,263

The repayments continue to be made, with a few exceptions, with satisfactory punctuality. The year again closes with no outstanding arrears on the Public Works, Labourers' Dwellings in Towns, Glebe Loans, and Public Health classes of Loans, comprising 423 separate half-yearly charges. The Land Act has one proprietor in arrear out of 575 borrowers, which is highly creditable to the class to which they belong, and is evidence of its continued prosperity. The Arterial Drainage, having 2,072 distinct charges, shows at the close of the year 107 in arrear; but as the larger portion of these incur a poundage charge of 1*s.* in the pound, no loss arises from the deferred payments. The Land Improvement Service, having upwards of 2,900 open accounts, shows 70 proprietors, representing 144 Loans, in arrear.

The amounts received in the year on nearly 6,000 open accounts, of which 5,950 are repayable by half-yearly instalments by way of an annuity, have, under your Lordships' instructions, been divided into principal and interest, with the object of carrying the sum received as interest in aid of the year's income; the whole amount received and paid to Her Majesty's Exchequer having been apportioned as follows:—

	£
Principal,	103,689
Interest,	67,574
	£171,263

The latter sum exceeds that paid in on the previous year by £6,217, but the amount must, under our present extended operations, undergo considerable increase in future years.

By the same investigation we have been enabled to ascertain the present value of all the 6,000 debts standing in our books, which have increased from £1,994,722 on the

1st of April, 1876, to £2,297,605 on the 31st March, 1877, showing a net increase of debt on the year of £302,883.

The charges have terminated, since our last report, on the Cross Lough Drainage district—a work executed under the Act 5 & 6 Vic., c. 89—also on the Drainage Maintenance of Lough Dalla, which determines half-yearly charges of £29 1*s.* 10*d.* In the same time awards have been made, bringing the advances made to Local Boards in pursuance of 26 & 27 Vic., c. 88, in course of repayment, viz. :—

District.	Cost of Work.	Half-yearly Instalment.	No. of Proprietors Contributing.
	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	
Upper Gully River,	2,447 15 2	59 8 11	6
Camogue,	11,745 19 6	288 13 0	16
	£14,193 14 8	348 1 11	22

And in respect of Drainage Maintenance Works, 29 & 30 Vic., c. 49, the following charging Orders have been made :—

District.	Cost of Work.	Half-yearly Instalment.	No. of Proprietors Contributing.
	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	
Owenabrocka,	491 14 10	37 13 4	6
Glenariff,	489 18 2	41 18 1	5
Borris-in-Ossory,	3,967 15 11	276 8 9	37
	£4,949 8 11	£356 0 2	48

Loans amounting to £1,396,407 have now been finally closed under the Land Improvement Loan Service, which has of course contributed to limit the increase on our total repayments for the past few years.

Irish Reproductive Loan Fund Act.

In our Report for last year we fully explained the system we had found it desirable to adopt to bring the provisions of this Act, 37 & 38 Vict., c. 86, into operation, more particularly as it affected the main purpose of the Act, viz., the making small advances to fishermen in the maritime counties, and the course adopted for securing their faithful discharge by promissory notes payable at intervals of six months, generally extending over three, four, or even five years. After another year's experience we are enabled to state that these arrangements have proved in all respects most satisfactory, resulting in our still being able to carry out these very numerous transactions—many of them in the most remote and backward parts of the country—without entailing on the funds entrusted to us any expense beyond a few very small payments to local solicitors for proceedings for the recovery of over-due promissory notes, or for the entire Loans advanced, in the event of non-application to the purposes for which they were made.

Under the rules sanctioned by His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, we are authorized to make Loans for fishery and other purposes out of the respective funds of the ten counties, of from £5 to £500, at 2½ per cent. interest, to be repaid within any term of years not exceeding ten, a bond being taken in each case for the due and proper application of the advance.

We append the following abstract of our proceedings during the past year under the respective counties :—

County.	Money Value of Fund at credit of County, in January, 1876.	Available for Fishery Loans in 1876.	Advances in respect of 1876 Loans.	Number.
	£	£	£	
Clare,	1,656	414	371	28
Cork,	2,824	931	920	34
Galway,	4,756	1,189	1,144	77
Kerry,	9,172	2,293	1,718	28
Leitrim,	1,252	313	30	1
Limerick,	2,352	588	–	–
Mayo,	2,828	707	707	60
Sligo,	1,708	427	124	8
Roscommon,	4,856	Non-	–	–
Tipperary,	3,313	Maritime.	–	–
	34,717	6,862	5,014	236

Up to the 31st March, 1877, we have made 607 separate advances, amounting to £11,267, which have been secured by upwards of 4,000 promissory notes, together amounting to £11,897 12*s.* 2*d.*, including principal and interest at 2½ per cent. On account of this last-mentioned sum there has been repaid, up to the same period, £3,429.

Of the promissory notes which became due before the 31st March, there are now (1st May) only eighteen remaining unpaid, which is satisfactory evidence of the attention and punctuality of the fishermen-borrowers under this Act.

We have during the year sold stock to the amount of £1,700, the residue of the advances having been discharged by the repayments and dividends received in the year. In the year now commenced we hope to meet all the advances from these two sources without having to resort to any further sale of stock as long as the loans are confined to fishery purposes.

We have again to report that no applications for any advances have been made out of the funds of the non-maritime counties of Tipperary and Roscommon, and in Limerick no application has been received either for fishery or any other purpose. It will also be observed that during the past season the funds of the counties Kerry, Leitrim, and Sligo were not taken up by the fishermen of these counties to the extent of the amounts which were available.

Public Buildings.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The necessary works of repairs and maintenance to the several metropolitan and provincial public buildings and official residences in charge of the Board have been duly attended to, and efficiently maintained.

Post and Telegraph Offices.

The works at the new Post Office at Cork were commenced some months past, and the building is progressing satisfactorily.

The new post offices at Waterford and Londonderry, which form part of the new public offices in those cities, are occupied and open for the transaction of public business.

Customs Buildings.

New offices for Customs and Inland Revenue services at Waterford and Londonderry have been provided in the recently erected public buildings at these places.

Constabulary Barracks.

New barracks have been completed at Monaghan, county Monaghan, and Howth, county Dublin; the former to accommodate 1 Head Constable and 25 men; the latter 1 Head Constable, 3 Constables, and 18 men.

Metropolitan Police Buildings.

Additional cells have been provided at Chancery-lane Station, in the A Division; a ball-alley has been constructed at Manor-street Barrack, in the D Division; and improvements made in the ball-alley at Rathmines, in the F Division.

Coast-Guard Stations.

The following new Stations have been completed during the past year:—

Bray, county Wicklow, 1 Chief Officer and 5 men.
Cahirmore, county Cork, 1 Chief Boatman and 4 men.
Cushendall, county Antrim, 4 men.
Costello Bay, county Galway, 1 Chief Boatman and 5 men.
Cranfield Point, county Down, 1 Chief Officer and 6 men.
Gortrummagh, county Galway, 1 Chief Boatman and 6 men.
Killybegs, county Donegal, 1 Chief Boatman and 5 men.
Portaferry, county Down, 1 Chief Boatman and 5 men.
Port Ballintrae, county Antrim, 1 Chief Boatman and 4 men.
Port Kinnago, county Donegal, 1 Chief Boatman and 4 men.

The works are in progress at the following new Stations :—

Annagassen, county Louth, 2 men.
Curracloe, county Wexford, 1 Chief Boatman and 6 men, watch-house, boat-house, store, &c.
Doohoma, county Mayo, 1 Chief Boatman and 4 men, watch-house, boat-house, store, &c.
Knockalla, county Donegal, 1 Chief Boatman and 4 men, watch-house, boat-house, store, &c.
Mizen Head, county Wexford, 2 men.
Newcastle, county Down, 1 Chief Officer and 5 men.
Rossmoney (Inishlyre) county Mayo, 1 Chief Officer, 1 Chief Boatman, and 10 men, boat-house, watch-house, store, slipway, &c.
Tara, county Down, 4 men.
Torr Head, county Antrim, 4 men.
Rosslare, county Wexford, drill-shed, battery, magazine, boat-house, and slipway.

Extensive additions and alterations have been carried out at Bonmahon, Buncrana, Malin Head, and Rosslare.

Phœnix Park.

The lodges of the Bailiff, Deer Keeper, Gate Keepers, and Park Constables have been kept in proper order; and the works necessary for the conservancy of the Park and the cultivation of the People's Garden have been carefully carried out.

Queen's Colleges.

The necessary works of repair and maintenance at the Queen's Colleges, Belfast, Cork, and Galway, have been attended to.

National Education Buildings.

Twenty-three new ordinary literary National School-houses have been built in the past year, at a total cost of £8,198 14*s.*, towards which the Board paid as Grants two-thirds, or the sum of £5,465 16*s.*, the remaining one-third of the expense being contributed by local persons interested in the schools.

Various additions to and enlargements of school-houses, together with such works of improvement as providing timber-flooring, erecting porches, building enclosing walls and gates, wainscoting, tablet rails, eave gutters, and other works, have been effected at 27 ordinary literary National Schools, at a total cost of £1,734 3*s.* 1*d.* Towards this sum the Board paid two-thirds, viz., £1,156 2*s.* 1*d.*, and the remaining one-third was borne by local persons interested.

Besides this outlay, the Board have expended in new works and alterations, repairing and maintaining the Metropolitan (or Central) Model School Buildings, the District Model, Minor Model, and Model Agricultural Schools, the sum of £5,405, and a further sum of £1,786 10*s.* 3*d.* for furniture for those buildings; and on the ordinary literary National Schools in charge of the Board, a sum of £3,180 13*s.* 9*d.* has been also expended, in works of maintenance and repair.

Seven Grants in aid of building residences for Teachers of Vested National School-houses, have been made during the year, amounting to £677 12*s.*

NATIONAL SCHOOL TEACHERS' RESIDENCES (IRELAND) ACT.

38 & 39 Vic., c. 82.

Thirty-one applications under this Act have been received during the year for Loans, amounting to £6,795, eight of which have been sanctioned within the year, amounting to £1,790. The remainder await the compliance by the applicants with certain conditions required by the Act and the Treasury regulations.

LABOURING CLASSES' LODGING-HOUSES AND DWELLINGS ACT (IRELAND);

29 & 30 Vic., c. 44.

Seventeen applications have been received under this Act during the year ended 31st March, 1877, and six loans have been decided on during that period, amounting to £11,100, for the erection, &c., of 132 dwellings.

GLEBE LOANS.

Glebe Loan (Ireland) Acts, 1870–71–75;
33 & 34 Vic., c. 112; 34 & 35 Vic., c. 100, and 38 & 39 Vic., c. 30.

Eighty-four applications under these Acts have been received during the year ended 31st March, 1877, viz.:—

Purpose for which Loan is required.	No.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	No. Sanctioned.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
For the purchase of glebe land or houses, . .	16	6,644 6 8	7,206 0 0	18
„ building or improving of glebe houses, or erection of out-offices, . . .	63	32,570 0 10	24,906 0 0	49
„ paying-off of glebe debts, . . .	5	1,080 0 0	1,180 0 0	3
	84	40,294 7 6	33,292 0 0	70

Of these 84 applications 50 have been sanctioned, and 34 are under consideration or awaiting compliance with certain requirements. Of the 70 total sanctions, amounting to £33,292, 20 were for applications received during previous years, amounting to £8,551.

NATIONAL MONUMENTS AND ECCLESIASTICAL RUINS.

Irish Church Act, 1869; 32 & 33 *Vict.*, c. 42.

The works necessary for the preservation of the National Monuments vested in the Board by the Church Temporalities Commissioners for preservation and maintenance, have been carried out in the order of their importance and urgency.

The works have now been completed at Ardmore Cathedral and Round Tower, Ardfert Cathedral and two Churches, Monasterboice three Churches, Crosses, and Round Tower, and the Rock of Cashel, with its several ancient monuments; all these structures have been placed in charge of caretakers to protect them from injury, and provision has been made for their effectual maintenance.

The works are in progress at Devenish Church and Round Tower, and those at the Seven Churches, Round Tower, Stone Crosses, and other structures at Glendalough are drawing towards completion.

The details of the progress made and works executed during the year will be found in the report of the Superintendent (Mr. Deane). The Board think it desirable here to repeat that the instructions which they have given to their Architect and Mr. Deane are that the operations are to be strictly confined to what is necessary for the preservation of the several monuments—securing loose stones, preventing infiltration of water by cement covering to walls, &c., where practicable, and clearing away rubbish, where, by doing so, portions of the buildings now hidden may, with advantage, be brought to view—but carefully to avoid any attempt at restoration, or doing anything which might mar the ancient and picturesque character of the ruins.—*See Appendix, page* 68.

LIMITED OWNERS' RESIDENCES.

Acts 27 & 28 Vic., c. 113; 33 & 34 Vic., c. 56; 34 & 35 Vic., c. 84.

Applications under these Acts have been made during the past year by D. B. M. Baird, esq., Newtownstewart, for the erection of a mansion; the Earl of Kenmare, for the erection of a mansion; the Earl of Wicklow, for improvements; Lord Kilmaine, for improvements; and C. A. Nicholson, esq., for additions and improvements. The necessary inquiries and preliminaries have not yet been completed. In the case of the application of Henry Bruen, esq., M.P., the Provisional Order has been made absolute to the extent of the value of the work executed.

FUEL AND LIGHT, &c.

This service for the twelve months ended 31st March, 1877, embraced the supply to about 250 establishments, of coals, coke, turf, gas, chandlery, &c., to the aggregate amount, including the Phœnix Park, and Kingstown and Howth Harbours, of £23,656 0*s.* 3*d.*

LAND IMPROVEMENT.

Land Improvement.

In this division of the Board's duties we have to report an increase in the sums advanced for the execution of works; the total issued for the year now reported on being £121,405—a larger amount than that issued in any year since 1851.

The applications and the amounts issued in each year since the commencement to the close of the financial year 1876–77, are stated as follows:—

	No. of Applications.	Amounts Issued.		No. of Applications.	Amounts Issued.
1847, June to December (inclusive),	1,354	£72,790	1862,	184	£61,375
1848,	571	356,160	1863,	138	58,830
1849,	643	379,836	1864,	132	58,430
1850,	436	250,324	1865,	90	46,215
1851,	280	145,653	1866,	98	26,295
1852,	164	88,542	1867,	145	39,180
1853,	154	55,454	1868–9,	179	64,973
1854,	123	49,293	1869–70,	166	83,775
1855,	98	35,180	1870–71,	159	77,980
1856,	108	32,510	1871–72,	160	82,555
1857,	114	31,674	1872–73,	223	76,290
1858,	112	35,524	1873–74,	224	99,572
1859,	111	29,334	1874–75,	245	102,005
1860,	135	26,902	1875–76,	265	98,730
1861,	154	36,656	1876–77,	218	121,405

On the 31st March, 1877, there remained unappropriated, of the fund of £3,000,000 provided by the Acts quoted in the margin, the sum of £197,225.

16 Vic., c. 32; 12 Vic., c. 23; 13 & 14 Vic., c. 31; 29 & 30 Vic., c. 40.

The total amount issued under the several Land Improvement Acts, for all descriptions of work, to the 31st March, 1877, was £2,723,442.

During the year now reported on, works have been commenced under 200 new Loans, which are divided under the following heads:—

	No. of Loans.	Amount Sanctioned.
Drainage and other Land Works,	60	£44,825
Farm Buildings,	104	59,240
Labourers' Dwellings,	36	28,875
Scotch Mills,	—	—

The numbers of applications and the sums issued in the several counties of Ireland from the commencement to the 31st March, 1877, are given in the following table:—

SCHEDULE showing the NUMBER of LOANS SANCTIONED and AMOUNTS ISSUED.

Name of County.	No. of Loans.	Amount Issued.	Total No. of Loans.	Total Amount Issued.
NORTHERN DIVISION.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Antrim,	127	103,188 0 0		
Londonderry,	91	46,708 0 0		
Donegal,	165	110,311 0 0		
Fermanagh,	95	58,395 0 0		
Tyrone,	209	102,750 0 0		
Armagh,	46	14,628 0 0		
Down,	74	38,864 0 0		
			807	474,844 0 0
MIDLAND AND EASTERN.				
Cavan,	90	27,211 0 0		
Monaghan,	71	33,569 0 0		
Longford,	138	64,881 0 0		
Louth,	53	24,015 0 0		
Meath,	205	126,510 0 0		
Westmeath,	138	50,903 0 0		
Dublin,	126	47,897 0 0		
Kildare,	171	82,245 0 0		
King's,	108	29,638 0 0		
Queen's,	229	110,035 0 0		
Wicklow,	164	78,336 0 0		
Carlow,	134	79,059 0 0		
Kilkenny,	130	51,051 0 0		
Wexford,	197	91,492 0 0		
			1,954	896,842 0 0

SCHEDULE showing the NUMBER of LOANS SANCTIONED and AMOUNTS ISSUED—*continued.*

Name of County.	No. of Loans.	Amount Issued.	Total No. of Loans.	Total Amount Issued.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
WESTERN.				
Sligo,	132	67,342 0 0		
Leitrim,	109	48,495 0 0		
Mayo,	297	126,854 0 0		
Roscommon,	265	110,133 0 0		
Galway,	485	176,310 0 0		
Clare,	176	71,351 0 0		
			1,464	600,485 0 0
SOUTHERN.				
Limerick,	469	211,831 0 0		
Tipperary,	318	117,367 0 0		
Waterford,	96	38,105 0 0		
Cork,	583	189,935 0 0		
Kerry,	365	194,033 0 0		
			1,831	751,271 0 0
		Totals,	6,056	2,723,442 0 0

THOROUGH DRAINAGE.

The quantity of land thorough drained under the Acts from the commencement in 1847, to the 31st March in this year, is 258,183 acres; and of this quantity 2,627 acres have been drained during the year now reported on, at an average cost of £7 0*s.* 6*d.* per acre.

PLANTING FOR SHELTER.

For this purpose 30 Loans have been granted since the passing of the Act 29 & 30 Vic., c. 40, and of this number 3 amounting to £2,725, were sanctioned since the 31st March, 1876.

FARM BUILDINGS.

Since the passing of the Act 13 & 14 Vic., c. 31, 1,043 Loans have been sanctioned for the erection of farm buildings, amounting to £519,670. Of this number 84 Loans, amounting to £51,435, were approved during the past financial year.

DWELLINGS FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.

For this class of work 349 Loans have been sanctioned since the passing of the Act 23 Vic., c. 19, giving a total amount of £199,090; the cases sanctioned since our Report last year being 44, amounting to £32,105.

Appendix C gives the Reports of the District Inspectors, and Appendix D the usual statement of the Loans in progress and amounts issued.

LANDLORD AND TENANT ACTS, 1870 AND 1872.

33 & 34 Vic., c. 46, and 35 & 36 Vic., c. 32.

Landlord and Tenant Acts, 1870 and 1872.

Under this head we have to report a considerable increase in the advances made to tenants in aid of purchase, the total of the several Loans under both Acts amounting to £76,206 for the past year, as against £43,402 issued in the preceding year, which, with the sums issued in previous years, makes £357,958 advanced to assist tenant-farmers in purchasing their holdings.

In the majority of these cases the sales were made in the Landed Estates Court, under the 45th section of the Act of 1870; the number coming under that section during the year ending 31st March, 1877, being 103, and the advances amounting to £55,775; the total number of Loans under that section being 514, amounting to £305,736.

Under the 44th section of the same Act, which provides for the granting of Loans to tenants purchasing by agreements with their landlords, such agreements to be approved by the Court, the number of advances made since our Report for 1875–6 was 4, amounting to £4,145, and giving a total under this section, since the commencement, of 14 cases, amounting to £17,212.

Under the Amending Act (1872) we have advanced sums in aid of purchase by tenants in 12 cases since the end of March, 1876, amounting to £16,286. In these cases the proceedings were carried out without the intervention of the Court. The number of cases since the passing of that Act in which advances have been made under its provisions is 47, the total amount issued being £35,010.

In the following table will be found the numbers and amounts of the Loans made under both Acts since the commencement in 1870 to the 31st March, 1877, arranged according to Provinces and Counties.

SCHEDULE showing the number of cases in which Advances have been made to Tenants for the purchase of their Holdings, stating the amount of the Purchase-money, the sum advanced by the Board, the number of Acres purchased, with the Annual Rent and Government Valuation of same, up to 31st March, 1877.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	No. of Loans.	Amount of Purchase-money.	Amount Advanced.	Number of Acres.	Annual Rent.	Tenement Valuation.
		£ s. d.	£	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
LEINSTER:						
Carlow,	2	1,770 0 0	945	89 1 30	94 6 0	76 10 0
Dublin,	6	17,216 11 9	9,808	550 2 27	762 19 7	577 10 0
Kildare,	2	2,850 0 0	1,380	82 1 2	122 14 2	69 0 0
Kilkenny,	26	26,780 0 0	17,463	1,639 1 5	1,118 3 0	1,094 4 6
King's,	6	4,300 0 0	2,622	248 0 20	193 8 11	150 10 4
Longford,	7	3,472 0 0	1,940	224 3 36	174 14 0	156 0 0
Louth,	3	8,400 0 0	5,328	373 1 31	342 6 6	345 5 0
Meath,	12	53,747 17 2	31,893	2,066 0 11	2,294 16 9	2,092 10 0
Queen's,	2	7,300 0 0	4,000	355 3 35	364 6 7	257 15 0
Westmeath,	4	15,650 13 11	8,413	698 3 26	666 5 3	589 10 0
Wexford,	7	6,051 1 5	3,713	397 1 33	254 12 2	222 5 0
Wicklow,	4	9,175 0 0	5,576	580 3 34	399 17 6	364 10 0
Totals,	81	156,713 4 3	93,081	7,307 2 10	6,788 10 5	5,995 9 10
MUNSTER:						
Clare,	11	11,350 0 0	6,356	845 0 28	396 2 7	428 10 0
Cork,	21	26,157 11 5	15,271	3,186 0 19	1,319 19 11	1,038 15 0
Kerry,	2	2,870 0 0	1,840	398 2 5	161 0 0	140 15 0
Limerick,	17	57,328 15 0	27,955	1,780 1 10	2,428 11 4	1,586 5 0
Tipperary,	46	42,380 16 8	25,307	3,119 3 26	1,972 12 2	1,491 2 0
Waterford,	1	1,000 0 0	500	26 0 18	45 0 0	32 0 0
Totals,	98	141,087 3 1	77,229	9,356 0 26	6,323 6 0	4,717 7 0
CONNAUGHT:						
Galway,	6	16,137 2 8	10,277	1,015 1 4	811 17 3	537 11 0
Leitrim,	3	663 0 0	380	71 1 27	24 8 0	29 10 0
Mayo,	3	2,755 0 0	1,832	270 1 33	97 1 8	112 11 0
Roscommon,	5	7,281 15 0	4,518	477 3 32	387 13 0	335 5 0
Sligo	1	2,300 0 0	1,533	423 3 27	185 15 0	150 0 0
Totals,	18	29,136 17 8	18,540	2,259 0 3	1,506 14 11	1,164 17 0
ULSTER:						
Antrim,	13	10,447 0 0	5,808	698 0 31	460 7 1	365 15 0
Armagh,	36	4,664 0 0	3,096	333 0 17	222 8 10	231 10 0
Cavan,	20	15,845 17 5	10,152	900 0 10	665 15 3	604 8 0
Donegal,	44	38,147 0 0	25,197	2,285 1 11	1,632 10 1	1,493 16 0
Down,	1	4,100 0 0	2,600	123 3 33	179 13 9	145 10 0
Londonderry,	203	160,173 11 11	98,154	10363 3 39	5,168 4 9	5,660 19 10
Monaghan,	4	1,302 0 0	759	73 1 15	45 2 6	50 0 0
Tyrone,	57	38,006 10 0	23,342	2,274 1 30	1,468 18 5	1,314 15 0
Totals,	378	272,685 19 4	169,108	17,052 1 26	9,843 0 8	9,866 13 10
Gross Totals,	575	599,623 4 4	357,958	35,975 0 25	24,461 12 0	21,744 7 8

ARTERIAL OR RIVER DRAINAGE.

Arterial Drainage.

The Board's duties in connexion with the works of Arterial Drainage, with Improvements of Navigation and Water-power, under the original Acts, viz., the 5 & 6 Vic., cap. 89; 8 & 9 Vic., cap. 69; 9 Vic., cap. 4; 10 & 11 Vic., cap. 79; 16 & 17 Vic., cap. 130; 18 & 19 Vic., cap. 110; 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 62; 20 & 21 Vic., cap. 23; 21 & 22 Vic., cap. 41; and 35 & 36 Vic., c. 31, have been confined during the past year to determining, on the application of proprietors, the amount of increased rent to be paid by tenants in respect of the benefit derived by them from improvements in their holdings, resulting from the Drainage operations; and to giving information, assistance, and advice to the Trustees of Districts, on such points connected with their trusts as they might request,

and which we have felt it within our province to give: all executive operations have been long since brought to a close.

The price agreed upon for Clonakilty Slob-lands has been paid; this will relieve this Board of any future responsibility in connexion with them.

The whole expenditure charged against the different undertakings commenced under the Arterial Drainage Acts (prior to 1863), including £70,201 for works chargeable to counties, amounted at the end of March, 1876, to £2,390,612 12*s.* 4*d.*; and the repayments in respect thereof amounted to £1,308,058.

Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Act, 1863, and Amendments thereof;

26 & 27 Vic., c. 88; 27 & 28 Vic., c. 72; 28 & 29 Vic., c. 52; 32 & 33 Vic., c. 72; 35 & 36 Vic., c. 31; and 37 & 38 Vic., c. 32.

Applications for two new Drainage districts were received during the year 1876–77, namely, the Laracor and some of its tributaries, in the counties of Galway and Roscommon; and the Quoile, near Downpatrick, county Down; and a renewed application for The River Suck District (No. II.)—Nos. 47 and 52 in subjoined list—counties of Galway and Roscommon.

The total number of districts brought before the Board since the passing of these Acts and up to the 31st March, 1877, is 50, (three being twice applied for), viz.:—

	A.	R.	P.
1. Athboy, county of Meath,	1,388	0	27
2. Ballynacarrig, King's and Queen's counties,	2,502	1	23
3. Thurles, county of Tipperary,	2,446	1	15
4. Rathdowney, Queen's county,	413	1	39
5. Sixmilebridge, county of Clare,	2,595	0	4
6. Kilmastulla, county of Tipperary,	1,681	1	18
7. Silver River, King's county and county of Westmeath,	1,092	2	30
8. Parsonstown, King's county and county of Tipperary,	2,719	0	1
9. Camoge, county of Limerick,	1,260	3	0
10. Elphin, county of Roscommon,	3,395	3	12
11. The Connell, county of Kildare,	747	2	0
12. Brickey, county of Waterford,	829	1	20
13. Upper Inny, counties of Cavan, Longford, Meath, and Westmeath,	11,675	2	6
14. The Quinagh, county of Carlow,	680	3	0
15. The Clodiagh, county of Tipperary,	1,657	1	4
16. The Island Lakes and Glore River, county of Mayo,	1,457	0	32
17. Lough Oughter and River Erne, county of Cavan,	3,077	1	30
18. Buncam Lake and Ballyhean River, county of Mayo,	823	0	0
19. The Gully, Queen's county,	1,064	0	10
20. The Doohyle, county of Limerick,	409	2	32
21. The Ward (No. I.,) counties of Dublin and Meath,	886	0	18
22. Frankford River, King's county,	1,204	2	0
23. The Mulkear, county of Limerick,	3,250	2	24
24. Dunderry, county of Meath,	3,434	0	20
25. Douglas, county of Carlow,	3,088	2	0
26. Derrinlough, King's county,	622	0	30
27. Boolinarrig, King's county,	926	3	20
28. Kildare (Tully River), county of Kildare,	2,347	3	30
29. Baltracey, county Kildare,	1,955	2	30
30. Lough Erne, counties Fermanagh, Cavan, and Monaghan, (No. I.,)	17,437	3	0
31. Torrent River, county Tyrone,	453	1	16
32. The Boira, county Wexford,	1,227	3	3
33. The River Bride and Kilcrea, county of Cork,	1,269	3	4
34. The Upper Gully—River Gully, Queen's county,	508	1	18
35. Ballycranmore—Blackstaff River, county of Down,	147	2	10
36. Lough Erne, counties Fermanagh, Cavan, and Monaghan, (No. II.,)	19,417	1	5
37. Ballynacourty, county Limerick,	179	0	5
38. Ollatrim River, county Tipperary,	323	3	36
39. Fourtowns and Jerrittspass, counties Armagh and Down,	428	2	17
40. Rathangan River, county Kildare,	8,789	3	15
41. Stoneyford River, counties Meath and Westmeath,	3,536	2	30
42. Tory Hill, county of Limerick,	980	1	38
43. Barnakyle, county of Limerick,	1,007	2	22
44. Ballintemple, county Carlow,	504	3	0
45. Upper Finn River, county Donegal,	1,274	2	0
46. Upper Leannan, county Donegal,	656	3	0
47. The Ward (No. II.,) Dublin and Meath,	86	0	18
48. The River Suck and its tributaries, counties of Galway & Roscommon, (No. I.,)	32,465	2	3
49. The Swanlinbar or Blackwater, county of Cavan,	265	2	19
50. The Ballyadams, near Athy, Queen's county,	833	2	0
51. Laracor and tributaries, co. Meath,	878	3	22
52. The Quoile, county Down,	1,379	3	30
53. The River Suck and some of its tributary streams, counties Galway and Roscommon, (No. II.,)	15,200	0	0

Acts have been passed confirming the provisional orders of the Board constituting thirty-three of those districts, viz.:—

Athboy.
Ballynacarrig.
Rathdowney.
Sixmilebridge.
Kilmastulla.
Silver River.
Connell.
Brickey.
Quinagh.
Parsonstown.
Elphin.
Clodiagh.
Camoge.
Upper Inny.
Doohyle.
Gully.
Island Lakes and Glore River.
Frankford River.
Douglas River.
Derrinlough.
Baltracy River.
Boolinarrig River.
River Torrent.
Mulkear.
Kildare.
Lough Oughter and River Erne.
Upper Gully.
Ballynacourty.
Stoneyford.
Bride and Kilcrea.
Tory Hill.
Fourtowns and Jerritzpass.
Rathangan River.

The works have been completed and final awards made for—

Athboy.	Brickey.	Derrinlough.	Island Lakes and Glore River.
Rathdowney.	Sixmilebridge.	Parsonstown.	
Ballynacarrig.	Doohyle.	Baltracey.	Torrent.
Connell.	Elphin.	Boolinarrig.	Ballinacourty.
Quinagh.	Clodiagh.	Frankford.	Upper Gully.
Kilmastulla.	Gully.	Douglas.	Camoge.
Silver River.			

The works of the following districts are in course of execution :—

Upper Inny, Mulkear, Kildare, Lough Oughter and River Erne, Stoneyford, Bride and Kilcrea, Tory Hill, Stoneyford and Rathangan River.

The works have not been commenced in the Fourtowns and Jerritzpass.

With regard to the remaining districts, the Thurles, Buncam Lake, Dunderry, Boira, Ballycranmore, and Barnakyle, appear to have been abandoned, and the Upper Finn, Ollatrim and Ballintemple have been withdrawn by the petitioners. Revised plans for the Ward and the Suck have been submitted, and the other districts are passing through the stages required by the Acts previous to provisional orders constituting them being made.

Since our last report nothing further has been done in the case of the Lough Erne district. The Inspector reported unfavourably on the project submitted, and his report was furnished to the promoters of the project. The plans having been revised, the Inspector made a further report, which was furnished to the petitioners.

Another petition was presented by the principal proprietors of land in this district, and the Inspector held the meeting required by the Acts and made his report, which was furnished to the petitioners; but the assents of the proprietors have not yet been given to either project, and, until they are, this Board can take no further steps.

The total area of land to be improved in the districts which have been, or are being, proceeded with, is 98,557 statute acres, and the estimated cost of the works £656,185.

The Loans sanctioned by your Lordships under these Acts amount to £348,760. The advances on account thereof, including interest charged during the operation of the works, amount to £275,595, and the repayments from districts, in respect of which awards have been made, amount to £49,979.

Increased Rents in respect of Drainage Charges.

During the past year twenty-two applications were received from Proprietors for increased rents to be paid by the tenants in respect of lands improved by drainage, and meetings were held by us, representing 126 holdings—81 being tenants from year to year, and 45 leaseholders. See following Schedule :—

Name of District.	Proprietor.	Number of Tenants.	
		Leaseholders.	Year to Year.
Baltracey, co. Kildare,	John A. Potterton,	1	1
	Representatives of E. H. Rickards,	6	1
	Do., do.,	3	–
	Christopher Rynd, Blackhall, Naas,	–	6
	Henry Aylmer, Painstown, Kilcock,	1	20
Boolinarrig, King's county,	Francis V. Bennett, Parsonstown,	1	1
Burren, co. Carlow,	Miss Elizabeth Digby,	4	–
Douglas, „	Nicholas G. Elliott, Johnstown House, Carlow,	2	1
	Right Hon. R. M. O'Ferrall, (2),	2	–
	W. J. Morton, 6, Ely-place, Dublin,	–	2
	W. H. Lecky, 35, Onslow Gardens, London,	3	–
	James Kelly, Tullow,	2	–
	Edward Pim,	5	2
Gully and Upper Gully, Queen's co.	Samuel Edge, esq., M.D., Raglan House, Clyde-road, Dublin, (2),	–	8
Inny, co. Westmeath,	Joseph Tuite,	12	29
Parsonstown, King's county,	Bigoe Cuolahan, Ross House, Parsonstown,	1	–
Sixmilebridge, co. Limerick,	William Bentley, Hurlstown, Broadford, co. Clare,	1	–
Torrent, co. Tyrone,	William Woodney, agent for the Governors and Guardians of the Observatory, Armagh,	–	3
	Joseph Falls, Drumballyhue Rock,	–	4
	John Somerville, Turney, Castlecaulfield,	1	3
		45	81
	Number of Applications, 22,	126	

Drainage Maintenance Act, 1866;
29 & 30 Vic., cap. 49.

Three new applications were received during the past year, viz. :—

Hind River District, county Roscommon, for removal of obstructions at the mouth of the river at Lough Ree.

Quin River District, county Clare, obstructions at Cullane Lake, &c.

Ballinamore and Ballyconnell Drainage District, county Leitrim, dangerous state of bridge at Droppogue.

The works of the following districts were in progress :—
Borris-in-Ossory, Glenariff, Loughans, and Monivea.

The works of Borris-on-Ossory and Glenariff were completed.
Charging Orders were made for Owenabrockagh, Borris-in-Ossory, and Glenariff.
The steps required by the Act have been taken as regards the Hind and Ballinamore and Ballyconnell. The Quin awaits an Inspection by the Engineer.

Maintenance of Navigations in connexion with Drainage under provisions of Act 19 & 20 Vic., c. 62.

With reference to the two applications from the Ballinamore and Ballyconnell Navigation District, detailed in our last Report, we have had the repairs of the embankment, &c., at Ballyconnell Mills completed, and the certificate for the cost, £130 14*s.*, was presented at last Spring Assizes.

Harbours.

HARBOURS.

Kingstown Harbour, County Dublin.

All the works of this Harbour, including the Piers, Jetties, Wharves, Buildings, Fences, Roads, Lamps, and Sewers have been maintained in good order, and the following works have been executed, or have been in progress :—

The reconstruction of "The Wolf" Jetty at the East Pier was completed.
New system of Fenders and Sheeting for the protection of the Mail Packet Pier from collision with the Mail Packets.
Making good the inner faces of the Wharves and Parapets.
Repairing the Coast Guard Slips.
Deepening the Harbour by dredging.
A Screw Mooring was fixed in the bight of the East Pier.

The gale of the 3rd January, 1877, caused considerable damage to the sea pavement of the West Pier, and to the breakwater, parapet, and road-way of the East Pier.—*See Engineer's Report, Appendix* B.

The following is a return of the Vessels that have used the Harbour during the last year, 1876—Mail Steam Packets excepted :—

	Number.	Tonnage.
To and from the port of Dublin, waiting wind and tide, Sailing Vessels,	228	73,767
Do. do. do. Steamers,	23	5,966
From English, Irish, Scotch, and Foreign ports, to Irish ports,	253	22,870
From English, Scotch, and Foreign ports, to English and Scotch ports,	115	15,680
From Irish ports to English, Scotch, and Foreign ports,	192	17,319
From English and Scotch ports to Foreign ports,	28	10,692
For Orders,	2	502
To Kingstown,	318	35,395
Yachts from Great Britain,	93	—
Men-of-War, H.M. Steam Troopships, &c.,	30	—
Total,	1,282	182,191
In the previous year the numbers were,	1,412	200,809

Howth Harbour, County Dublin.

The works completed or in progress during the year were :—
The works of the sea pavement of the East Pier.
The roads, wharves, &c., were sufficiently maintained.

Very great damage was done to the Harbour Works, by a succession of gales in September, 1876, and January and April, 1877; both East and West Piers were seriously injured, and fourteen of the fish curing sheds were destroyed.—*See the Engineer's Report, Appendix* B.

The herring fishery was satisfactory.—*See Harbour Master's Report, Appendix* B.

Donaghadee Harbour, County Down.

Very considerable damage has been caused by the storms of the past Winter.—*See the Engineer's Report, Appendix* B.

Dunmore Harbour, County Waterford.

The works in progress were repairs to the sea slopes and pavements; and the reconstruction of part of the stone jetty adjoining the pier head. The sea slope and parapet were damaged by the storms in November, 1876.—*See Engineer's Report, Appendix* B.

FISHERY PIERS AND HARBOURS.

Fishery Piers and Harbours.

Acts 9 Vic., c. 3; 9 & 10 Vic., c. 75; 16 & 17 Vic., c. 136; 19 & 20 Vic., c. 37; 29 & 30 Vic., c. 45.

One memorial was received during the year 1876–77 for a new Pier at Ray, Lough Swilly, county Donegal.

The following is a Schedule of the memorials for piers, harbours, and other works received since the commencement of the year 1870, showing the nature of the work, and whether recommended, or in progress, &c. :—

Name and Situation.	County.	Description of Pier, &c.	Observations.
Ballyloughan,	Galway,	Repairs of Quay,	Not sanctioned.
Annalong,	Down,	To enlarge Harbour,	Not followed up by Memorialists.
Glin Pier,	Limerick,	To construct new Pier,	Completed and handed over to County.
Giles'-quay,	Louth,	To construct Pier and Landing Slip,	In progress under Board's Engineer.
Blackrock,	Louth,	Pier or Landing Slip,	Not followed up by Memorialists.
Courtown Harbour,	Wexford,	Pier to be replaced,	Completed.
Carrickfergus,	Antrim,	To improve and extend Harbour,	Harbour being vested in the Harbour Commissioners and cannot be transferred to the county, no grant could be made.
Port Oriel, Clogher Head,	Louth,	Do., do.,	In progress by Contract.
Mannin Bay,	Galway,	For a small Pier, Quay, and Landing Slip.	Not followed up by Memorialists.
Lower Ring, near Clonakilty.	Cork,	Pier,	Not recommended, as fishery interests would not derive sufficient benefit.
Ballycotton,	Cork,	To lengthen Pier and build Breakwater.	Not followed up by Memorialists.
Courtmacsherry,	Cork,	Pier and Dock,	In progress by Contract; nearly completed.
Greystones,	Wicklow,	Quay and Landing Slip, with approaches.	Not recommended.
Inishbofin Island,	Galway,	Pier,	Completed and handed over to County.
Inishshark Island,	Galway,	Slip or Landing Place,	Completed and handed over to County.
Pool Hurrin,	Donegal,	Pier and Slip,	*Not yet reported on by Engineer.
Malingbeg,	Donegal,	Landing Slip,	Not followed up by Memorialists.
Kinsale,	Cork,	Pier at "Scilly,"	Site not approved—see Kinsale "Town Rock."
Tawney,	Donegal,	Pier and Slip,	*Not yet reported on by Engineer.
Mucross,	Donegal,	Pier,	Not followed up by Memorialists.
Smeerogue, or Poulahly,	Galway,	For a Pier and Slip, with road thereto.	*Not yet reported on by Engineer.
Scattery Island, Lower Shannon.	Clare,	To enlarge and improve present Pier.	*Reported on by Engineer.
Ballysiggart Boat Port,	Donegal,	Pier,	*Not yet reported on by Engineer.
Bournapeaka Pier,	Clare,	Pier near Ballyvaughan,	In progress by Contract.
Molranny, Clew Bay,	Mayo,	Pier and Landing Slip,	*Reported on by Engineer.
Cape Clear Island,	Cork,	To repair and improve the Ship Basin at North Harbour or Keiran's Port.	Grant sanctioned, and contributions paid.
Rathmullan Pier,	Donegal,	Extension and rebuilding of Pier Head.	In progress by Contract; nearly completed.
Burton Port,	Donegal,	To repair and extend Pier and improve Harbour.	*Reported on by Engineer.
Inishbofin and Inishshark.	Galway,	For a navigable cut through the shoal, south side, and to improve Slip.	*Do.
Kinsale,	Cork,	Pier at "Town Rock," and approach Road and Boat Slips.	Site approved; waiting information from the Memorialists.
Cheek Point,	Waterford,	To extend and repair the old Pier,	*Engineer has not yet reported.
Passage, East,	Waterford,	For extension of North Pier as far out as the South Pier.	Not followed up by Memorialists.
Skerries Harbour,	Dublin,	For a Fishery Pier and some Wharfage and Harbour Accommodation.	Do., do.
Ray,	Donegal.	Pier on Lough Swilly,	*

As the works at the harbour of Ardglass will involve a large expenditure, Your Lordships have directed us, for the present, not to bring forward applications for grants in aid of fishery piers from any other places, with the exception of Kinsale. We have, therefore, taken no further proceedings in the cases in the foregoing Schedule which are marked thus (*).

The Ardglass Harbour Act, 39 & 40 Vic., c. 236 (Local), vesting the harbour in this Board, having received the Royal assent on the 15th August, 1876, we commenced the preliminary proceedings required by the Acts, lodged the provisional declaration, and took the necessary steps to obtain the assents of the rate-payers of the district and of the proprietor of the lands chargeable with the loan. These having been obtained, the other steps required will now be taken to enable us to proceed with the works.

The Bill for the improvement of Arklow Harbour, which was introduced last session, was withdrawn, owing to the opposition of the new Board of Directors of the Wicklow Copper Mine Company: the former Directors approved of the provisions of the Bill.

Ballyvaughan Pier, county Clare—Works of repair in progress.

Kilkeel Harbour, county Down—Report and estimate for repairs forwarded to the Lord Lieutenant.

Inland Navigations.

INLAND NAVIGATIONS.

Lower Boyne Navigation.

The works consisted of repairs to lock gates, river walls, and towing-paths, &c.—*See Report of Superintendent, Appendix* B.

River Maigue Navigation.

The works of this navigation are in very good repair, and the house and premises in good order.—*See Inspector's Report, Appendix* B.

Tyrone Navigation (Coalisland Canal).

This navigation has been maintained in good order, and the works have been limited to the repairs incidental to its maintenance.—*See Inspector's Report, Appendix* B.

Ulster Canal.

This canal has now been re-opened for traffic four years, but a very limited use has been made of it as a means of carriage, and there is no improvement in the amount of traffic. A moderate scale of dues was fixed with the view of giving encouragement to the trade in the district, but the result, up to the present, has not proved satisfactory as stated in our last report. Any improvement in the amount of traffic will depend chiefly on a through trade between the north of Ireland and Belfast, and the towns situated in the vicinity of the canal and on to Lough Erne, which can only be effected by the assistance of steam tugs, which are not yet used in Lough Neagh.

The works during the past year have been limited to the repairs incidental to its maintenance.—*See Inspector's Report, Appendix* B.

Shannon Navigation.

The works have been kept in good repair.—*See Inspectors' Reports, Appendix* B.

The gross receipts from all sources amounted to £3,946, and the charges of maintenance to £3,459, showing a surplus of receipts over the expenditure of £487. The sum received in respect of tolls was £2,146, against £2,003 for last year. The increase, £143, is satisfactory evidence of the progress of trade on the navigation.

Post Roads.

POST ROADS.

Act 6 & 7 Wm. IV., cap. 116, section 61.

Applications from the Postmaster-General were received during the past year for repairs of post roads situated in the following counties:—

CARLOW—*Carlow to Tullow.*
CLARE—*Bell Harbour and New Quay, near Ballyvaughan.*
CORK—*Cork to Crosshaven.*
CORK—*Cork to Carrigrohane.*

County of Town of Drogheda—*Post Office to Railway Station at Drogheda.*
Dublin—*Blanchardstown to Clonee and County Boundary.*
Leitrim—*Drumshambo to Drumkeeran.*
Londonderry—*Magherafelt to Draperstown.*
Mayo—*Swinford to Ballyhaunis.*

The repairs so far as preliminaries are completed, and where the road is not already under contract, are being executed under the superintendence of the respective County Surveyors. The cost of the works is repayable by Grand Jury Presentment at subsequent Assizes.

COUNTY SURVEYORS' ASSISTANTS.

County Surveyors' Assistants.

Nine candidates for the office of County Surveyors' Assistants have been examined under the Warrant of the Lord Lieutenant, pursuant to the provisions of the Act 6 & 7 William IV., c. 116, and their qualifications certified to the County Surveyors, as follows :—

Counties.	County Surveyors.	Number of Assistants.
Antrim,	Alexander Tate,	One.
Clare,	John Hill,	One.
Down,	Bernard B. Murray,	One.
Fermanagh,	Frederick Willson,	One.
Kilkenny,	Peter Burtchaell,	One.
Leitrim,	James B. Pratt,	One.
Londonderry,	A. C. Adair,	Three.

ARBITRATIONS UNDER "THE RAILWAYS ACTS, IRELAND (1851, 1860, 1864)."

Under the Railways Acts, Ireland (1851, 1860, 1864).

Arbitrations have been applied for, and Arbitrators appointed for the following, viz. :—
Waterford, Dungarvan, and Lismore Railway—Additional Premises at Kilmacthomas Station.
Ballymena and Larne Railway—Land for construction of Line—Two arbitrations.
Dundalk, Newry, and Greenore Railway—Land at Greenore.
Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland—Land at Westport.
Ditto, do. Extension from Enfield to Edenderry.
Dungannon and Cookstown Railway—Land for construction of Line.
Great Southern and Western Railway—Lands in Cork city.
Corporation of Cork—Lands, &c., for making a new Street, &c., in the city.
Omagh Town Commissioners—Lands for Water Works.
Galway Poor Law Guardians—Lands for Cemetery.
Belfast Water Commissioners—Lands for Water Pipes.
Mulkear Drainage Board, co. Limerick—Lands for additional Works.
River Bride and Kilcrea Drainage, co. Cork—To determine damage to Lands—Two arbitrations.
Rathangan Drainage Board, co. Kildare—Lands for Works.

TRAMWAYS (IRELAND) ACTS.

Tramways.

23 & 24 Vic., c. 152; 24 & 25 Vic., c. 102; and 34 & 35 Vic., c. 114.

Application having been made, pursuant to these Acts, for a portion of the Dublin Street Tramways, the engineering inquiry and report required have been made by Mr. William Forsyth, C.E.

BRIDGES.

Bridges.

Wellesley Bridge, Limerick.

This bridge, which became vested in the Commissioners by the Act 30 & 31 Vic., cap. 53 (1867), was taken over from the lessees on 20th May, 1868, since which period we have maintained the bridge, paid the interest on the commuted debt of £10,000, including arrears of same from 1st July, 1866, and discharged £1,824 of the principal, reducing it to £8,176.

The tolls received during the year amount to £920 against £955 in the previous year.

BRIDGES BETWEEN COUNTIES, UNDER "THE BRIDGES (IRELAND) ACTS."

4 & 5 Wm. IV., c. 61; 2 & 3 Vic., c. 50; 30 & 31 Vic., c. 50; and 38 & 39 Vic., c. 46.

Youghal Bridge.

(Acts 9 Geo. IV., c. 53; 30 & 31 Vic., c. 57; 36 & 37 Vic., c. 46; and 36 & 37 Vic., c. 47.)

On memorials from the Grand Juries of the counties of Cork and Waterford, the Lord Lieutenant, on our recommendation, appointed Messrs. Forsyth, Kirkby, and Tarrant, to inquire into and report upon the expediency of having a new bridge built over the River Blackwater, near Youghal.

Carrick-on-Suir Bridge.

The Lord Lieutenant, on our recommendation, appointed Messrs. Forsyth and Cotton to inquire into the statements contained in a memorial of the Grand Jury of the South Riding of the county of Tipperary, praying for the re-building of the bridge over the River Suir at Carrick-on-Suir.

The requisite steps are being taken in both cases.

BLACKROCK ROAD, COUNTY DUBLIN.

In compliance with Order of the Privy Council in Ireland, dated 31st May, 1876, the Board proceeded to undertake the repair of the public road and footpaths from MacCartney's-bridge at Baggot-street to the Cross of Blackrock, a total length of 1,212 perches. The works, consisting of (1) cleaning and removing mud, rubbish, &c., (2) restoring surface by filling ruts and spreading road metalling over its entire extent, (3) repairs of footways, channels, curbs, and crossings, were at once undertaken, under the superintendence of the Board's officers, and were completed at a cost of £5,105; the road having been in a state of utter disrepair. The completion of the works was duly represented, and the necessary proceedings will be taken to have that amount repaid to the Board, levied as follows: one-third upon the city of Dublin, one-third upon the county of Dublin, and one-third upon the barony of Rathdown.—*See Engineer's Report, Appendix* B.

We have the honour to be,

Your Lordships' obedient Servants,

J. G M'KERLIE,
W. R. LE FANU,

Commissioners of Public Works.

E. HORNSBY, *Secretary,*

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
1*st June,* 1877.

APPENDIX.

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APPENDIX A.—

(A.)—ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS of the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS in IRELAND, showing the Total of

Reference to Account.	Page.	HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Balances on 31st March, 1876. £ s. d.	Received. £ s. d.
A 1	28	Parliamentary Votes and Grants, viz.:—		
		1. Public Buildings, Royal Harbours, &c.,		
		2. Office of Public Works,		
		3. Howth Harbour,	331 18 11	210,204 8 2
		4. H.M. Exchequer—Extra Receipts,		
		5. Contributions in aid of Works at National Schools,		
A 2	36	Loans, Advances, and Repayments, viz.:—		
		Loans, 57 Geo. III., c. 34,		
		Public Works Loans, 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33, &c.,		
		Arterial Drainage,	2,995 2 8	576,014 9 9
		Land Improvement,		
		Land Act,		
A 3	36	Land Improvement Preliminaries, 10 Vic., c. 32,	12 8 5	1,661 14 2
A 4	38	District Lunatic Asylums,	1,070 2 2	32,205 6 0
A 5	38	Miscellaneous Services, viz.:—		
		1. Deposit Accounts, 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33, &c.,		
		2. Railway and other Arbitrations, 14 & 15 Vic., c. 70,		
		3. Arterial Drainage Deposits, 26 & 27 Vic., c. 88, &c.,		
		4. Maintenance of Post Roads, 16 & 17 Vic., c. 116,		
		5. Piers and Harbours, 9 Vic., c. 3, &c.,		
		6. Inland Navigations:—Shannon,		
		,, Boyne,		
		7. Arterial Drainage and Navigation Maintenance, 29 & 30 Vic., c. 49,	6,645 9 10	34,999 0 9
		8. River Drainage Works, 5 & 6 Vic., c. 89,		
		9. Wellesley Bridge,		
		10. Athlunkard Bridge,		
		11. National Monuments, 32 & 33 Vic., c. 42,		
		12. Irish Reproductive Loan Fund, 37 & 38 Vic., c. 86,		
		13. Sundry Accounts,		
		Total,	11,055 2 0	855,084 18 10
A 6	42	Classified Statement of Loans for Public Works, 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33, &c.,		
A 7	44	Statement of Final Awards under Arterial Drainage Act, 5 & 6 Vic., c. 89, with Repayments thereon, to the 31st March, 1877.		
A 8	50	Do., do., Act, 26 & 27 Vic., c. 88.		

Office of Public Works, Dublin, 2nd May, 1877.

ACCOUNTS.

Sums intrusted to their Management for Collection or Disbursement for One Year, ended on 31st March, 1877.

Balances overdrawn, 31st March, 1877.	Totals.	Overdrawn Balances from Accounts to 31st March, 1876.	Paid.	Balances on 31st March, 1877.	Totals.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	210,536 7 1	—	192,490 2 3	18,046 4 10	210,536 7 1
—	579,009 12 5	—	578,015 9 9	994 2 8	579,009 12 5
—	1,674 2 7	—	1,408 14 7	265 8 0	1,674 2 7
—	33,275 8 2	—	32,501 3 2	774 5 0	33,275 8 2
—	41,644 10 7	—	33,707 2 0	7,937 8 7	41,644 10 7
—	866,140 0 10	—	838,122 11 9	28,017 9 1	866,140 0 10

W. B. SOADY, *Accountant.*

An Account showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners

(A 1.)—PARLIAMENTARY

RECEIPT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance from the last Account,	—	—	331 18 11
1. Public Buildings, Ireland.			
Vote for the year 1876–77,	—	174,922 0 0	
New Works and Alterations:—			
H.M. Customs—Taxes on Temporary Offices,	6 9 2		
Transfer in adjustment,	6 8 0		
National Education Buildings:—			
Contributions in aid of Works—Ordinary Literary Schools,	70 5 0		
		83 2 2	
Maintenance and Repairs:—			
Relodged,	28 3 6		
Transfers in adjustment,	42 8 1		
Carried forward,	70 11 7	175,005 2 2	331 18 11

of Public Works in the Year ended 31st March, 1877.

VOTES AND GRANTS.

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balances on Parliamentary Votes, 1876-77, surrendered to H.M. Exchequer, viz.:—			
Public Buildings,	—	426 5 3	
Salaries and Incidents of Office,	—	69 10 3	
			495 15 6
1. Public Buildings, Ireland.			
New Works and Alterations:—			
Coast Guard Buildings,	18,821 11 9		
Royal Hibernian Military School,	873 10 3		
Royal Hospital, Kilmainham,	385 8 0		
Revenue Buildings:—			
Rosslare Customs Station, 15 2 2			
Postal and Telegraph Offices:—			
Dublin, 207 15 11			
Belfast, 6 8 0			
Cork, 841 18 2			
Limerick, 17 2 9			
Londonderry, 3,180 2 3			
Waterford, 3,717 15 6			
	7,986 4 9		
Viceregal Lodge, Phœnix Park,	300 14 5		
Chief Secretary's Lodge,	121 16 0		
Metropolitan Police Buildings,	566 7 5		
Royal Irish Constabulary Buildings, including the Depôt Barracks, Phœnix Park,	4,206 9 6		
Convict Prisons,	501 7 0		
Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum,	234 14 7		
National Education Buildings:—			
Male Training Establishment, Dublin, 444 16 9			
Agricultural Model Schools, 205 0 4			
District Model Schools, 364 1 7			
Ordinary Literary Schools, 6,621 18 1			
	7,635 16 9		
Queen's Colleges:—			
Belfast, 6 10 2			
Cork, 197 3 1			
	203 13 3		
National Gallery of Ireland,	82 12 6		
Public Offices, Dublin Castle,	634 10 0		
Ordnance Survey Office,	1,445 4 2		
		44,000 0 4	
Maintenance and Repairs:—			
Coast Guard Buildings,	4,489 19 0		
Royal Hibernian Military School,	2,065 0 10		
Royal Hospital, Kilmainham,	2,271 17 6		
Customs Buildings throughout Ireland,	543 16 7		
Inland Revenue Buildings,	58 7 9		
Post Office and Telegraph Buildings,	2,368 7 9		
Dublin Castle—Residences, &c.,	2,439 10 6		
Viceregal and other Lodges, Phœnix Park,	5,318 17 9		
Law Courts and Offices, Dublin,	2,744 18 7		
King's Inns Offices,	151 11 10		
District Probate Registry Offices,	428 7 6		
Metropolitan Police Buildings,	2,538 18 0		
Royal Irish Constabulary Buildings, including the Depôt Barracks, Phœnix Park,	3,145 7 1		
Convict Prisons,	1,785 9 10		
Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum,	972 5 8		
Royal Dublin Society:—			
House, &c., Kildare-street, 1,323 9 7			
Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, 431 6 0			
	1,754 15 7		
Carried forward,	33,077 11 9	44,000 0 4	495 15 6

AN ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the COMMISSIONERS

(A 1.)—PARLIAMENTARY

RECEIPT—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. PUBLIC BUILDINGS—*continued*, ...	—	175,005 2 2	331 18 11
Maintenance and Repairs, brought forward, . . .	70 11 7		
		70 11 7	
FURNITURE AND FITTINGS :—			
Re-lodged, ...	34 11 8		
Transfers in adjustment, ...	16 10 9		
		51 2 5	
FUEL, LIGHT, AND WATER :—			
Transfer in adjustment, ...	2 5 0		
Carried forward, ...	2 5 0	175,126 16 2	331 18 11

of Public Works in the Year ended 31st March, 1877.

VOTES AND GRANTS—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	—	—	495 15 6
1. Public Buildings—*continued,*	—	44,000 0 4	
Maintenance and Repairs, brought forward,	33,077 11 9		
Royal College of Science,	154 14 10		
Geological Survey Office,	15 10 10		
National Education Buildings:—			
Metropolitan Establishments, 1,088 10 10			
Agricultural Model Schools and Albert Farm, Glasnevin, 1,370 2 11			
District and Minor Model Schools, 1,932 7 7			
Ordinary Literary Schools, 3,180 13 9			
	7,571 15 1		
Royal Irish Academy,	58 0 8		
National Gallery of Ireland,	258 18 6		
Queen's Colleges—Belfast, 192 1 11			
Cork, 477 0 9			
Galway, 295 5 6			
	964 8 2		
Public Offices in Dublin,	2,996 12 2		
		45,097 12 0	
Rent and Insurance,	—	3,556 13 9	
Furniture and Fittings:—			
Coast Guard Buildings,	70 12 11		
Royal Hibernian Military School,	541 19 5		
Royal Hospital, Kilmainham,	693 15 6		
Customs Buildings throughout Ireland,	552 5 3		
Inland Revenue Buildings,	365 17 3		
Post Office and Telegraph Buildings,	1,737 19 7		
Dublin Castle, Residences, &c.,	1,779 19 1		
Viceregal and other Lodges, Phœnix Park,	1,239 9 5		
Law Courts and Offices, Dublin,	887 19 9		
King's Inns Offices,	55 7 9		
District Probate Registry Offices,	101 12 5		
Metropolitan Police Buildings,	1,246 16 0		
Royal Irish Constabulary Buildings, including the Depôt Barracks, Phœnix Park,	333 15 0		
Convict Prisons,	344 13 3		
Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum,	565 16 3		
Royal Dublin Society:—			
House, &c., Kildare-street, 297 14 9			
Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, 40 6 8			
	338 1 5		
Royal College of Science,	118 7 7		
Geological Survey Office,	9 3 2		
National Education Buildings:—			
Metropolitan Establishments, 818 17 9			
Agricultural Model Schools and Albert Farm, 275 0 8			
District and Minor Model Schools, 692 11 10			
	1,786 10 3		
Royal Irish Academy,	14 3 10		
National Gallery of Ireland,	32 6 0		
Queen's Colleges—Belfast, 209 15 8			
Cork, 278 2 9			
Galway, 119 6 1			
	607 4 6		
Public Offices, Dublin,	1,833 14 1		
		15,257 9 8	
Fuel, Light, and Water:—			
Coast Guard Buildings,	3 0 0		
Royal Hibernian Military School,	1,190 4 6		
Royal Hospital, Kilmainham,	982 11 6		
Customs Buildings throughout Ireland,	513 4 3		
Post Office and Telegraph Buildings,	2,042 0 8		
Dublin Castle—Residences, &c.,	320 8 3		
Viceregal and other Lodges, Phœnix Park,	574 15 6		
Carried forward,	5,626 4 8	107,911 15 9	495 15 6

AN ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the COMMISSIONERS

(A 1.)—PARLIAMENTARY

RECEIPT—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
			331 18 11
1. PUBLIC BUILDINGS—*continued*,	—	175,126 16 2	
Fuel, Light, and Water, brought forward,	2 5 0		
		2 5 0	
PHŒNIX PARK :—			
Transfer in adjustment,	8 8 0		
		8 8 0	
HARBOURS AND INLAND NAVIGATIONS :—			
Kingstown Harbour :—			
Received for damage to Pier, 5 0 0			
Transfer—Dunmore Harbour—Repairs of Dredger, 87 0 5			
"Miscellaneous Services"—Value of Plant, &c., conveyed to Blackrock-road and Giles' Pier, 54 9 9			
Howth Harbour—Granite Bollards, 7 10 0			
Relodged, 1 5 0			
	155 5 2		
Carried forward,	155 5 2	175,137 9 2	331 18 11

of Public Works in the Year ended 31st March, 1877.

VOTES AND GRANTS—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	—		495 15 6
1. Public Buildings—*continued*,	—	107,911 15 9	
Fuel, Light, and Water, brought forward,	5,626 4 8		
Law Courts and Offices, Dublin,	1,072 17 10		
King's Inns Offices,	80 18 3		
District Probate Registry Offices,	201 10 0		
Metropolitan Police Buildings,	3,230 12 9		
Royal Irish Constabulary Depot Barracks, Phœnix Park,	1,211 17 2		
Convict Prisons,	3,793 19 2		
Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum,	660 15 5		
Royal Dublin Society—House, &c., Kildare-street, 1,069 18 3			
Botanic Gardens, 386 16 5			
	1,456 14 8		
Royal College of Science,	271 13 8		
Geological Survey Office,	27 15 11		
National Education Buildings:—			
Metropolitan Establishments, 1,291 11 1			
Agricultural Model Schools, and Albert Farm, 678 0 11			
District and Minor Model Schools, 1,524 2 0			
	3,493 14 0		
National Gallery of Ireland,	99 7 0		
Public Offices, Dublin,	2,427 19 9		
		23,656 0 3	
Incidental Expenses, Allowances to Pay Clerks, &c.,	—	63 9 11	
Phœnix Park:—			
Maintenance of Gate Lodges, Roads, Deer Farm, Flower Garden, &c.,	5,123 10 6		
Salaries of Bailiff, Deerkeeper, Gate-keepers, Constables, &c.	965 6 10		
Incidental expenses, including attendance of Police, Gaslight, Clothing for Constables, &c.,	450 13 0		
Compensatory Works arising out of Great Southern and Western Railway Tunnel,	960 0 10		
Transferred to "Miscellaneous Services,"	41 5 0		
		7,540 16 2	
The Curragh of Kildare:—			
Salary and Allowances of Deputy Ranger,	336 8 0		
Salaries of Bailiffs,	234 0 0		
Labour and Incidental Expenses, including Clothing for Bailiffs,	182 7 3		
		752 15 3	
Harbours and Inland Navigations:—			
Kingstown Harbour:—			
Salaries of Harbour Master, Superintendent, &c., 461 10 0			
Boatmen, Watchmen, &c., 492 7 4			
Incidents and Contingencies, including Gaslight, &c., 291 10 8			
Maintenance and General Repairs, Materials, &c., 4,758 19 5			
Works at Mail Packet Pier, 1,065 16 7			
Dredging Works, 2,168 19 0			
	9,239 3 0		
Donaghadee Harbour:—			
Labour, Materials, Incidents, &c., 337 2 6			
Salary of Harbour Master, 20 0 0			
	357 2 6		
Dunmore Harbour:—			
Labour, Materials, Incidents, &c., 465 0 4			
Expenses incurred in towing Dredger to Kingstown Harbour—Materials, Fittings, &c., 107 0 0			
Transferred to Kingstown Harbour Account—Cost of Repairs, 87 0 5			
	194 0 5		
Rates and Taxes,	3 7 10		
Salary of Harbour Master,	20 0 0		
	682 8 7		
Carried forward,	10,278 14 1	139,924 17 4	495 15 6

AN ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the COMMISSIONERS

(A 1.)—PARLIAMENTARY

RECEIPT—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	—	—	331 18 11
1. PUBLIC BUILDINGS—*continued,*	—	175,137 9 2	
Harbours and Inland Navigations, brought forward,	155 5 2		
		155 5 2	
			175,292 14 4
2. OFFICE OF PUBLIC WORKS, (Class II.):—			
Vote for the year 1876–77,	—	28,675 0 0	
Stamps recovered,	—	18 0 11	
			28,693 0 11
3. HOWTH HARBOUR:—			
Rents,	—	349 18 11	
Dues,	—	519 13 10	
Sale of Materials,	—	3 8 3	
Transferred from "Harbours, &c."	—	750 0 0	
			1,623 1 0
4. EXCHEQUER—EXTRA RECEIPTS:—			
Public Buildings:—			
Rents,	277 5 6		
Sale of Materials, &c.,	225 16 4		
Received from the Board of Superintendence, Kilmainham Jail, proportion payable by the county of Dublin, for Maintenance of Engine, Pumps, &c., for supplying water,	113 4 0		
		616 5 10	
Phœnix Park:—			
Grazing Rents,	1,108 5 2		
Sale of Hay, Deer-hides, &c.,	153 9 9		
		1,261 14 11	
Kingstown Harbour:—			
Dues,	1,552 7 3		
Rent,	286 15 6		
Hire of Diving-dress, &c.,	2 8 6		
		1,841 11 3	
Donaghadee Harbour:—			
Rents,	—	13 1 0	
Dunmore Harbour:—			
Dues,	26 17 6		
Rents,	18 14 8		
		45 12 2	
Tyrone Navigation:—			
Tolls,	244 7 11		
Rents,	43 10 1		
Sale of Land,	21 5 0		
		309 3 0	
Maigue Navigation:—			
Tolls,	—	16 7 4	
Ulster Canal:—			
Tolls,	37 18 2		
Rents,	129 4 3		
		167 2 5	
Salaries and Incidents of Office:—			
Law Costs and Stamps recovered,	—	5 11 8	
			4,276 9 7
5. CONTRIBUTIONS received in aid of Works at Ordinary Literary Schools, including balance from former year,	—	—	319 2 4
	—	—	210,536 7 1

Office of Public Works, Dublin, 2nd May, 1877.

of Public Works in the Year ended 31st March, 1877.

VOTES AND GRANTS—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	—	—	495 15 6
1. Public Buildings—*continued,*	—	139,924 17 4	
Harbours and Inland Navigations, brought forward, . .	10,278 14 1		
Tyrone Navigation :—			
Labour, Materials, Incidents, &c., . 140 2 4			
Salaries of Superintendent, Collectors, Lockkeepers, &c., . . . 227 4 0			
	367 6 4		
Maigue Navigation :—			
Labour and Materials, . . . 8 1 2			
Salary of Collector, . . . 16 0 0			
	24 1 2		
Ulster Canal :—			
Labour, Materials, Incidents, &c., . 576 10 8			
Salaries of Superintendent, Collectors, Lockkeepers, &c., . . . 524 14 0			
	1,101 4 8		
Piers and Harbours Act, 9 Vic., c. 3 :—			
Transfer in aid of Works, . . 4,500 0 0			
Howth Harbour, ... 750 0 0			
	5,250 0 0		
		17,021 6 3	156,946 3 7
2. Office of Public Works (Class II.):—			
Salaries, ...	—	24,845 11 5	
Travelling Expenses, ...	—	3,940 12 8	
Incidental Expenses, ...	—	298 16 5	
Fees to Counsel, &c., ...	—	12 0 8	
			29,097 1 2
3. Howth Harbour :—			
Labour, Materials, Incidents, &c., . .	—	1,418 0 6	
Rates and Taxes, ...	—	4 13 7	
Salary of Harbour Master, ...	—	100 0 0	
Granite Bollards transferred from Kingstown Harbour, .	—	7 10 0	
			1,530 4 1
4. Exchequer—Extra Receipts :—			
Public Buildings :—			
Transfers in adjustment, ...	2 5 0		
		2 5 0	
Phœnix Park :—			
Advertisements, ...	9 18 0		
		9 18 0	
Kingstown Harbour :—			
Ballast supplied to Shipping, ...	484 15 4		
Dublin Port and Docks Board—Adjustment of Dues, .	107 5 11		
		592 1 3	
Salaries and Incidents of Office :—			
Transfer in adjustment, ...	—	1 1 0	
Total Payments out of Extra Receipts, . . .	—	605 5 3	
Transferred to H. M. Exchequer, . . .	—	3,745 7 8	
			4,350 12 11
5. Amount of Contributions in aid of Works at Ordinary Literary Schools, expended and transferred to Account of "New Works and Alterations," . . .	—	—	70 5 0
Balance, ...	—	—	18,046 4 10
	—	—	210,536 7 1

W. B. Soady, *Accountant.*

(A 2.)—An Account showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Commissioners

PUBLIC LOANS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance, 31st March, 1876,	—	—	2,995 2 8
Loans Advances.			
Public Works, 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33 :—			
Amount received from Commissioners of National Debt,	—	207,571 3 10	
Land Improvement, 10 Vic., c. 32, &c.:—			
Amount issued from Consolidated Fund,	—	122,000 0 0	
Land Act, 33 & 34 Vic., c. 46 :—			
Amount issued from Consolidated Fund,	—	75,000 0 0	
Total issued for Loans,			404,571 3 10
Loans Repayments.			
1. Public Works Loans :—			
Amounts received under the following Acts, viz.:—			
Loans, 57 Geo. III., c. 34,	180 0 0		
Loans, 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33,	31,385 9 11		
		31,565 9 11	
2. Arterial Drainage :—			
Amount received from Proprietors for Drainage Works, viz. :—			
Drainage Works, 5 & 6 Vic., c. 89,	38,060 8 3		
Drainage Maintenance, 29 & 30 Vic., c. 49,	2,317 11 11		
Drainage Works, 26 & 27 Vic., c. 88,	10,425 13 9		
		50,803 13 11	
3. Land Improvement :—			
Amount received from Proprietors,	—	73,251 7 6	
4. Land Act :—			
Amount received from Borrowers,	—	15,822 14 7	
			171,443 5 11
			579,009 12 5

Office of Public Works, Dublin, 2nd May, 1877.

(A 3.)—LAND IMPROVEMENT

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance from last Account,	—	12 8 5
Amount received from H.M. Exchequer by way of Loan,	800 0 0	
„ „ from Proprietors in Repayment of Preliminary Expenses,	861 14 2	
		1,661 14 2
		£1,674 2 7

Office of Public Works, Dublin, 2nd May, 1877.

of Public Works in the Year ended 31st March, 1877.

ADVANCES AND REPAYMENTS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Loans Advances.			
Public Works, 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33 :—			
Amount advanced on Loans, viz. :—			
For Public Works Loans, 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33,	68,368 5 4		
For Labourers' Dwellings, 29 & 30 Vic., c. 46,	18,795 0 0		
For Glebe Loans, 33 & 34 Vic., c. 112,	33,371 0 0		
For Public Health Loans, 37 & 38 Vic., c. 93,	44,443 0 0		
For Drainage Maintenance, 29 & 30 Vic., c. 49,	1,583 18 6		
To District Drainage Boards, 26 & 27 Vic., c. 88,	42,400 0 0		
		208,961 3 10	
Land Improvement, 10 Vic., c. 32, &c. :—			
Paid to Proprietors on account of Loans,	—	121,405 0 0	
Land Act, 33 & 34 Vic., c. 46 :—			
Paid to Proprietors on account of Loans,	—	76,206 0 0	
Total paid to Borrowers,			406,572 3 10
Loans Repayments.			
1. Public Works Loans :—			
Amounts transferred to H.M. Exchequer, viz. :—			
Loans, 57 Geo. III., c. 34,	180 0 0		
Loans, 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33,	31,385 9 11		
		31,565 9 11	
2. Arterial Drainage :—			
Amount transferred to H.M. Exchequer,	—	*50,803 13 11	
3. Land Improvement :—			
Amount transferred to H.M. Exchequer,	—	73,251 7 6	
4. Land Act :—			
Amount transferred to H.M. Exchequer,	—	15,822 14 7	
			171,443 5 11
By Balance carried to next account,	—	—	994 2 8
			579,009 12 5

* See details under districts, pp. 42 to 49.

W. B. Soady, *Accountant.*

PRELIMINARIES, 1876–77.

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Amount paid to Exchequer in Repayment of Advances,	650 0 1	
„ paid for Preliminary Investigations, Advertising, Scrivenery, &c.,	758 14 6	
		1,408 14 7
Balance carried to next Account,	—	265 8 0
		£1,674 2 7

W. B. Soady, *Accountant.*

(A 4.)—LUNATIC

AN ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND, (on 1877, pursuant to Act 1 & 2

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance from the last Account,	—	—	1,070 2 2
Amounts issued from the Consolidated Fund on account of Loans to the following District Asylums, viz. :—			
Belfast,	—	1,000 0 0	
Carlow,	—	269 6 3	
Clare,	—	364 17 6	
Cork,	—	1,000 0 0	
Donegal,	—	365 0 2	
Killarney,	—	5,000 0 0	
Limerick,	—	7,000 0 0	
Monaghan,	—	529 14 10	
Mullingar,	—	200 0 0	
Richmond (Dublin),	—	707 14 6	
Sligo,	—	8,768 12 9	
Waterford,	—	7,000 0 0	
			32,205 6 0
			£33,275 8 2

Office of Public Works, Dublin, 2nd May, 1877.

AN ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the

(A 5.)—MISCELLANEOUS

RECEIPT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance from last Account,	—	—	6,645 9 10
1. DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33, &c. :— Amount received from sundries for Preliminary Expenses,	—	—	824 0 9
2. RAILWAY AND OTHER ARBITRATION EXPENSES, 14 & 15 Vic., c. 70 :— Amount received from Railway Companies and others, to meet Expenses of Arbitration,	—	—	938 10 10
3. ARTERIAL DRAINAGE DEPOSITS, 26 & 27 Vic., c. 88, &c. :— Received from Drainage Boards on Account of Preliminary and other Expenses,	—	—	345 10 6
4. MAINTENANCE OF POST ROADS, 6 & 7 Wm. IV., c. 116 :—			
Amount received from Consolidated Fund,	—	1,500 0 0	
Amount received in repayment of advances made for Repairs, &c. :—			
County Cork,	131 1 5		
„ Dublin,	117 0 0		
„ Down,	122 11 5		
„ Tipperary,	127 18 8		
		498 11 6	
			1,998 11 6
5. PIERS AND HARBOURS :—			
For Repairs, pursuant to 16 & 17 Vic., c. 136—			
Tarbert Pier, County Kerry,	—	909 9 10	
Ballyvaughan Pier—Advance from H.M. Exchequer,	—	450 0 0	
For New Works, per Act 9 Vic., c. 3, and 29 & 30 Vic., c. 45—			
Glin Pier—Loan from H.M. Exchequer,	—	590 0 0	
Courtmacsherry Pier—Loan from H.M. Exchequer,	—	466 13 4	
Giles' Quay Pier—Loan from H.M. Exchequer,	500 0 0		
do. Grant in aid,	2,000 0 0		
		2,500 0 0	
Rathmullan Pier—Loan from H.M. Exchequer,	700 0 0		
do. Grant in aid,	1,000 0 0		
		1,700 0 0	
Bournapeaka Pier—Loan from H.M. Exchequer,	300 0 0		
do. Grant in aid,	1,500 0 0		
		1,800 0 0	
Keeran's Harbour, Cape Clear, County Cork,	—	600 0 0	
			9,016 3 2
Carried forward,	—	—	19,768 6 7

ASYLUMS' BUILDINGS.

Account of the Commissioners for the Control, &c., of Lunatic Asylums,) during the year ended 31st March, Geo. IV., c. 33, &c., &c.

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Amounts expended on the following Buildings, viz.:—			
Armagh,	48 8 8		
Belfast,	1,333 12 8		
Carlow,	602 4 6		
Clare,	164 17 6		
Clonmel,	5 19 6		
Cork,	1,766 14 3		
Donegal,	563 12 0		
Killarney,	4,488 8 1		
Limerick,	5,650 10 0		
Maryborough,	11 9 0		
Monaghan,	529 14 10		
Mullingar,	775 0 0		
Richmond (Dublin),	453 10 0		
Sligo,	10,528 11 1		
Waterford,	5,355 2 6		
		32,277 14 7	
Transferred to H.M. Exchequer (unexpended balance):—			
Cork Asylum,	—	223 8 7	
			32,501 3 2
Balance,	—	—	774 5 0
			£33,275 8 2

W. B. Soady, *Accountant.*

Commissioners of Public Works in the Year ended 31st March, 1877.

SERVICES.

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Deposit Accounts, 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33, &c.:—			
Amount paid for Preliminary Expenses, &c.,	—	—	562 6 7
2. Railway and other Arbitration Expenses, 14 & 15 Vic., c. 70:—			
Amount paid to Valuators, &c.,	—	—	1,163 18 9
3. Arterial Drainage Deposits, 26 & 27 Vic., c. 88, &c.:—			
Paid for Preliminary Expenses, Arbitrations, &c.,	—	—	516 19 8
4. Maintenance of Post Roads, 6 & 7 Wm. IV., c. 116:—			
Repaid to Her Majesty's Exchequer,	—	498 11 6	
Amount expended for Repairs, viz.:—			
County Dublin,	578 13 4		
„ Tipperary,	69 8 7		
„ Londonderry,	118 16 2		
„ of the Town of Drogheda,	59 0 0		
„ Carlow,	498 5 9		
		1,324 3 10	
5. Piers and Harbours:—			1,822 15 4
For Repairs, pursuant to 16 & 17 Vic., c. 136—			
Tarbert Pier—Repaid to H.M. Exchequer,	909 9 10		
Ballyvaughan Pier—Expended in Works,	154 8 0		
		1,063 17 10	
Balance of unappropriated Grant Fund, 9 Vic., c. 3, returned to H.M. Exchequer,	—	35 5 6	
For New Works per Act 9 Vic., c. 3, & 29 & 30 Vic., c. 45—			
Amount expended on the following Works, viz.:—			
Glin Pier,	1,577 10 9		
Courtmacsherry Pier,	575 11 0		
Giles' Quay Pier,	2,328 11 5		
Rathmullan Pier,	1,968 3 4		
Bournapeaka Pier,	1,472 1 11		
		7,921 18 5	
			9,021 1 9
Carried forward,	—	—	13,087 2 1

AN ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the COMMISSIONERS

(A 5.)—MISCELLANEOUS

RECEIPT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	—	—	19,768 6 7
6. INLAND NAVIGATIONS:—			
Shannon Navigation:—			
Rents,	1,786 8 11		
Tolls,	2,145 18 5		
Sales, &c.,	14 0 2		
		3,946 7 6	
Boyne Navigation:—			
Tolls,	—	145 19 3	
			4,092 6 9
7. ARTERIAL DRAINAGE AND NAVIGATION MAINTENANCE, 29 & 30 Vic., c. 49:—			
Borris-in-Ossory District,	—	894 0 4	
Monivea „	—	500 0 0	
Glenariff „	—	195 0 8	
Hind River „	—	10 0 0	
			1,599 1 0
8. RIVER DRAINAGE Works, 5 & 6 Vic., c. 89:—			
Lough Neagh, Grazing rents,	—	—	12 8 4
9. WELLESLEY BRIDGE:—			
Tolls,	—	—	919 13 8
10. ATHLUNKARD BRIDGE:—			
Tolls,	—	—	502 10 0
11. NATIONAL MONUMENTS, 32 & 33 Vic., c. 42:—			
Maintenance Account—			
Dividends on Stock,	—	471 16 11	
Preservation Account—			
Relodgements,	35 3 0		
Sale of Plant,	80 12 11		
Sale of Stock,	1,899 0 7		
Dividends on Stock,	151 0 6		
		2,165 17 0	
			2,637 13 11
12. IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND, 37 & 38 Vic., c. 86:—	Dividends and Sale of Stock, &c.	Repayments.	
County Clare,	146 15 4	115 4 2	
„ Cork,	395 10 2	505 4 0	
„ Galway,	613 19 4	594 8 10	
„ Kerry,	854 9 5	825 19 9	
„ Leitrim,	38 16 7	17 14 5	
„ Limerick,	74 18 10	—	
„ Mayo,	462 11 5	351 5 9	
„ Sligo,	54 9 0	156 17 4	
„ Roscommon,	153 15 8	—	
„ Tipperary,	105 1 9	—	
	2,900 7 6	2,566 14 3	
			5,467 1 9
13. SUNDRY ACCOUNTS:—			
Blackrock Road, Loan from H.M. Exchequer,	5,105 0 0		
„ Sale of Plant,	11 7 0		
		5,116 7 7	
Linen Hall Rents,	—	435 0 3	
Glebe Loans Insurance, Premiums received,	—	85 19 9	
Curragh of Kildare, Rents,	—	69 11 6	
House of Industry Hospitals,	—	21 12 6	
Board of Admiralty,	—	57 4 6	
Island Bridge Waterworks,	—	12 2 6	
Suspense,	—	847 10 0	
			6,645 8 7
			41,644 10 7

Office of Public Works, Dublin, 2nd May, 1877.

of Public Works in the Year ended 31st March, 1877.

SERVICES—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	—	—	13,087 2 1
6. Inland Navigations:—			
Shannon Navigation:—			
Maintenance and Repairs of Works, &c.,	2,112 11 3		
Salaries (including pay of Inspectors, Collectors, Lock-keepers, &c.) and Incidents,	1,346 18 5		
		3,459 9 8	
Boyne Navigation:—			
Maintenance and Repairs of Works, &c.,	202 12 11		
Salaries of Collectors and Lock-keepers,	189 15 5		
		392 8 4	
			3,851 18 0
7. Arterial Drainage and Navigation Maintenance, 29 & 30 Vic., c. 49:—			
Borris-in-Ossory District,	—	811 16 9	
Monivea „	—	173 15 8	
Ballinamore and Ballyconnell Navigation,	—	130 0 0	
Glenariff „	—	405 5 10	
Loughans „	—	7 0 6	
Hind River „	—	3 10 11	
			1,531 9 8
8. River Drainage Works, 5 & 6 Vic., c. 89:—			
Lough Neagh, County Cess, &c.,	—	—	7 0 3
9. Wellesley Bridge:—			
Maintenance and Repairs,	—	291 9 5	
Salaries, &c., of Superintendent and Collectors,	—	203 6 6	
Repaid to Her Majesty's Exchequer,	—	533 19 1	
			1,028 15 0
10. Athlunkard Bridge:—			
Salary and Incidents,	—	20 16 6	
Paid to Her Majesty's Exchequer,	—	500 0 0	
			520 16 6
11. National Monuments, 32 & 33 Vic., c. 42:—			
Maintenance Account—			
Salary and Travelling Expenses of Architect, and Incidents,	—	248 5 5	
Preservation Account—			
Rock of Cashel—Repairs, &c.,	418 1 9		
Glendalough, do.,	733 10 0		
Ardmore, do.,	12 11 4		
Ardfert, do.,	567 18 4		
Monasterboice, do.,	381 10 2		
Devenish, do.,	40 14 11		
		2,154 6 6	
			2,402 11 11
12. Irish Reproductive Loan Fund, 37 & 38 Vic., c. 86:—			
County Roscommon—Invested in purchase of Stock,	94 0 0		
„ Tipperary ditto,	94 0 0		
		188 0 0	
„ Clare—Loans to Fishermen,	—	437 0 0	
„ Cork ditto,	—	660 0 0	
„ Galway ditto,	—	1,144 0 0	
„ Kerry ditto,	1,579 0 0		
Refund of Over-payment and Law Costs,	6 4 8		
		1,585 4 8	
„ Leitrim—Loans to Fishermen,	—	30 0 0	
„ Mayo ditto,	—	731 0 0	
„ Sligo ditto,	144 0 0		
Law Costs,	0 10 0		
		144 10 0	
			4,919 14 8
13. Sundry Accounts:—			
Blackrock Road, Repairs,	—	5,089 18 9	
Grants, 1 & 2 Wm. IV., Repaid H.M. Exchequer,	—	361 3 11	
Linen Hall, Rents, Salaries, &c.,	178 11 10		
„ Transfer to Her Majesty's Exchequer,	250 0 0		
		428 11 10	
Glebe Loans, Insurance, Premiums paid,	—	107 5 6	
Curragh of Kildare,	—	76 6 3	
House of Industry Hospitals,	—	78 5 7	
Board of Admiralty,	—	57 4 6	
Island Bridge Waterworks,	—	26 2 9	
Suspense,	—	132 14 10	
			6,357 13 11
			33,707 2 0
Balance,	—	—	7,937 8 7
			41,644 10 7

W. B. Soady, *Accountant.*

F

(A 6.)—Abstract of Loans made by the Commissioners of Public Works, classified, showing the Total Issues and Repayments

SERVICES, &c.	Total Issues to 31st March, 1877.	REPAYMENTS to 31st March, 1877.	
		Principal.	Interest.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
I. Public Works Loan Fund, Ireland, 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33 :—			
1. Grand Juries of Counties, Making and Improving Roads, Courthouses, &c.,	662,243 3 8	613,114 12 10	85,806 3 8
2 Do. Making and Improving Roads, &c., and for Relief Works, 9 Vic., c. 1,	226,349 19 11	69,671 18 1	18,666 3 2
3. Local Boards, For Improving Townships, &c.,	14,700 0 0	2,315 0 0	1,311 6 4
4. Roads and Bridges, For Roads, Bridges, &c.,	43,700 0 0	30,878 8 1	18,817 9 0
5. Inland Navigation, Improvements,	69,950 0 0	14,603 1 3	51,401 13 3
6. Public Buildings, Erection and Completion of Works,	35,000 0 0	33,046 2 1	6,822 14 2
7. Maynooth College, Additions and Improvements,	18,642 10 0	2,785 0 10	3,110 14 5
8. Railways, In aid of Construction,	278,199 0 0	157,200 0 0	80,775 1 6
9. Quarries, Mines, &c., In aid of sundry Works,	14,550 0 0	14,550 0 0	3,043 4 8
10. Ecclesiastical Commissioners, Per 6 & 7 Wm. IV., c. 108,	100,000 0 0	100,000 0 0	43,453 11 1
11. Harbours, Docks, &c., In aid of Construction,	198,350 0 0	54,233 1 3	141,664 7 9
12. Fishery Piers and Harbours, Act 9 Vic., c. 3,	50,091 1 11	42,519 16 2	2,375 13 6
13. Labourers' Dwellings in Towns, Act 29 & 30 Vic., c. 44,	29,255 0 0	638 1 6	1,321 7 0
14. Glebe Loans, Act 33 & 34 Vic., c. 112,	142,028 13 4	5,291 12 10	8,892 16 9
15. Public Health, Act 37 & 38 Vic., c. 93,	141,543 0 0	3,810 10 5	4,281 19 3
16. Exchequer Bills issued and afterwards relodged,	3,700 0 0	3,700 0 0	361 14 7
17. River Drainage and Navigation, Act 5 & 6 Vic., c. 89,	2,082,052 7 3	749,122 5 8	772,552 1 2
18. River Drainage Maintenance, Act 29 & 30 Vic., c. 59,	16,351 7 6	4,061 10 3	1,897 13 4
19. River Drainage, Act 26 & 27 Vic., c. 88,	262,426 4 1	26,714 1 9	23,264 18 9
Total Public Works Loan Fund,	4,389,132 7 8	1,928,255 3 0	1,269,820 13 4
II. Employment of the Labouring Poor, Act 9 & 10 Vic., c. 107, &c.,	4,797,648 12 1	502,700 13 10	87,279 14 2
III. Shannon Navigation, Act 2 & 3 Vic., c. 61,	294,090 0 0	281,453 7 2	48,460 0 9
IV. Improvement of Lands, Act 10 Vic., c. 32, &c.:— For Drainage, Farm Buildings, Labourers' Dwellings, Planting for Shelter, Scutch Mills, &c.,	2,723,442 4 4	1,797,669 4 6	798,011 13 1
V. Land Act, Act 33 & 34 Vic., c. 46 :— Advances to Tenants to purchase their Holdings,	357,958 13 0	17,197 12 3	33,272 10 8
Total,	12,562,271 17 1	4,527,276 0 9	2,236,844 12 0

Office of Public Works, Dublin, 2nd May, 1877.

Issues and Repayments to the 31st March, 1877, the Amounts remitted, and Balances outstanding; also the within the Year.

	Amounts Remitted.	BALANCES outstanding, 31st March, 1877.		Issued within the Year.	REPAYMENTS within the Year.	
		Principal.	Interest.		Principal.	Interest.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	—	49,128 10 10	—	8,978 12 0	4,264 19 9	1,286 4 5
2	156,678 1 10	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	12,385 0 0	34 18 4	3,500 0 0	1,550 0 0	504 10 2
4	2,971 11 11	9,850 0 0	5,513 12 1	—	—	500 0 0
5	—	55,346 18 9	14,242 12 10	—	200 0 0	1,258 5 9
6	1,953 17 11	—	—	—	—	—
7	15,857 9 2	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	120,999 0 0	1,323 13 9	53,333 0 0	—	3,506 0 5
9	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	68,186 3 3	75,930 15 6	7,626 7 10	—	1,773 4 1	2,400 17 4
12	—	7,571 5 9	—	2,556 13 4	723 17 5	203 14 1
13	—	28,616 18 6	—	18,795 0 0	207 3 0	427 14 8
14	—	136,737 0 6	—	33,371 0 0	2,073 1 2	3,682 8 9
15	—	137,732 9 7	—	44,443 0 0	3,059 12 7	3,763 16 4
16	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	1,196,795 12 3	136,134 9 4	167 17 3	—	32,038 5 8	6,022 2 7
18	—	12,289 17 3	14 18 8	1,583 18 6	1,664 0 1	653 11 10
19	—	235,712 2 4	290 10 2	42,400 0 0	5,684 6 2	4,741 7 7
	1,442,442 16 4	1,018,434 8 4	29,214 10 11	208,961 3 10	53,238 9 11	28,950 13 11
	4,294,947 18 3	—	—	—	—	—
	—	12,636 12 10	—	—	—	—
	—	925,772 19 10	—	121,405 0 0	45,833 2 7	27,418 4 11
	—	340,761 0 9	—	76,206 0 0	4,617 8 0	11,205 6 7
	5,737,390 14 7	2,297,605 1 9	29,214 10 11	406,572 3 10	103,689 0 6	67,574 5 5

W. B. Soady, *Accountant.*

(A 7.) ARTERIAL

SCHEDULE.—ABSTRACT of FINAL AWARDS, and Repayments

Districts.	Counties.	Date when Awards made final.	Area of Catchment, or Rain Basin.	Area of Flooded or Injured Lands, which have been Drained or Improved. Statute Measure.	Cost per Acre of the Drainage, including Interest, &c.	Increase in the Annual Letting Value of these Lands, caused by Drainage.	Amount of Instalments payable half-yearly, after deducting Redemptions.
			Stat. Acres.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ardee,	Louth and Meath,	18 Sept., 1854,	78,000	3,252 0 11	6 12 0	1,751 19 4	*a* –
Annagh (*Supplemental, 25th October*, 1854),	Galway,	29 April, 1852,	13,120	907 0 39	4 4 1	339 2 9	*a* –
Blackwater,	Meath and Kildare,	16 March, 1849,	50,000	3,827 2 18	2 13 8	1,034 7 9	*a* –
Borrisokane *Supplemental, 5th March*, 1855),	Tipperary,	29 April, 1852,	20,550	1,517 0 39	6 5 4	505 19 5	148 11 10
Borris-in-Ossory,	Tipperary and Queen's,	27 Sept., 1854,	35,840	3,624 3 27	5 5 1	1,085 18 2	*a* –
Boyne,	Kildare, Meath, Westmeath, and King's,	21 April, 1855,	304,139	6,779 1 18	7 13 0	1,658 15 1	660 16 11
Ballybay,	Roscommon,	1 October, 1850,	3,300	414 3 27	1 18 11	124 0 8	*a* –
Brosna, (*Ferbane div.*)	Westmeath and King's,	18 April, 1860,	389,120	11,998 0 30	8 18 4	2,871 0 11	1,154 14 8
Ballycasey (*Supplemental, 23rd February*, 1855),	Tipperary,	17 October, 1851,	7,680	753 3 6	4 16 0	225 12 8	57 2 11
Ballinhassig,	Cork,	13 „ „	23,500	1,452 3 5	5 0 2	447 8 10	131 14 0
Ballinderry,	Westmeath and King's,	30 April, 1850,	1,658	311 0 38	3 12 5	112 8 6	*a* –
Ballyteige,	Wexford,	20 June, 1855,	26,752	2,993 0 2	14 10 5	1,186 14 8	525 18 1
Ballycowan,	Kildare,	16 „ 1849,	1,000	215 2 29	2 19 6	58 17 3	*a* –
Broadlough (*Supplemental, 10th January*, 1856),	Mayo,	26 October, 1850,	1,000	198 3 19	5 11 3	78 19 3	*a* –
Boley (*Supplemental 6th April*, 1857),	Galway,	17 „ 1851,	3,500	663 0 4	3 0 11	188 18 11	*a* –
Ballinakill,	Meath,	26 „ 1850,	1,350	430 3 3	2 9 10	129 15 8	*a* –
Boardsmill,	Meath,	26 „ „	6,850	1,428 3 12	2 9 2	428 2 1	*a* –
Ballinaskea and Castlerickard,	Meath,	26 „ „	3,900	738 0 20	2 15 2	205 7 11	*a* –
Balla,	Mayo,	6 April, 1857,	30,720	1,759 2 20	9 18 10	228 15 3	97 7 9
Ballynahown,	Westmeath and King's,	14 „ 1852,	15,000	2,032 2 26	3 2 10	602 6 8	*a* –
Ballinamore and Ballyconnel, *Navigation, Drainage, and Water-power*,	Cavan, Fermanagh, Leitrim, and Roscommon,	10 January, 1860,	101,455	–	–	–	*a* –
	Cavan, Fermanagh, and Leitrim,	6 March, „		6,379 1 34	8 0 8	1,748 16 10	627 6 11
		6 „ „		3 2 5	–	–	*a* –
Burren,	Carlow and Kildare,	29 October, 1852,	40,000	8,008 0 6	3 0 1	2,589 19 9	*a* –
Cahore (*Supplemental, 26th February*, 1857),	Wexford,	13 „ 1851,	7,000	617 1 24	6 18 4	240 6 2	*a* –
Cappagh,	Galway,	27 March, 1857,	34,856	2,577 3 27	6 3 1	495 4 1	212 4 4
Camoge,	Limerick,	22 „ 1852,	61,184	1,412 0 7	3 1 7	646 8 6	*a* –
Clonakilty,	Cork,	5 Sept., 1854,	2,000	292 0 30	36 19 2	–	*a* –
Cork Slob,	Cork, County of City of,	29 April, 1852,	330	214 0 20	27 13 0	573 6 10	*a* –
Carriggower (*Supplemental, 22nd October*, 1861),	Wicklow,	30 „ 1850,	12,000	592 0 31	5 5 10	274 16 9	*a* –
Carrigans,	Donegal,	26 October, 1849,	3,330	634 2 18	3 13 6	217 3 8	*a* –
Curraunboy (*Supplemental, 10th January*, 1856),	Mayo,	26 „ 1850,	200	46 0 31	5 16 4	19 6 0	*a* –
Castlebar Lakes (*Supplemental, 7th March*, 1855),	Do.,	29 April, 1851,	1,500	185 2 27	9 2 9	85 19 1	*a* –
Cuilmore (*Supplemental, 10th January*, 1856),	Do.,	26 October, 1850,	500	57 3 8	5 6 8	21 13 0	*a* –
Cameloon,	Mayo,	26 „ 1850,	400	72 3 37	2 18 7	27 9 3	*a* –
Carbury Mill-stream,	Kildare,	19 „ 1849,	1,600	196 0 20	3 1 6	44 10 9	*a* –
Carrowmore Lake (*Supplemental, 31st March*, 1856),	Mayo,	30 April, 1850,	800	199 2 30	3 19 2	54 18 5	*a* –
Clonlost,	Westmeath,	13 October, 1851,	3,500	648 2 5	3 7 9	177 14 5	*a* –
Castlebernard,	King's County,	30 „ 1856,	38,000	2,499 3 27	8 17 8	709 1 3	337 0 0
Cavetown,	Roscommon,	29 April, 1852,	8,000	309 0 37	6 5 0	117 1 8	55 10 6
Curragha,	Meath and Dublin,	30 „ 1850,	2,500	407 3 32	3 2 0	122 6 7	*a* –
Croghan,	Roscommon,	29 „ 1852,	8,000	847 2 1	4 1 0	277 11 6	*a* –
Castlemartyr,	Cork,	20 October, 1854,	12,960	1,114 1 5	6 1 8	383 7 4	160 19 5
Coolaney,	Sligo,	29 April, 1852,	90,744	792 3 18	5 16 8	241 2 7	73 9 4
Crosslough,	Mayo,	3 „ 1855,	399	91 0 35	4 9 0	35 17 1	*a* –

a The Charges on these Districts have expired.

DRAINAGE.—5 & 6 Vic., c. 89.

thereon, for the Year ending 31st March, 1877.

Total Amount of Expenditure, for all purposes.	Free Grants and Remissions.	Portion of Total Expenditure charged to Counties for Public Works.	Portion of Total Expenditure charged on Lands.	No. of half-yearly instalments to repay principal and interest.	Repayments. Total 31st March, 1876.	Repayments. For year ending 31st March, 1877.	Repayments. Total.	Districts.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
22,280 5 8	11,004 8 2	1,355 5 1	9,920 12 5	–	14,498 1 2	–	14,498 1 2	Ardee.
4,034 5 10	813 13 1	220 12 9	3,000 0 0	–	4,416 17 1	–	4,416 17 1	Annagh.
12,115 16 6	–	1,839 15 9	10,276 0 9	–	16,178 13 3	–	16,178 13 3	Blackwater.
10,038 17 11	3,000 17 11	529 0 0	6,500 0 0	48	9,529 10 9	295 16 3	9,825 7 0	Borrisokane.
20,020 5 1	9,049 8 8	970 16 5	10,000 0 0	–	15,199 13 7	–	15,199 13 7	Borris-in-Ossory.
56,080 11 0	29,000 0 0	5,124 18 10	22,855 12 2	48	35,715 0 2	1,410 17 4	37,125 17 6	Boyne.
848 17 4	–	41 6 2	807 11 2	–	1,101 13 6	–	1,101 13 6	Ballybay.
107,657 8 8	68,117 8 8	–	39,540 0 0	44	44,005 13 10	3,314 15 7	47,320 9 5	Brosna (*Ferbane div.*)
3,805 3 2	619 9 10	185 13 4	3,000 0 0	48	4,245 8 8	113 18 4	4,359 7 0	Ballycasey.
7,844 17 1	–	568 8 9	7,276 8 4	60	11,715 12 8	275 4 10	11,450 17 6	Ballinhassig.
1,262 9 10	–	136 1 3	1,126 8 7	–	1,629 16 2	–	1,629 16 2	Ballinderry.
43,526 15 3	26,660 0 3	58 0 0	16,808 15 0	48	22,209 18 3	886 6 0	23,096 4 3	Ballyteige.
729 3 2	–	87 9 10	641 13 4	–	963 18 8	–	963 18 8	Ballycowan.
1,241 16 9	206 1 3	135 15 6	900 0 0	–	1,181 1 1	–	1,181 1 1	Broadlough.
2,220 14 2	780 14 7	139 19 7	1,300 0 0	–	1,758 3 8	–	1,758 3 8	Boley.
1,167 4 7	–	93 14 3	1,073 10 4	–	1,571 10 5	–	1,571 10 5	Ballinakill.
4,191 5 3	–	677 19 10	3,513 5 5	–	5,619 12 3	–	5,619 12 3	Boardsmill.
2,223 11 7	–	187 4 1	2,036 7 6	–	3,158 8 7	–	3,158 8 7	Ballinaskea & Castlerickard.
13,213 15 2	13,597 9 3	716 5 11	3,900 0 0	60	4,999 17 0	196 3 7	5,196 0 7	Balla.
6,802 7 3	–	503 17 7	6,388 9 8	–	9,025 2 11	–	9,025 2 11	Ballynahown.
228,651 10 5	198,651 10 5	30,000 0 0	–	–	30,000 0 0	–	30,000 0 0	Ballinamore and Ballyconnel (*Navigation, Drainage, and Water-power.*)
53,723 5 7	26,293 0 6	2,268 5 1	24,412 0 0	44	30,473 4 2	1,379 15 6	31,852 19 8	
–	–	–	750 0 0	–				
26,079 9 11	–	1,683 18 9	24,395 11 2	–	35,170 0 5	–	35,170 0 5	Burren.
4,315 14 11	1,020 3 5	45 11 6	3,250 0 0	–	3,893 14 5	–	3,893 14 5	Cahore.
16,265 8 1	8,729 8 1	396 0 0	7,140 0 0	48	9,146 12 1	423 13 10	9,570 5 11	Cappagh.
4,437 11 9	–	90 17 11	4,346 13 10	–	5,340 7 9	–	5,340 7 9	Camoge.
11,734 5 10	–	32 1 3	11,702 4 7	–	2,032 1 3	–	2,032 1 3	Clonakilty.
5,920 7 11	–	–	5,920 7 11	–	8,144 16 11	–	8,144 16 11	Cork Slob.
3,237 8 4	789 19 9	102 10 7	2,344 18 0	–	3,054 7 10	–	3,054 7 10	Carriggower.
2,475 7 10	–	141 5 3	2,334 2 7	–	3,552 14 11	–	3,552 14 11	Carrigans.
295 5 7	68 16 3	26 9 4	200 0 0	–	241 16 5	–	241 16 5	Curraunboy.
1,708 6 4	1,419 3 2	11 15 7	277 7 7	–	310 19 7	–	310 19 7	Castlebar Lakes.
326 13 6	258 18 9	18 8 10	49 5 11	–	119 8 4	–	119 8 4	Cuilmore.
602 13 5	–	388 13 1	214 0 4	–	682 19 3	–	682 19 3	Camcloon.
637 10 10	–	34 18 3	602 12 7	–	914 11 2	–	914 11 2	Carbury Mill-stream.
796 12 1	297 5 0	6 7 1	493 0 0	–	649 10 7	–	649 10 7	Carrowmore Lake.
2,406 14 3	–	209 9 5	2,197 4 10	–	3,344 14 3	–	3,344 14 3	Clonlost.
22,302 9 6	12,408 11 11	93 17 7	9,800 0 0	44	13,097 11 1	672 4 4	13,769 15 5	Castlebernard.
1,933 18 5	–	–	1,933 18 5	60	2,679 18 2	110 13 9	2,790 11 11	Cavetown.
1,264 5 9	–	–	1,264 5 9	–	1,877 18 6	–	1,877 18 6	Curragha.
3,540 0 6	–	108 9 5	3,431 11 1	–	5,233 5 9	–	5,233 5 9	Croghan.
7,389 19 6	1,836 13 1	613 6 5	4,940 0 0	48	7,492 17 4	321 3 1	7,814 0 5	Castlemartyr.
4,625 0 0	–	–	4,625 0 0	76	6,197 18 4	631 12 8	6,829 11 0	Coolaney.
405 1 2	53 1 2	–	352 0 0	–	511 2 7	1 13 7	512 16 2	Crosslough.

SCHEDULE.—ABSTRACT of FINAL AWARDS, and Repayments

Districts.	Counties.	Date when Awards made final.	Area of Catchment, or Rain Basin.	Area of Flooded or Injured Lands, which have been Drained or Improved. Statute Measure.	Cost per Acre of the Drainage, including Interest, &c.	Increase in the Annual Letting Value of these Lands, caused by Drainage.	Amount of Instalments payable half-yearly, after deducting Redemptions.
			Stat. Acres.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dungolman (*Supplemental, 10th April*, 1856)	Westmeath and Longford,	29 Sept., 1852,	28,000	2,226 0 8	4 12 1	929 1 6	*a* –
Deel,	Meath and Westmeath,	18 October, 1854,	64,000	4,499 3 36	4 3 0	1,584 8 9	*a* –
Dunkellin,	Galway,	7 Sept., 1857,	88,320	5,565 0 31	7 11 5	1,094 15 0	490 6 11
Derryiin,	Fermanagh,	19 Dec., 1855,	3,000	187 0 4	4 4 3	49 9 11	*a* –
Drumbominy,	Do.,	30 April, 1850,	1,000	134 2 5	2 9 7	36 11 6	*a* –
Drumcliff,	Sligo and Leitrim,	29 „ 1852,	14,294	647 0 11	5 18 11	207 11 1	94 10 5
Dunmore,	Galway, Mayo, & Roscommon	26 „ 1859,	96,161	4,837 1 10	10 15 8	1,051 1 11	459 12 5
Dunmoran (*Supplemental, 30th September*, 1858),	Sligo,	29 „ 1852,	7,680	881 0 35	5 4 11	282 10 4	*a* –
Derryholmes,	King's,	24 „ „	22,400	5,600 1 0	1 3 11½	958 1 4	*a* –
Eslin,	Leitrim,	12 „ „	19,840	2,639 3 5	4 1 8	886 15 1	*a* –
Fane (*Supl., 1st July*, 1854),	Louth,	20 Sept., 1851,	87,400	1,521 3 28	4 15 0	533 2 7	*a* –
Fergus,	Clare and Galway,	30 October, 1860,	134,400	7,361 2 20	9 3 6	1,752 9 3	731 0 10
Foranwell,	Kildare,	29 „ 1851,	3,800	956 1 35	3 11 3	263 1 11	*a* –
Glyde { Lands,	Louth, Meath, Cavan, and Monaghan,	27 „ 1855,	170,813	6,769 0 38	6 11 11	1,904 17 0	*a* –
Mills,				0 2 6	–	–	*a* –
Gorteen,	Kildare,	16 June, 1849,	7,170	1,440 0 12	2 7 0	438 6 2	*a* –
Garr,	Do.,	1 October, 1850,	3,600	944 0 28	3 12 8	282 10 8	*a* –
Glenarriff (*Red Bay*),	Antrim,	30 „ 1851,	9,200	526 0 30	6 7 2	214 12 4	83 9 2
Headford,	Leitrim,	16 Sept., 1850,	3,520	304 1 20	3 0 8	144 10 9	*a* –
Hind River { *Drainage, Navigation abandoned*,	Roscommon,	11 July, 1856,	10,000	2,966 2 32	6 11 3	763 8 5	300 7 11
Hermitage,	Kildare,	16 June, 1849,	600	150 1 38	1 16 5	26 13 11	*a* –
Inny,	Longford and Westmeath,	13 October, 1859,	231,116	6,850 1 0	8 7 8	1,400 9 5	*a* –
Kilmannock, (*Supplemental, 18th August*, 1854),	Wexford,	26 „ 1849,	8,532	509 1 12	19 6 3	702 0 1	*a* –
Killimor { Lands,	Galway,	29 March, 1856,	46,341	6,344 3 15	8 6 1	1,509 13 1	631 10 8
Mills,	Do.,	–		1 2 9	–	–	1 0 7
Kilmaine (*Supplemental, 13th March*, 1855),	Mayo,	29 April, 1851,	10,000	1,129 3 30	9 10 3	622 12 5	*a* –
Kilbeggan { Lands,	Westmeath and King's,	15 October, 1857,	88,030	5,498 2 15	5 9 0	975 0 9	*a* –
Mills,	Do.,	–	–	15 2 4	–	–	
Kilbride,	Kilkenny and Tipperary,	6 „ 1855,	8,000	2,153 0 15	3 11 9	505 14 8	*a* –
Kilmurry,	Meath,	30 July, 1849,	2,000	369 1 22	2 7 9	143 10 1	*a* –
Kill,	Cavan,	17 August, 1855,	17,000	636 3 0	4 8 0	101 6 2	*a* –
Kilcock,	Meath,	16 Sept., 1850,	3,230	491 3 11	3 13 4	196 4 1	*a* –
Kinmeen,	Fermanagh,	2 „ „	1,000	87 3 31	2 15 7	28 2 9	*a* –
Kilmaganny,	Kilkenny,	13 „ 1855,	18,000	2,821 2 0	3 15 5	499 6 5	126 12 5
Keenagh,	Longford,	7 April, 1858,	18,000	1,758 3 0	6 0 5	317 15 2	120 7 10
Lough Alick (*Supplemental, 30th September*, 1858),	Mayo,	30 „ 1850,	6,064	921 2 30	2 19 10	240 19 7	*a* –
Longford,	Longford,	12 „ 1859,	72,320	3,972 2 29	10 13 11	1,300 7 9	539 14 8
Lorrha (*Supplemental, 29th April*, 1857),	Tipperary,	8 October, 1850,	8,900	1,057 1 13	3 5 3	335 7 9	*a* –
Loughnasaggart,	Meath and Westmeath,	6 Sept., 1849,	2,500	193 1 38	3 9 9	59 11 4	*a* –
Lough Gara and Mantua,	Mayo, Roscommon, & Sligo,	28 April, 1858,	128,000	4,719 2 20	5 3 11	757 5 2	348 11 6
Loughs Oughter and Gowna, &c., { *Drainage, Navigation abandoned*,	Cavan, Leitrim, & Longford,	20 October, 1859,	260,480	10,537 2 8	10 8 4	2,506 14 4	1,041 5 10
Loughans,	Kilkenny,	26 Sept., 1854,	3,500	548 1 2	7 8 8	214 4 4	*a* –
Lough Neagh { *Navigation, Drainage, and Water-power*,	Antrim, Armagh, Down, Londonderry, and Tyrone,	18 Feb., 1859, 4 April, „	1411320	–	–	–	*a* –
		–		29597 2 32	5 14 0	9,879 6 8	3,545 8 3
				–	–	–	*a* –

a The Charges on these Districts have expired.

thereon, for the Year ending 31st March, 1877—*continued*.

Total Amount of Expenditure, for all purposes.	Free Grants and Remissions.	Portion of Total Expenditure charged to Counties for Public Works.	Portion of Total Expenditure charged on Lands.	No. of half-yearly instalments, to repay principal and interest.	Repayments. Total 31st March, 1876.	Repayments. For year ending 31st March, 1877.	Repayments. Total.	Districts.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
10,587 1 10	2,251 9 4	335 12 6	8,000 0 0	–	10,879 6 2	–	10,879 6 2	Dungolman.
20,783 12 7	4,986 15 3	2,096 17 4	13,700 0 0	–	19,721 17 4	–	19,721 17 4	Deel.
42,959 12 9	26,793 3 2	826 9 7	15,340 0 0	44	20,408 16 4	967 6 7	21,376 2 11	Dunkellin.
787 14 6	487 14 6	–	300 0 0	–	399 16 5	–	399 16 5	Derrylin.
333 8 9	–	–	333 8 9	–	454 2 9	–	454 2 9	Drumbominy.
4,070 7 9	–	224 7 8	3,846 0 1	76	5,006 3 1	240 8 1	5,246 11 2	Drumcliff.
53,908 19 10	37,159 9 9	1,749 10 1	15,000 0 0	48	18,387 10 2	1,277 2 7	19,664 12 9	Dunmore.
4,733 15 6	1,322 14 8	110 0 10	3,301 0 0	–	4,976 8 6	–	4,976 8 6	Dunmoran.
7,196 4 6	–	487 16 7	6,708 7 11	–	8,892 19 1	–	8,892 19 1	Derryholmes.
11,356 6 3	–	577 16 2	10,778 10 1	–	14,460 4 7	–	14,460 4 7	Eslin.
8,155 15 6	1,000 0 0	926 3 1	3,229 12 5	–	10,200 3 1	–	10,200 3 1	Fane.
68,010 8 8	42,977 7 0	433 1 8	24,600 0 0	44	26,969 15 3	1,792 4 10	28,762 0 1	Fergus.
3,475 1 8	–	67 2 7	3,407 19 1	–	5,054 4 0	–	5,054 4 0	Foranwell.
47,899 18 10 –	22,806 18 10 –	2,893 0 0 –	22,000 0 0 200 0 0	–	34,138 17 3	–	34,138 17 3	Glyde.
3,526 4 11	–	139 10 4	3,386 14 7	–	4,567 1 5	–	4,567 1 5	Gorteen.
3,816 12 8	–	385 12 6	3,431 0 2	–	5,363 4 3	–	5,363 4 3	Garr.
3,345 4 4	–	–	3,345 4 4	56	4,703 18 11	166 6 11	4,870 5 10	Glenarriff.
1,010 12 9	–	87 10 9	923 2 0	–	1,298 8 11	–	1,298 8 11	Headford.
21,101 13 2	9,040 17 1	1,410 16 1	10,650 0 0	44	15,318 17 7	580 14 0	15,899 11 7	Hind River.
286 16 1	–	13 5 10	273 10 3	–	414 0 9	–	414 0 9	Hermitage.
58,208 3 3	43,446 18 7	761 4 8	14,000 0 0	–	18,756 19 3	3 18 6	18,760 17 9	Inny.
9,836 13 7	2,000 0 0	–	7,836 13 7	–	10,343 6 1	–	10,343 6 1	Kilmannock.
55,040 17 10 –	31,593 16 3 –	2,357 1 7 –	21,000 0 0 90 0 0	44	31,496 8 9	1,265 11 2	32,761 19 11	Killimor.
10,990 10 1	3,747 5 2	243 4 11	7,000 0 0	40	10,647 2 5	31 7 9	10,678 10 2	Kilmaine.
29,959 8 7 –	19,818 9 4 –	– –	8,850 15 0 1,290 4 3	–	12,713 16 2	–	12,713 16 2	Kilbeggan.
8,058 3 5	3,725 14 8	332 8 9	4,000 0 0	–	5,567 17 4	–	5,567 17 4	Kilbride.
938 13 3	–	55 14 9	882 18 6	–	1,286 5 5	–	1,286 5 5	Kilmurry.
2,799 4 7	1,799 4 7	–	1,000 0 0	–	1,288 10 7	–	1,288 10 7	Kill.
1,880 3 9	61 0 4	17 14 0	1,801 9 5	–	2,682 11 9	–	2,682 11 9	Kilcock.
244 10 4	–	–	244 10 4	–	333 3 10	–	333 3 10	Kinmeen.
10,984 13 10	3,647 6 0	337 7 10	7,000 0 0	48	8,749 11 5	252 16 0	9,002 7 5	Kilmaganny.
10,829 6 7	6,140 3 11	239 2 8	4,450 0 0	44	5,549 16 0	241 0 0	5,790 16 0	Keenagh.
4,119 19 1	1,997 11 2	122 7 11	2,000 0 0	–	2,782 4 9	–	2,782 4 9	Lough Alick.
44,924 13 7	24,299 2 7	2,425 11 0	18,200 0 0	44	23,756 6 6	1,080 15 9	24,837 2 3	Longford.
3,504 19 3	649 19 3	55 0 0	2,800 0 0	–	3,780 12 3	–	3,780 12 3	Lorrha.
683 14 6	–	9 6 0	674 8 6	–	839 16 8	–	839 16 8	Loughnasaggart.
24,797 4 8	14,111 6 4	35 18 4	10,650 0 0	44	13,244 5 6	689 15 9	13,934 1 3	Lough Gara and Mantua.
111,171 18 9	74,784 0 2	1,312 18 7	35,075 0 0	44	41,663 13 8	2,161 4 8	43,824 18 4	Loughs Oughter, Gowna, &c.
4,167 7 4	2,273 7 4	94 0 0	1,800 0 0	–	2,637 10 11	–	2,637 10 11	Loughans.
106,174 10 4 158,565 4 6 357 17 10	69,077 17 10 40,051 10 6 –	37,096 12 6 8,513 14 0 Mills,	– 110,000 0 0 357 17 10	– 44 44	37,096 12 0 137,271 5 9	– 7,072 15 8	37,096 12 0 144,344 1 5	Lough Neagh, *Navigation, Drainage, and Water-power.*

SCHEDULE.—ABSTRACT OF FINAL AWARDS, and Repayments

Districts.	Counties.	Date when Awards made final.	Area of Catchment, or Rain Basin.	Area of Flooded or Injured Lands, which have been Drained or Improved. Statute Measure.	Cost per Acre of the Drainage, including Interest, &c.	Increase in the Annual Letting Value of these Lands, caused by Drainage.	Amount of Instalments payable half-yearly, after deducting Redemptions.
			Stat. Acres.	A R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Leesborough,	Monaghan,	20 Dec., 1855,	11,922	728 2 27	8 0 3	221 11 9	84 2 11
Lough Crew,	Meath,	15 Oct., 1851,	2,396	489 0 31	5 6 1	140 4 8	52 7 4
Lough Dalla (*Supplemental, 10th October*, 1861),	Mayo,	29 „ „	4,500	983 0 15	2 13 10	261 16 2	*a* –
Lavally,	Galway,	27 „ 1856,	28,160	1,940 2 0	7 19 2	304 9 8	125 17 11
Lough Mask and River Robe } *Navigation abandoned, Drainage,*	Mayo and Galway,	14 Jan., 1858,	225,000	5,805 0 13	10 13 5	625 10 9	256 4 9
Loughs Corrib, Mask, and Carra, } *Navigation, Drainage, and Mill-Power,*	County of the Town of Galway, and Counties of Galway and Mayo,	30 June, 1859, . 29 Sept., „ . 4 April, 1860, .	780,000	– 5,932 2 4 26 1 19	– 22 13 10 –	– 1,861 4 2 –	*a* – 748 9 4 284 11 9
Lisduff,	Galway,	18 October, 1851,	2,400	408 1 11	3 2 0	112 16 8	47 9 6
Lough Lannagh,	Mayo,	7 April, 1857,	21,440	1,750 2 5	9 15 9	241 13 5	115 14 11
Moyour (*Supplemental, 12th April*, 1855),	Do.,	26 October, 1850,	6,000	1,040 3 11	7 8 5	553 8 4	*a* –
Mullafarry (*Supplemental, 10th October*, 1861),	Do.,	30 April, „	2,210	326 0 15	2 12 4	117 5 1	*a* –
Miles and Templebryan,	Cork,	29 „ 1852,	10,285	259 1 29	5 2 0	94 14 2	*a* –
Mullawn (*Supplemental, 10th January*, 1856),	Mayo,	26 October, 1850,	400	74 3 13	4 9 2	29 11 1	*a* –
Maghera,	Down,	30 „ 1851,	19,000	393 1 22	3 11 0	147 3 5	*a* –
Moyne and Crosspatrick (*Supplemental, 10th October*, 1861),	Mayo,	30 April, 1850,	600	96 1 32	7 0 11	50 16 10	*a* –
Monivea,	Galway,	24 „ 1857,	54,000	1,481 0 0	10 11 7	305 7 4	70 19 7
Nobber,	Meath,	20 Sept., 1851,	40,000	1,357 1 3	5 3 11	586 13 2	*a* –
Oranhill (*Supplemental, 13th February*, 1857),	Galway,	4 April, 1849,	Unknown, being in cavernous limestone.	974 0 16	3 15 7	315 10 1	*a* –
Owenabrockagh (*Supplemental, 13th March*, 1855),	Mayo,	26 October, 1850,	6,000	379 0 35	8 1 6	224 1 6	*a* –
Owenkeagh,	Cork,	30 April, „	15,700	393 2 15	3 1 4	99 9 10	*a* –
Quin,	Clare,	25 October, 1854,	37,120	4,305 0 29	4 8 1	1,032 15 3	391 18 0
Red Bog,	Meath,	6 Sept., 1849,	3,000	241 2 8	3 14 4	75 8 5	*a* –
Rath, or Clooneen (*Supplemental, 31st March*, 1856),	Longford and Westmeath,	30 „ 1852,	15,000	1,157 3 35	5 4 10½	401 16 10	*a* –
Ratooragh,	Cork,	13 October, 1851,	2,780	244 1 0	3 16 0	51 7 11	13 4 7
Rinn and Blackriver,	Leitrim and Longford,	26 April, 1859,	74,000	4,695 2 20	6 12 10	1,070 5 2	406 17 4
Strokestown,	Roscommon,	11 July, 1856,	70,000	7,478 2 21	5 8 8	1,794 17 10	574 8 0
Shrule,	Mayo and Galway,	15 April, 1857,	27,000	3,207 0 5	9 4 10	443 19 10	108 14 9
Shinrone (*Supplemental 31st Mar.* 1856), Lands, Mills,	King's and Tipperary, Do.,	26 „ 1853,	35,840	1,288 3 7 3 1 0	6 0 11½ –	434 19 7 –	*a* – 4 8 10
Shandon,	Waterford,	13 October, 1851,	160	43 1 15	15 4 10	57 8 7	*a* –
Shandrum,	Mayo,	30 April, 1850,	700	132 1 35	5 7 7	Paid off.	*a* –
Sow (*Supplemental, 23rd March*, 1859),	Wexford,	26 „ 1853,	14,000	1,983 0 10	4 4 10	609 9 5	*a* –
Shanagolden (*Award abandoned*),			–	–	–	–	–
Saleen Lough (*Supplemental, 25th April*, 1868),	Mayo,	29 April, 1851,	2,850	906 3 14	3 4 11	259 3 10	35 9 10
Turloughmore,	Galway,	28 June, 1855,	212,480	8,186 3 20	7 5 7	1,695 2 9	673 17 9
Templemore (New award) Lands, Mills,	Tipperary, Do.,	1 July, 1854,	33,000	3,394 0 21 2 2 0	4 7 3 –	1,263 5 10 –	*a* – *a* –
Tawnawoggaun (*Supplemental, 31st March*, 1856),	Mayo,	26 October, 1850,	2,200	294 1 0	4 0 1	82 10 10	*a* –
Wilkinstown,	Meath,	19 „ 1849,	10,600	700 2 37	2 4 10	217 16 8	*a* –
Wottonstown,	Louth,	20 Sept., 1851,	6,300	316 1 17	3 4 7	96 15 8	*a* –
Youghal,	Cork,	18 Feb., 1857,	1,547	224 0 0	101 13 7	500 0 0	*a* –
			6,358,358	266,736 2 4	Average, 8 11 4	74,502 7 2	–

a The Charges on these Districts have expired

Office of Public Works, Dublin, 2nd May, 1877.

thereon, for the Year ending 31st March, 1877—*continued.*

Total Amount of Expenditure, for all purposes.	Free Grants and Remissions.	Portion of Total Expenditure charged to Counties for Public Works.	Portion of Total Expenditure charged on Lands.	No. of half-yearly instalments, to repay principal and interest.	Repayments.			Districts.
					Total 31st March, 1876.	For year ending 31st March, 1877.	Total.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
6,081 8 2	2,833 16 9	247 11 5	3,000 0 0	44	4,358 8 10	168 1 7	4,521 10 5	Leesborough.
2,753 19 8	–	157 18 6	2,596 1 2	72	3,476 15 1	104 7 9	3,581 2 10	Lough Crew.
2,836 11 9	371 9 11	191 1 10	2,274 0 0	–	3,369 2 3	–	3,369 2 3	Lough Dalla.
15,826 8 8	11,196 17 0	379 11 8	4,250 0 0	44	5,980 11 6	325 8 5	6,305 19 11	Lavally.
3,713 4 10 63,666 11 7	3,713 4 10 51,754 8 2	1,412 3 5	10,500 0 0	60	12,468 3 2	562 2 10	13,030 6 0	Lough Mask & River Robe.
102,289 16 4	87,406 16 4	14,883 0 0	–	–	14,883 0 0	–	14,883 0 0	Loughs Corrib, Mask, and Carra, *Navigation, Drainage, & Mill Power.*
116,854 5 9 36,938 18 9	110,512 8 2	2,511 3 4 –	29,400 0 0 11,369 13 0	56 40	44,673 3 2	2,130 10 1	46,803 13 3	
1,545 15 11	–	–	1,545 15 11	52	2,358 18 10	94 13 0	2,453 11 10	Lisduff.
18,445 7 4	13,039 6 8	1,306 0 8	4,100 0 0	60	5,726 13 3	299 11 5	6,026 4 8	Lough Lannagh.
8,764 1 2	3,724 1 5	1,039 19 9	4,000 0 0	–	6,227 8 10	–	6,227 8 10	Moyour.
986 13 0	243 9 5	134 3 7	609 0 0	–	932 3 3	–	932 3 3	Mullafarry.
1,392 5 3	–	69 15 6	1,322 9 9	–	2,071 11 8	–	2,071 11 8	Miles and Templebryan.
347 7 4	33 15 2	13 12 2	300 0 0	–	362 19 8	–	362 19 8	Mullawn.
1,397 12 1	–	–	1,397 12 1	–	1,863 15 1	–	1,863 15 1	Maghera.
702 13 9	219 12 3	23 1 6	460 0 0	–	632 14 7	–	632 14 7	Moyne and Crosspatrick.
16,896 1 1	10,575 8 2	1,228 12 11	5,092 0 0	60	6,811 16 9	1,399 11 7	8,211 8 4	Monivea.
7,634 3 4	–	580 17 11	7,053 5 5	–	10,989 18 8	–	10,989 18 8	Nobber.
3,871 16 2	1,031 0 0	190 16 2	2,650 0 0	–	4,080 12 9	–	4,080 12 9	Oranhill.
3,154 5 7	1,563 9 8	90 15 11	1,500 0 0	–	1,879 15 8	–	1,879 15 8	Owenabrockagh.
1,277 7 3	–	70 11 7	1,206 15 8	–	1,870 16 1	–	1,870 16 1	Owenkeagh.
20,686 5 2	5,607 6 10	1,078 18 4	14,000 0 0	48	19,999 7 9	781 7 10	20,780 15 7	Quin.
964 19 11	–	66 19 11	898 0 0	–	1,347 14 0	–	1,347 14 0	Red Bog.
6,671 6 4	1,471 18 3	599 8 1	4,600 0 0	–	7,142 8 8	–	7,142 8 8	Rath, or Clooneen.
928 7 11	–	–	928 7 11	80	1,082 18 0	26 7 6	1,109 5 6	Ratooragh.
33,756 11 1	16,476 16 10	2,279 14 3	15,000 0 0	44	19,927 6 3	831 19 8	20,759 5 11	Rinn and Blackriver.
42,097 6 1	18,698 0 9	1,858 5 3	21,541 0 1	44	30,176 15 3	1,153 2 2	31,329 17 5	Strokestown.
30,573 19 3	22,141 19 2	932 0 1	7,500 0 0	60	8,967 5 9	470 5 5	9,437 11 2	Shrule.
8,381 2 9 –	2,794 12 10 –	414 9 11 –	5,000 0 0 172 0 0	– 80	7,955 18 6	9 6 2	7,965 4 8	Shinrone.
1,030 12 0	–	370 0 0	660 12 0	–	1,366 2 8	–	1,366 2 8	Shandon.
712 10 3	–	–	712 10 3	–	977 5 9	–	977 5 9	Shandrum.
8,825 9 3	1,909 16 4	415 12 11	6,500 0 0	–	9,260 3 4	–	9,260 3 4	Sow.
3,741 8 4	3,513 12 11	227 15 5	–	–	227 15 5	–	227 15 5	Shanagolden.
3,079 13 11	493 15 5	135 18 6	2,441 0 0	28	3,371 17 9	179 0 11	3,550 18 8	Saleen Lough.
60,832 9 1	36,705 18 11	1,126 10 2	23,000 0 0	48	31,782 14 6	1,667 5 0	33,449 19 6	Turloughmore.
15,908 15 5 –	7,030 12 3 –	1,098 3 2 –	7,500 0 0 280 0 0	– –	11,180 15 3	–	11,180 15 3	Templemore.
1,334 0 10	178 8 6	155 12 4	1,000 0 0	–	1,458 14 10	–	1,458 14 10	Tawnawoggaun.
1,764 0 0	–	190 17 7	1,573 2 5	–	2,451 17 5	–	2,451 17 5	Wilkinstown.
1,102 13 0	–	80 17 7	1,021 15 5	–	1,699 0 8	–	1,699 0 8	Wottonstown.
22,890 2 7	15,890 2 7	–	7,000 0 0	–	8,157 19 7	–	8,157 19 7	Youghal.
2,390,612 12 4	1,337,868 12 3	152,180 12 8	900,563 7 5		1,269,997 8 0	38,060 8 3	1,308,057 16 3	

W. B. Soady, *Accountant.*

(A 8.) ARTERIAL DRAINAGE.—

These Works are executed under District Boards in

SCHEDULE.—ABSTRACT of FINAL AWARDS, and Repayments

Districts.	Counties.	Date when Awards made final.	Area of Flooded or Injured Lands, which have been Drained or Improved. Statute Measure.	Cost per Acre of the Drainage, including Interest, &c.	Increase in the Annual Letting Value of these Lands, caused by Drainage.	Amount of Instalments payable half-yearly, to repay Cost, with Interest, after deducting Redemptions.	No. of half-yearly instalments, to repay principal and interest.
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Athboy River,	Meath,	4th April, 1869,	1,388 0 27	8 0 5½	569 16 6	362 2 2	44
Ballinacourty,	Limerick,	2nd Oct., 1875,	179 0 5	7 1 8	82 5 1	15 12 3 32 18 4	20 44
Ballynacarrig,	King's and Queen's,	9th April, 1868,	2,502 1 23	2 7 5½	516 14 0	184 8 3	44
Baltracey,	Kildare,	13th Mar., 1875,	1,955 2 30	4 0 5	568 4 3	13 17 0 248 1 11	20 44
Boolinarrig,	King's,	27th Mar., 1875,	926 3 20	3 7 1	197 12 8	0 18 3 89 5 3	20 44
Brickey River,	Waterford,	26th Sept., 1870,	829 1 20	5 4 3	297 2 1	14 19 9 129 12 2	30 44
Camoge,	Limerick,	25th Sept., 1876,	1,260 3 0	9 3 1	577 4 8	288 13 0	70
Clodiagh River,	Tipperary,	30th May, 1872,	1,657 1 4	4 3 7	398 6 7	8 17 4 220 15 10	20 44
Connell,	Kildare,	19th Jan., 1870,	747 2 0	3 6 5	171 12 2	6 16 0 77 1 5	20 44
Derrinlough,	King's,	8th Oct., 1874,	622 0 30	3 6 5	143 15 4	1 16 3 66 3 5	20 44
Doohyle,	Limerick,	9th Oct., 1871,	409 2 32	6 2 7	145 9 2	19 3 8 71 9 9	20 44
Douglas River,	Carlow,	31st Mar., 1875,	3,088 2 0	4 7 3	922 18 0	19 11 2 427 9 11	20 44
Elphin,	Roscommon,	26th Mar., 1872,	3,395 3 12	4 11 2	1,036 1 10	36 5 3 482 15 7	20 44
Frankford River,	King's,	27th Mar., 1875,	1,204 2 0	5 10 8	414 16 0	22 2 8 204 17 11	20 44
Gully,	Queen's,	4th Oct., 1873,	1,064 0 10	4 4 11	242 13 9	8 18 9 142 1 5	20 44
Gully, Upper,	Do.	14th Mar., 1876,	508 1 18	4 13 7	129 12 2	59 8 11	70
Island Lakes and Glore River.	Mayo,	2nd April, 1875,	1,457 0 32	5 16 6	443 5 6	208 9 10	70
Kilmastulla,	Tipperary,	26th July, 1870,	1,681 1 18	6 10 7	582 12 2	31 9 9 313 6 9	30 44
Parsonstown,	Tipperary and King's,	25th Sept., 1874,	2,719 0 1	4 4 6	650 19 5	263 16 2	70
Quinagh,	Carlow,	19th Jan., 1870,	680 3 0	3 13 5½	208 1 5	81 5 7	44
Rathdowney,	Queen's,	9th Oct., 1868,	413 1 39	6 6 1	189 0 4	84 18 1	44
Silver River,	King's, Westmeath,	8th Oct., 1870,	1,092 2 30	3 12 8	215 10 9	0 6 7 128 16 6	30 44
Sixmilebridge,	Clare,	4th April, 1871,	2,595 0 4	7 13 2	1,229 14 11	12 4 8 637 19 11	30 44
Torrent River,	Tyrone,	3rd April, 1875,	458 1 16	11 7 1	336 18 10	42 15 5 135 7 3	30 44
		Total,	32,833 0 11	–	10,270 7 7	5,197 0 1	–

ARTERIAL DRAINAGE WORKS in progress,

Inny, Upper,	Meath, Westmeath, Longford, Cavan.	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kildare,	Kildare,	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lough Oughter,	Cavan,	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mulkear,	Limerick,	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stoneyford,	Meath and Westmeath,	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rathangan River,	Kildare,	–	–	–	–	–	–
River Bride and Kilcrea,	Cork,	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tory Hill,	Limerick,	–	–	–	–	–	–
Over Issues repaid,		–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total charge against districts,		–	–	–	–	–

Office of Public Works, Dublin, 2nd May, 1877.

26 & 27 Vic., c. 88, &c.

accordance with the Provisions of the above Acts.

thereon, for the Year ending 31st March, 1877.

Expenditure, including interest, to date of Award.	Portion of Total Expenditure charged to Counties for Public Works.	Portion of Total Expenditure charged on Lands.	Repayment.			Districts.
			To 31st March, 1876.	For year ending 31st March, 1877.	Total.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
11,141 16 2	–	11,141 16 2	4,707 8 2	724 4 4	5,431 12 6	Athboy River.
1,268 3 10	–	1,268 3 10	48 10 7	97 1 2	145 11 9	Ballinacourty.
5,975 9 1	–	5,975 9 1	2,917 14 11	368 16 6	3,286 11 5	Ballynacarrig.
8,211 1 2	350 15 2	7,860 6 0	782 14 2	609 16 2	1,392 10 4	Baltracey.
3,107 2 4	–	3,107 2 4	534 7 3	180 7 0	714 14 3	Boolinarrig.
4,323 12 0	–	4,323 12 0	1,584 9 1	245 1 3	1,829 10 4	Brickey River.
11,745 19 6	200 0 0	11,545 19 6	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	Camoge.
6,938 11 6	–	6,938 11 6	1,837 5 4	450 4 0	2,287 9 4	Clodiagh River.
2,482 13 0	–	2,482 13 0	1,006 9 0	167 14 10	1,174 3 10	Connell.
2,105 12 9	40 0 0	2,065 12 9	243 19 0	126 14 2	370 13 2	Derrinlough.
2,513 6 0	–	2,513 6 0	732 5 2	151 12 6	883 17 8	Doohyle.
13,663 6 8	190 0 0	13,473 6 8	973 18 4	804 8 2	1,778 6 6	Douglas River.
15,940 17 0	458 0 0	15,482 17 0	4,644 17 9	1,020 14 9	5,665 12 6	Elphin.
6,746 8 4	80 0 0	6,666 8 4	484 18 2	404 18 2	889 16 4	Frankford River.
4,517 11 6	–	4,517 11 6	755 0 10	302 0 4	1,057 1 2	Gully.
2,447 15 2	70 0 0	2,377 15 2	70 0 0	51 17 7	121 17 7	Gully, Upper.
8,704 13 7	215 0 0	8,489 13 7	573 9 10	416 19 8	990 9 6	Island Lakes and Glore River.
10,980 7 8	–	10,980 7 8	4,437 0 8	688 1 8	5,125 2 4	Kilmastulla.
11,699 17 1	150 0 0	11,549 17 1	1,702 14 5	511 10 6	2,214 4 11	Parsonstown.
2,500 18 8	–	2,500 18 8	975 7 0	162 11 2	1,137 18 2	Quinagh.
2,648 6 3	–	2,648 6 3	1,228 6 6	169 16 2	1,398 2 8	Rathdowney.
3,971 2 9	–	3,971 2 9	1,420 13 11	258 6 2	1,679 0 1	Silver River.
20,328 13 11	424 1 8	19,904 12 3	6,926 7 6	1,297 5 2	8,223 12 8	Sixmilebridge.
5,332 1 6	187 10 0	5,144 11 6	565 9 2	351 11 4	917 0 6	Torrent River.
169,295 7 5	2,365 6 10	166,930 0 7	39,353 6 9	9,561 12 9	48,914 19 6	

showing the Issues made to 31st March, 1877.

46,800 0 0	–	–	–	–	–	Inny, Upper.
6,000 0 0	–	–	–	–	–	Kildare.
11,000 0 0	–	–	–	–	–	Lough Oughter.
26,000 0 0	–	–	–	864 1 0	864 1 0	Mulkear.
10,800 0 0	–	–	–	–	–	Stoneyford.
1,000 0 0	–	–	–	–	–	Rathangan River.
1,500 0 0	–	–	–	–	–	River Bride and Kilcrea.
3,000 0 0	–	–	–	–	–	Tory Hill.
200 0 0	–	–	–	–	200 0 0	Over Issues repaid.
275,595 7 5	–	–	39,353 6 9	10,425 13 9	49,979 0 6	

W. B. Soady, *Accountant.*

APPENDIX B.

Report of Mr. Robert Manning, M. Inst. C.E., Chief Engineer.

APPENDIX B.

INLAND NAVIGATIONS AND HARBOURS.

REPORT of Mr. ROBERT MANNING, M. Inst. C.E., Chief Engineer, on PIERS and HARBOURS. For the year ending 31st March, 1877.

Office of Public Works,
30th April, 1877.

I beg to lay before the Board the report of the works in charge of the engineers' branch during the year ending 31st ult.:—

ROYAL HARBOURS.

Kingstown Harbour, County Dublin.

The works for the completion of the sea slope near the west pier-head, alluded to in my last annual report, were finished towards the end of the year 1876 in a very substantial manner. The sea face of the east pier did not require any repair, and, therefore, the expenditure during the year was mainly on the maintenance of the inner works of the harbour. The reconstruction of the "Wolf" jetty at the east pier was completed; the inner faces of the wharves and parapets were made good; satisfactory progress was made in erecting the new system of fenders and sheeting for the protection of the Mail Packet Pier from injury by collision with the mail packets; the coastguard slips were repaired; a screw mooring was fixed in the bight of the east pier; and all the works of the harbour, including roads and buildings, were maintained in good order.

Although there was a succession of heavy gales during the winter, and damages were reported from several other harbours between the 11th November and 2nd December, no damage worth speaking of occurred at Kingstown till the 3rd of January last. On that day there was a heavy southerly gale, and the water inside the harbour rose to fifteen feet above low water of spring tides, being more than three feet above the ordinary level; this gale was accompanied by a very heavy sea. At the west pier the sea tore up the paving of an ashpit at the rere of the lightkeeper's house, and, following the line of a soil pipe, tore up the filling, and did much damage to the sea pavement. This injury commenced at the upper part of the sea slope, eight or ten feet above high water. The toe, or lowest part of the slope, for a height of about nine feet, was, however, uninjured. At the east pier the sea rolled over the parapet and roadway, tearing the latter up (in some places to a depth of three feet); the rubble breakwater on the sea slope was disturbed, and part of it carried away by the sea. I estimated the amount of damage done to the works of the harbour at a sum of £1,500.

Registry of Rainfall at Kingstown for year ending 31st March, 1877.

Date, 1876-77.	Date of Greatest Fall in 24 hours.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.	Total Fall for the Month.
		Inches.	Inches.
April,	13th,	·38	1·79
May,	15th,	·24	·61
June,	9th,	·57	1·63
July,	27th,	·44	·85
August,	3rd,	1·15	2·59
	18th,	1·00	
September,	23rd,	·55	2·96
October,	3rd,	1·22	6·21
November,	14th,	·90	4·32
December,	3rd,	1·06	8·91
	27th,	1·08	
	31st,	1·00	
January,	4th,	1·38	5·03
February,	26th,	·26	1·29
March,	3rd,	·82	2·76
Total for year,			38·95

Dredging.

The deepening of the harbour has been continued during the year, and a quantity of 22,421 cubic yards dredged.

The dredger is now undergoing repairs to her boiler, machinery and hull.

Howth Harbour, County Dublin.

Satisfactory progress was made with the works at the sea pavement of the east pier, 1,560 superficial yards of which was reconstructed. The roads, wharves, curing sheds, &c., were efficiently maintained.

I regret, however, to be obliged to state that very great damage has been done to the works of the harbour from a succession of gales, the first of which occurred on the 30th September last, and the last so late as the 27th April. On the 9th January last I reported as follows:—"Both east and west piers have suffered more or less for their entire length. The concrete work of 1875 and 1876 (522 feet in length, and exposing a surface of 24,000 superficial feet to the sea,) has escaped with comparatively little injury, probably not exceeding £150; but that executed in the year 1874, next to the old rubble slope, has been seriously damaged. The entire of this last-mentioned slope has been nearly demolished; the hearting has been torn up, exposing the parapet (in one place to a depth of nearly eight feet), the coping of which has been carried away for a length of 300 feet, and thrown either on the quay or into the harbour. Three hundred square yards of wharf paving have been torn up. Of eighteen wooden sheds erected by the Board and let to fish-curers, only four remain standing."

It is well to state that the damage to this harbour (as at Kingstown) commenced from ten to fourteen feet above the level of high water, the sea tearing up the old rubble pitching and washing out the hearting, notwithstanding which the new work below it remained uninjured for a length of more than 500 feet, as above described. I estimated the damage done to this harbour at £5,000.

Donaghadee Harbour, County Down.

Damages having been reported to this harbour by the storm of 2nd December last, I visited it on the 8th of that month, and ascertained the amount of the damage to be £250. I again made an inspection of the harbour on the 11th January, when I found that the recent gale had much increased the damage, which here, also, had commenced above the level of high water. The sea first tore up the heavy pitched slope and washed out the rubble filling; it then attacked a heavy well-built wall (forming the foundations of the parapet,) which the destruction of the slope had exposed, in which it made a breach, fortunately, however, without injury to the parapet itself. Lemon's wharf, inside the harbour, was also injured. In my report of the 9th January I estimated the total damage at £1,500.

Dunmore Harbour, County Waterford.

The works at this harbour consisted in repairs to the sea slope; 1,653 cubic yards of sea slope and toe of pavement were constructed, and 586 superficial yards of same jointed with cement concrete. Part of the stone jetty and wall adjoining it, referred to in my last annual report, has been taken down, and is now in course of re-construction.

From the 11th to the 16th November, 1876, there was a continued storm, which damaged the sea slope, tore up the waggon rails, which were bolted on top of parapet, and disturbed some of the ashlar masonry.

In the gale of the 3rd January the wind shifted from E.S.E. to S.W., and but little damage occurred.

I estimated the damage done during the gales at £300.

Fishery Piers and Harbours.

Glin Pier, County Limerick.

The works of this pier are completed, and it is now in charge of the Grand Jury of the county Limerick.

Courtmacsherry Harbour, County Cork.

The masonry of this pier is finished, but a small quantity of excavation still remains to be removed from the bed of the harbour; it is expected that this will be also finished within a few weeks.

Port Oriel Harbour, County Louth.

The excavation of this harbour is in progress.

Ballyvaughan (Bournapeaka) Pier, County Clare.

Early in the past year Messrs. Mannix and Slade, the contractors, commenced work at this pier. Up to the 20th July they were principally occupied in forming and fencing approach road to the pier; at that date the setting of concrete *in situ* commenced, the total quantity thus set, up to the present, being 765 cubic yards. Concrete blocks, representing a total quantity of 286 cubic yards, have been made, of which about 56 cubic yards have been set. The works now extend to a length of about 280 feet, the several parts of which are in different states of progress.

Rathmullen Pier, County Donegal.

The works of this pier, the execution of which the Board let by contract to Mr. William J. Doherty, were commenced and completed during the year. The contractor is now employed in putting up some timber fenders to protect the pier from collision; this work will be finished during the ensuing month.

Giles'-quay, County Louth.

At this pier 382 concrete blocks (about 750 cubic yards) were made, of which 184 were set. A quantity of 803 cubic yards of concrete was set *in situ*, 2,252 cubic yards of shingle hearting to pier, 290 superficial yards of wharf pavement, and 80 lineal feet of wharf coping set, and 366 cubic yards of sand and gravel excavated out of the bed of the harbour.

The works of the pier are completed for a length of a little more than 350 feet, and a further length of forty feet is in different stages of progress.

On the 3rd of December the Clerk of works wrote, "I am sorry to have to report to you that there is serious damage done to the works and staging. The storm on last night was fearful, accompanied by an extraordinary high tide; the eastern traveller was swept off, and the western one is in a dangerous position. I fear the next tide will do further injury."

I visited the pier on the 5th, and, as reported to the Board on the 7th, I found that a length of 340 feet of the pier which was completed was *absolutely uninjured;* that the damage done to the masonry of the unfinished work at the outer end (then in progress) was only £101 10*s.*; and that the whole damage done, including injury to machinery and loss of staging, &c., &c., would be covered by £350.

On the 3rd of January the Clerk of works reported that there was a terrific storm, (with an extraordinary high tide), blowing from the east, which swept off the western traveller and a portion of the staging, together with a large quantity of filling. In my report of the 9th January last I estimated the entire damage done at the sum of £500.

Ballyvaughan (Old Pier), County Clare, (Repairs).

The works of this pier having received serious damage from the sea, a memorial was presented to His Grace the Lord Lieutenant, on which an order was issued for its repair under the directions of the Board.

The works were commenced on the 1st January last. The breach in the sea wall is now made good nearly to the level of the wharf; and that at the pier-head is also completed. The bulk of the work is, therefore, done, and the whole will be completed during the summer.

Maintenance of Drainage and Inland Navigations.

Glenariff District, County Antrim.

This work was completed on the 10th October, 1876, at a total cost for all purposes of £489 18*s.* 2*d.* The amount of the estimate was £500.

Monivea Drainage District, County Galway.

The works in this district are in charge of Mr. E. Townsend, C.E.

Borris-in-Ossory Drainage District, County Tipperary.

Those works were carried on under the superintendence of Mr. H. J. B. Kane, C.E. His report is annexed.

Loughans Drainage District, County Kilkenny.

The execution of the maintenance works in this case are being proceeded with, under contract, by Mr. Kane, C.E., representing "The Arterial Drainage and Improvement of Lands and Construction Company, Limited." The long-continued wet weather impeded their progress. They are expected to be completed early in the current year.

Ballinamore and Ballyconnel Navigation and Drainage.

The repairs to an embankment, weir, lock-gates and sluice, at Ballyconnel, were let by contract to Mr. Lang. The estimate for these repairs was £130. The total cost was £130 14*s.*

A memorial having been presented on behalf of Mr. O'Beirne, one of the proprietors of the drainage district, for the renewal of an accommodation bridge over the canal, the necessary legal steps having been taken, I received authority to proceed with the work, on the 23rd April, and the construction of the bridge is now in hands.

County Roads' Maintenance.

Blackrock-road, County Dublin.

On the 27th March last, I made the following report on this:—

"In pursuance of an Order in Council, bearing date the 31st May last (and transmitted to the Secretary of this Board by the Under-Secretary of State for Ireland, on the 9th of June following), I was directed by the Board to proceed with the repairs of the portion of this road extending from Macartney's bridge at Baggot-street, to the Cross of Blackrock, a distance of 1,212 statute perches.

The work of repair was commenced on the 19th of June. Since that time a quantity of 9,963 cubic yards of broken stone has been spread on the road, and 8,606 cart-loads of mud removed from it. The water-tables, drains and footpaths have been cleaned and repaired, and the surface has been freed from stagnant water. The total expenditure, as reported by the accountant, is £5,105.

I beg to report that the road is now in good order."

By direction of the Board, I attended the Grand Jury of the county of Dublin at the Easter Presenting Term, and gave them all particulars they required of me. The expenditure on the road was as follows:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Broken stone, 9,963 cubic yards .	3,838	19	7
Carting mud off road, 8,636 cart-loads	285	0	1
Rolling surface of paved road .	6	10	0
Manual labour . . .	679	16	4
Plant, tools, pipes, traps, stores, &c.	103	9	1
Wages of overseers and pay clerk .	202	12	6
	£5,116	7	7
Plant and tools transferred to Kingstown harbour . .	11	7	7
	£5,105	0	0

APPENDIX B.

Report of Mr. Robert Manning, M. Inst. C.E., Chief Engineer.

I beg to remark that this road is one of the most important outlets from Dublin. The circulation of traffic upon it reaches nearly to 1,200 vehicles daily, and to maintain the surface of the road in good order requires constant care. For several years past the expenditure upon repairs has been insufficient, and the result has been the necessity of the very large outlay on the road during the past year. It will be observed that nearly four-fifths of that expenditure has been for broken stone, of which nearly 10,000 cubic yards were spread on the road; this large quantity represents, however, a depth of only 4½ inches over its entire surface. It is quite obvious that if the road is suffered to remain without repair for any length of time (as it has now been for more than a month), it will revert to the condition in which it was when the Board took charge of it last June.

DRAINAGE AND IMPROVEMENT OF LANDS.

Inspections of the works have been made in the eight districts in progress during the year. Certificates have been given to the amount of £40,500.

ROBERT MANNING, Engineer.

REPORT ON STORM DAMAGES.

I regret to be obliged to report to the Board extensive damage to the works of the several harbours under their control during the gale of Wednesday last, the 3rd inst.

From the 11th November to the 2nd December, damages were reported from Dunmore, Donaghadee, Howth and Giles'-quay. I have since visited the three last-named harbours. At Donaghadee the damage was comparatively slight, amounting to about £250, for which the Treasury authorized an additional estimate. At Howth the cost of repairing the damage amounted to about the same sum.

At Giles'-quay the damage to the work itself was £101 10*s.*, but loss of machinery and previous damage was estimated at £250 more.

On the 2nd inst., I was enabled to report to the Board, that no further damage from the continued heavy gales and sea had been reported. On the following day, however, there was a heavy southerly gale, and the high water within the harbour at Kingstown stood at 15 feet, being more than 3 feet over the level of high-water spring tides. This gale was accompanied by a heavy sea, and from the fact that equal injury was done at the lee and weather sides of the bay, there can (in my opinion) be no doubt that a great ocean wave swept through the Irish Sea.

ROYAL HARBOURS.

Kingstown, County Dublin.

The sea pavement at the west pier-head was torn up to the extent of 1,200 superficial yards, and the tool-house and its contents carried to sea; on the east pier the sea rolled over the roadway, tearing it up in some places to a depth of 3 feet. A large extent of the rubble breakwater on the sea slope was carried away or displaced.

Howth, County Dublin.

Both east and west piers have suffered more or less for their entire length. The concrete work executed during the years 1875 and 1876 (522 feet in length, and exposing a surface of 24,000 superficial feet to the sea), has escaped with comparatively little injury, probably not exceeding £150; but that executed in the year 1874, next to the old rubble slope, has been seriously damaged. The entire of this last-named slope has been nearly demolished; the hearting has been torn up, exposing the parapet in one place to a depth of nearly 8 feet, the coping of which has been carried away for a length of 300 feet, and thrown either on the quay or into the harbour; 300 square yards of wharf paving have been torn up; of eighteen wooden sheds erected by the Board and let to fish curers, only four remain.

Donaghadee Harbour, County Down.

At this harbour both northern and southern piers have suffered; the sea pavement having been breached in seven different places. The sea first tore up the heavy stone pitching which formed the sea slope, then removed the rubble hearting and attacked the foundations of the cut stone parapet, from which it took nearly 100 cubic yards of rubble masonry. The parapet itself, I am happy to say, was uninjured.

Dunmore, County Waterford.

No further damage is reported from this harbour.

FISHERY PIERS.

Rathmullen, County Donegal.

Damage has been done to the staging by collision of a vessel, but no other injury is reported by the contractor.

Bournapeaka, County Clare.

No damage reported.

Port Oriel, County Louth.

The works here consist entirely of rock excavation, and would not therefore suffer.

Damage is reported at Kilkeel, county Down, and Kilmore, county Wexford; those piers are in charge of the counties.

It is impossible, at present, to make a proper examination of the damages sustained at the several harbours. From the materials at hand I beg to submit the following approximation:—

I. Kingstown . .	£1,500
II. Howth (including sheds) .	5,000
III. Donaghadee . .	1,500
IV. Dunmore . . .	300
Total Royal Harbours	£8,300
Giles'-quay fishery pier .	500
	£8,800

The whole of this sum will not be required during the ensuing financial year. I estimate the amount, in addition to previous estimates, as follows:—

Kingstown .	£1,000
Howth . .	1,500
Donaghadee .	750
Dunmore . .	200
	£3,450

I beg respectfully to request that I may be authorized to proceed with the necessary repairs with as little delay as possible.

ROBERT MANNING, Engineer.

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
January 9, 1877.

Report of Mr. Edward H. Alcock, Harbour Master.

REPORT by Mr. EDWARD H. ALCOCK, Harbour Master, on the NUMBER of VESSELS frequenting DUNMORE HARBOUR. For the year ending 31st March, 1877.

Harbour House, Dunmore, East,
March 23rd, 1877.

SIR,—In accordance with your directions, I now make my annual report on the fisheries here.

All through the year 1876, fish, generally speaking, was scarce, and the trawl and line boats in the harbour failed to make an average season of it. Ocasionally mackerel, whiting and hake were taken in fair quantities, but no large hauls, either with seines, trawls or lines, were made, while, with regard to the herring and pilchard, I may say they failed to put in an appearance at all. The shell fishermen did much better, there being a plentiful supply of both lobsters and crabs to be had during the summer.

We have had from 15 to 22 large cutters trawling in the deep out of here throughout the winter, but as a whole their season has not proved a remunerative one. No doubt some large hauls of the rougher sorts of fish, such as plaice and skate, were made; but the better paying class of head fish, including turbot, brit, sole and dory, was scarce, and the same may be said of cod, ling and eels. Besides such drawbacks, the fisherman has had to contend with an exceptionally wild winter; the storms which frequently visited these coasts having been very severe indeed.

The salmon fishery in both the Waterford and New Ross rivers has proved to be a very good one, the fish having been plentiful, of good size and in prime condition; the market opened at 2*s.* 4*d.* and gradually fell to 1*s.* 4*d.* per pound. The present salmon season (1877) did not commence as favourably as usual, the fish being scarce and small; but it is improving. The market opened at 3*s.*, rose to 3*s.* 4*d.*, and then gradually fell to 1*s.* 6*d.* per pound, at which it stands at present.

Your ever obedient servant,

EDWARD H. ALCOCK, Harbour Master,
Dunmore, East.

To Edward Hornsby, Esq.,
Secretary, Office of Public Works,
Custom House, Dublin.

Report of Capt. Henry D. Burney, Harbour Master.

REPORT by Captain HENRY D. BURNEY, R.N., Harbour Master, on the NUMBER of VESSELS frequenting HOWTH HARBOUR. For the year ending 31st March, 1877.

Harbour Office, Howth,
March 31st, 1877.

SIR,—In compliance with your letter of the 10th ultimo, I forward a report on the state of the fisheries, &c., of Howth, for the year ended 31st March, 1877. The fishery at this port has maintained the steady rate of progress of preceding years, which is very satisfactory. The port continues to be visited by large fleets of boats from Cornwall, Scotland, Isle of Man, and from all parts of Ireland. The take of fish was 86,910 mease of herrings, sold at an average of £1 6*s.* 10*d.* per mease, making an aggregate of £116,604.

The tolls on the 800 boats and 195 cargo vessels amounted to £520, the payment of which, in some cases, is made with great reluctance. I need not point out the trouble entailed in collecting dues from this class of people, I believe much of which would be avoided if a by-law were obtained, making it compulsory to report the first arrival in the year within 24 hours after entering the harbour. The following is a return of the commerce of the port, viz. :—

Vessels frequenting the port during the year :—

Fishing boats	. 850 .	tonnage,	15,480
Cargo vessels	. 195 .	„	11,415

Imports.

Salt .	. 1,320 tons.
Coals .	. 6,000 „

Exports.

Limestone	. 4,000 tons.

Tonnage of vessels carrying fish—5,244 tons.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY D. BURNEY,
Harbour Master.

Secretary, Board of Works,
Custom House, Dublin.

Report of Mr. H. J. B. Kane, C.E.

REPORT of Mr. H. J. B. KANE, C.E., on the STATE of the BORRIS-IN-OSSORY DRAINAGE MAINTENANCE DISTRICT. For the year ending 31st March, 1877.

BORRIS-IN-OSSORY DISTRICT.

Maintenance Works.

The Arterial Drainage, Improvement of Lands, and Construction Company (Limited.)
Offices—1, Foster-place, Dublin, March 29th, 1877.

SIR,—Referring to your circular of 10th March, I beg to state that all the works of maintenance are now fully completed on this district; and said works have been of great benefit to the lands included therein, which lands, notwithstanding the wetness of the past year, have been comparatively free from floods.

I have the honour to remain, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. J. B. KANE.

The Secretary, Office of Public Works, Dublin.

APPENDIX B. EXTRACTS from the REPORT of Mr. JAMES M. MERRICK, on the STATE of the UPPER SHANNON NAVIGATION from SHANNON HARBOUR to LOUGH ALLEN; also the BOYLE WATER NAVIGATION from its Junction with the SHANNON to DRUM WHARF, near BOYLE. For year ending 31st March, 1877.

Extracts from Report of Mr. James M. Merrick, Inspector.

Shannon Office, Athlone,
31st March, 1877.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit the following report on the state of the works in my charge, on the Upper Shannon and the Boyle Water.

Navigation Course from Shannon Harbour to Spencer's Wharf, Lough Allen.

The navigation course from Shannon harbour to Spencer's wharf, 90 miles in length, is defined by thirty-three stone beacons, 297 iron or timber guide piles, and fifty-four iron or timber buoys; those on the Connaught side of the navigation course being painted red, and on the Leinster or east side black.

The severe storms and unusually high floods of last spring and winter caused a great amount of injury to beacons, piles and buoys, rendering it necessary to underpin, or point with cement, fourteen stone beacons, and erect forty-three new larch guide piles to replace decayed ones; eighty-six piles were bushed, or boarded on top, to render them visible in twilight or foggy weather, fifty-seven were painted in the distinguishing colours, red or black; twelve new buoys were moored, and twenty old ones were taken up, painted and re-moored.

In consequence of the high floods in January last, covering the callows at west side of river, between Athlone and Lough Ree, I was obliged to erect six temporary guide piles on the margin, to indicate the channel; and as the flood of last January reached a height of 10½ feet above the summer level below Athlone weir wall to Clonmacnoise (10 miles), covering the tops of several of the guide piles, I was obliged to erect six temporary guide piles alongside of those that were covered, to enable steamers to ply to and from Shannon harbour and Athlone.

Shannon Bridge.

Some slight repairs were effected on the sheeting of roadway of swivel bridge, which is much decayed, and will soon require to be renewed.

The toll-collector's house has been lime-washed, and roof repaired.

Athlone.

The lock-gates at this station were tarred, and iron-work above water painted. A piece of red pine, 6 feet long by 12 inches square, was inserted into one of the mitre posts, to repair a defective part. The machinery for opening and closing the gates has got a thorough overhaul, and two new cast-iron crab barrels were erected in the gear-boxes to replace two that were worn out.

One hundred and seventy cubic yards of silt were raised from the navigation course by bag and spoon dredging.

A large quantity of weeds was removed from the navigation course, between the Athlone and railway bridges.

Sixty-six tons of broken stones and gravel were spread on the west wharf. The traffic on this wharf is daily increasing.

The rain gauge that was erected on the spoil-bank, at east end of weir wall, has been maliciously broken up and carried away.

The high floods of January last made a breach in the boundary wall, at the King's meadow, 94 feet in length by 7 feet in height and 2 feet in thickness. This breach must be repaired next summer.

The machinery of the swivel bridge was overhauled and gearing adjusted; the roadway sheeting, which is much worn, has been repaired by the insertion of 20 square feet of planking.

The toll-collector's house and office has been lime-washed and woodwork painted.

A new slated roof, 26 feet by 21 feet, was erected on the Board's store in Connaught-street, to replace the old one, that fell in from decay.

Lanesborough.

Several cogs having been broken in the large driving pinion of machinery of swivel bridge, a new one was substituted.

Tarmonbarry.

The lock-gates were tarred, and the ironwork painted.

A new red pine balance beam, 43 feet in length, was erected on west leaf of the breast-gates, to replace a decayed one. The foot-boards were repaired, and two new iron brackets furnished.

Some slight repairs were effected on the hall-door and frame of the Board's house, at the bridge, and the woodwork painted.

The machinery of swivel bridge was adjusted, and the iron trackway on platform repaired.

Cloondrah.

The lock-house at this station, which was in a very bad state, has been thoroughly repaired; the roof of store was thatched, and a new door and frame erected to replace the former ones decayed.

A pair of new breast-gates, each 13 feet by 10 feet high, were erected at Cloondrah lock, to replace decayed ones; a considerable leakage from the east forebay embankment into the lock chamber was completely staunched.

The 45-ton spoon and bag dredging barge (built in 1840) has been docked at the Royal Canal dry dock (adjoining this station), and repaired.

Rooskey.

The lock-gates were scraped and tarred, and the ironwork painted; the balance-beams are very much decayed, and will soon require renewal; the sluice gear of lower gates was repaired.

Two new oak stop-posts were erected at the lock to replace decayed ones.

The roadway of swivel bridge was repaired at each end by twelve square feet of oak sheeting two inches thick.

The lock-house was lime-washed, and chimney-stack and ridge-tiles on roof were pointed with cement.

Jamestown Canal, Lock, and Lock-house.

The lock-gates were scraped and tarred, and iron-work painted; new footboards of red pine were erected, and two cast-iron brackets repaired.

Two hundred and fifty-five perches of boundary drain were scoured up, twelve feet in width.

In consequence of the exceedingly high floods at the end of December and beginning of January, the water overflowed the banks, which rendered it necessary to raise about 500 yards at both sides of canal, from twelve to twenty inches, with sods, planks, and stones. The water rose with such rapidity on the 30th and 31st of December, that the sodding was carried on in nine inches of overflow. The banks stood the increased pressure very well, but they will require to be permanently raised and strengthened next summer.

The roof of mill building at Jamestown suffered much from the storms of last winter.

Carrick-on-Shannon.

The roof of the toll-collector's house and office was repaired with four square yards of new slating, having been injured by the storm in January.

The sewers in connexion with the harbour and wharves were scoured up, and two guide piles were erected on the site of a lumber boat that sunk near the navigation channel.

Locks and Lock-houses at Battle Bridge and Drumleague; also Lough Allen Canal and banks.

The lock-gates at Battle-bridge were tarred, and ironwork painted.

The lock-house has been lime-washed, the slated roof pointed, and the chimney-stack repaired.

An overflow conduit of red pine, eighteen feet in length, two feet in width, and one foot high, was inserted in canal bank near the lock, to carry off excess of water on the four-feet six-inch level and prevent overflow on banks, the sluices of breast-gates not being sufficiently large for that purpose.

Two hundred and sixty-four perches of boundary drain was scoured up between Battle-bridge and Drumleague locks.

The lock-gates at Drumleague were tarred, and ironwork painted. The lock-house was limewashed, and the roof, which suffered much from storms last winter, was thoroughly repaired. A new deal floor, fifteen feet square, was erected over kitchen, to replace an old one.

The heavy rains in December raised the water of Lough Allen very suddenly. On the 26th December the water on gauge was eight feet, and on the 29th it was nine and a-half feet, having risen eighteen inches in three days. I therefore got the stop-gate timbers into their grooves on the 30th at 4 P.M. As the banks were often before subjected to a pressure of nine and a half feet, I considered that the safety of the banks was insured; but at 9 P.M. (five hours after the stop-gate was secured) a rupture took place in the west bank, 550 yards north of Drumleague lock.

The repair of this breach was at once commenced, and was finished and navigation resumed on the 26th of March.

The late flood was the highest the country people ever remembered for the last fifty years in Lough Allen.

The Boyle Water.

The lock-gates at Knockvicar were tarred and the ironwork painted.

The platform of timber bridge on towing-path was carried away by the high flood on the 2nd of January. It was towed back and refixed, the masonry of piers being also repaired.

General State of Harbours and Wharves.

The harbours and wharves at Lecarrow, Dromod, Drumsna, Carnadoe, Jamestown, Kilbride, and Drumshambo, on the Shannon, and at Cootehall-bridge and Knockvicar on the Boyle Water, are in a good state of repair.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES M. MERRICK, Inspector.

To the Secretary, Board of Public Works,
Custom House, Dublin.

EXTRACTS from REPORT of Mr. WILLIAM MOLLOY, Inspector, on the STATE of the SHANNON NAVIGATION (LIMERICK DISTRICT), and the MAIGUE NAVIGATION. For the year ending 31st March, 1877.

Extracts from Report of Mr. William Molloy, Inspector.

Shannon Office, Limerick,
31st March, 1877.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit to you, for the information of the Board, the following report on the state of the works on the Lower and Middle Shannon, and also the Maigue Navigation, which have been carefully maintained during the past year:—

Querrin Pier, Co. Clare.

The pier, harbour, and roadway at this station are in good repair. No expenditure incurred during the past year.

Kilrush Pier and Harbour, Co. Clare.

The pier, harbour, and cranes are in very good repair. The heavy gales during the past year have done some trifling injury to the western side of the pier, which has been secured. The top surface of the old pier has been repaired with 25 tons of broken stones. The hoisting crane at the steamboat berth, from the constant working, was very much worn; it has been thoroughly repaired; both cranes have been cleaned and painted; the storehouse and office coated with well-boiled Stockholm tar.

Saleen Pier, Co. Kerry.

The surface of the pier has been repaired with 20 tons of strong gravel. The frames, doors and windows of the collector's house were very defective, being exposed to a westerly wind. They have been replaced by two new frames and doors, six window frames and sashes glazed and painted, and the house limewhitened.

Kilteery Pier, Co. Limerick.

The works at this station are in good repair. No expenditure incurred during the past year.

Foynes Harbour, Co. Limerick.

The wharf has been repaired with 20 tons of broken stones. The stone pitching of the breakwater suffered a good deal of injury from the heavy gales during the past winter; it has been thoroughly repaired, and the three hoisting cranes painted. The accumulation of silt in the harbour is still on the increase, and the passenger steamer cannot touch at the end of the pier at low water in consequence of this accumulation.

Kildysart Pier, Co. Clare.

The causeway leading to the pier has been repaired with 25 tons of strong gravel from the beach.

Clare Harbour, Co. Clare.

The wharf has been repaired with 40 tons of broken stones; the berths for vessels cleaned and made even; the hoisting crane painted, and a new short link chain has been supplied for same; the collector's house limewhitened.

Limerick Navigation.

The lock-gates, canal banks, wharves, roadways, bridges, culverts and towing-paths, between Limerick and Killaloe, a distance of sixteen miles, have been well and carefully maintained, no accident having occurred during the recent high water. In consequence of the high floods during the past winter, the water covered the towing-paths in several places on the Shannon levels; the horses could not tow the trade boats, they had to be towed by tug steamers; the top of the towing-paths suffered a good deal of injury, and several slips took place in the sod embankments. When the water subsided they were repaired without delay. The following works and repairs have been executed, viz.:—The roadway and wharf between Clare-street and the Grand Canal Company's stores have been repaired with 70 c. yards of broken stones; the cast-iron pillars, 28 in number, cleaned and painted; the towing-paths have been repaired with 275 tons of strong gravel, 65 yards of superficial stone pitching, and 312 yards superficial of sodding on slopes of banks; 2,800 perches lineal of boundary drains have been cleaned up and deepened. The lock-gates, twenty-five pair in number, have been all kept in good order; one new pair of deep gates made and erected; thirteen new footboards, twelve new elm sluices, twelve loggerheads, twenty-seven uprights and brackets, four racks, four pinions, four rollers, and five balance-beams put on the different gates; the woodwork to water level coated with Stock-

APPENDIX B.

Extracts from Report of Mr. William Molloy, Inspector.

holm tar, and the iron and woodwork over water level painted in oil. The middle clapping sill of Cussane lock was very defective, chipped and broken in several parts, the leakages very great. I put on a thorough metal casting on top, 1⅛-inch thick, securely bolted and leaded, which had the desired effect, and stopped all the leaks. Two oak stop-posts put down at Gillogue. The lock-houses, stores and offices along the navigation, twenty-three in number, have been cleaned, repaired, and limewhitened. One new store gate for Grand Canal Company's store, eleven feet square, framed, sheeted with 1-inch sheeting, with wicket-door, swing-bar, run on metal rollers, made and erected.

World's End.

The works at this station are in good repair. No expenditure incurred during the past year.

Ardclooney River.

This river continues to be an annual source of expense, as the autumn floods bring down large quantities of shingle and gravel from the Clare mountains, the chief portion of which is trapped above the towing-path, and in time of rapid floods a large quantity is driven into the navigation course, which has to be dredged out; on this year 3,100 cubic yards have been removed by horses and carts, and 1,320 tons dredged from the navigation course; 181 perches of back drain cleaned up.

Killaloe.

The collector's and caretaker's houses, stores and offices limewhitened. The C dredger has been repaired, painted, and her deck caulked; a new set of tubes, thirty-seven in number, have been put into the boiler. One hopper barge repaired; four row-boats repaired and painted; six pairs of oars made for small boat at different stations. Slip yard—The framing of the capstan and the timber of the carriage ways for winding up the boats became defective and rotten; both had to be renewed.

Scarriff and Tomgrany Quays.

Both quays are in good repair. At the entrance to the Scarriff harbour, at the junction of the Shannon and Feakle rivers, there was an accumulation of gravel and stones, the deposit of many years; this I had removed by dredging 280 tons of gravel and ten tons of large stones. The harbour has been cleaned of the weeds which impeded the traffic of the trade boats.

Mount Shannon Pier, Co. Galway.

The pier at this station has suffered some injury by the successive gales of the past year; 21 feet lineal of the wharf coping has been removed, and 15 yards square of the top pavement torn up; this will be attended to and repaired when the weather moderates.

Portumna, Co. Galway.

The wharf at this station has been repaired with twenty-five tons of broken stones; three oak mooring posts put down; a new timber shed; 20 feet long by 10 feet wide and 8 feet high, has been erected on the wharf for the accommodation of the collector. The wooden office has been repaired, the top coated with tar, and the interior painted. The berths for vessels had to be deepened in consequence of the accumulation of silt; there were 440 tons of gravel dredged from the harbour. The swivel bridge has been repaired with 480 feet superficial of 2-inch native elm sheeting; three tons of cast iron has been added to the former ballast, which has given considerable ease in the working of the bridge. The toll-house has been limewhitened, the two rooms on the ground floor ceiled, and one new step-ladder supplied for the house.

Meelick.

Several leakages having appeared from time to time in the new canal banks, they were attended to without delay and stopped with well-tempered puddle. The deep gates of Victoria lock are becoming difficult to work, and the woodwork is becoming defective, which will render it necessary to provide a pair of new gates; I have had them adjusted this year, and four pairs of new brasses put in for the rollers, the woodwork of gates scraped and coated with tar, and all the ironwork painted. The toll-house was limewhitened, and the roofs of the store-houses overhauled and pointed; 180 perches lineal of boundary drains were cleaned and deepened.

Cloonaheenogue Canal.

The roof of the lock-house has been thoroughly repaired, a new floor put in the living room, and the premises limewhitened. The old swivel bridges over this canal became very defective and rotten; one of them at Kylenascarriff gave way altogether, which had to be taken down and replaced by a new one on five girders of half balk. Allen's bridge—The girders at both ends defective; I had those scarfed and bound with iron glans; freed and adjusted all rollers and machinery; laid on 120 feet superficial of 3-inch sheeting for roadway; tarred woodwork, and painted the ironwork of same; put in one new balance-beam and one new rack in Hamilton lock, four oak stop-posts put down, and scoured up 600 perches of boundary drains.

Banagher.

The traffic at this station is likely to increase, as the new Distillery Company is now in full working order. The collector's house has undergone a thorough repair on the outside, the roof pointed, the walls plastered and pebble-dashed, the interior limewhitened; the wharf was very much cut up by the traction engine; it has been thoroughly repaired with 120 tons of broken stones; 48 perches of boundary drain cleaned up.

Shannon Harbour.

The winter floods bring down a quantity of silt each year, which is deposited in the recesses of the ferry landings; 270 tons has been dredged out this year; 100 tons of stones drawn from Derryholmes to build retaining wall, 50 tons of gravel for towing-path; an abutment at the end of wooden bridge, 20 feet high, 12 feet wide, and 4 feet thick, was built to support girders and retain embankment; a retaining wall, 60 feet long and 6 feet high was pinned and secured, and two heavy piles driven at the west end of the wooden bridge to support the structure.

General Navigation.

The necessary guide-piles, ten in number, have been driven to define the sailing course during the time of high water in the old sailing course between Victoria lock through the Cribbies and Counsellor's ford; 9 heavy oak piles driven to protect booms at Killaloe; 6 buoys placed on shoals on Lough Derg; all buoys painted the usual colour, red and black, so as to define the sailing course.

RIVER MAIGUE NAVIGATION.

The works on this navigation are in very good repair, the bridge clean and well kept, the house and premises in good order. A new out-office has been built in the yard, sheeted with boards, covered with felt, and coated with well-boiled Stockholm tar.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM MOLLOY.

The Secretary, Board of Public Works,
Custom House, Dublin.

Appendix B

Report of Mr. Robt. Adams, Inspector.

Report of Mr. Robert Adams, Inspector, on the State of the Ulster Canal and Tyrone Navigation. For the year ending 31st March, 1877.

Coalisland, 23rd March, 1877.

Ulster Canal and Tyrone Navigation.

Sir,—I beg to report, for the information of the Board, that the works executed on the Ulster Canal during the past year have been merely limited to the repairs incidental to its maintenance, viz. :—

From Charlemont to Monaghan, 25 miles.

Repairs of Nos. 4, 5, and 6 lock-gates and the renewal of the deep gates of No. 13 lock, one new flood sluice near to No. 16 lock, boundary fences and farm passes, scouring out back drains, staunching leaks, sodding and puddling broken down parts of the canal banks, the removal of the earth which slipped down from the side-long cuttings into the channel of the canal during the winter, the removal of shoals formed in the bed of the canal at the several points where the natural feeders discharge into it, and the removal of weeds, have been the principal works executed on this division.

From Monaghan to Clones, 14 miles.

The repairs effected on this division were raising the subsided portions of the canal banks, staunching leaks, clearing out back drains, raising boundary fences, puddling broken down parts of the canal banks, farm passes, and the removal of weeds out of the canal.

From Clones to Lough Erne, 7 miles.

The subsidence in the banks during the past winter on this division was very considerable, and required constant attention ; sodding and puddling broken down parts of the canal banks, staunching leaks (some of which were very heavy), clearing out boundary drains, raising fences, repairs of farm road passes, and weeding the canal, were the principal repairs executed on this division.

Quiglough Reservoir.

The embankments, occupation bridges and boundary fences have been maintained in good order.

Tyrone Navigation.

This navigation has been maintained in good order during the past year, and no expenditure has been incurred further than what was required for its maintenance.

The works of repair executed have been merely limited to the repairs of the towing-path (which is also a turnpike-road), sodding and puddling broken-down parts of the canal banks, staunching leaks, also the removal of 300 cubic yards of silt out of basin at Coalisland, the repairs of lock-gates, and cleaning and coating same with prepared tar, repairs of lock-keeper's houses and regulating sluice-keeper's house, lime-washing the boundary walls of stone-yard and wharf, painting the iron balustrading on north side of basin, and the removal of weeds out of the canal.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Robert Adams, C.E.

The Secretary,
Board of Public Works.

Report of Mr. P. J. Dodd, Superintendent.

Report of Mr. P. J. Dodd, Superintendent, on the State of the Lower Boyne Navigation. For the year ending 31st March, 1877.

Drogheda, 29th March, 1877.

Sir,—I beg to forward annual report on the state of the works on the "Lower Boyne Navigation," asked for in your circular of the 10th inst.

River Wall and Towing-path, Ballsgrove.

The stone facing of river wall has been thoroughly and well maintained, and the surface of towing-path well repaired from time to time during the year, which has been an unusually severe one.

Oldbridge Station and Lock-house.

The balance-beams and part of the framing of deep gates are showing signs of decay ; new footboards have been fixed to the four gates. The house is in fair order and clean.

Oldbridge Guard Lock-gates.

The breast gates are in very good order; but the tail gates are somewhat shaken, being old.

Stalleen Station and Lock-house.

The gates are in pretty fair order, but the footboards require to be renewed. The house is in good order.

Stalleen Guard Locks.

The four gates are bad and out of repair, and will require to be renewed during the summer season.

Broe Station and Lock-house.

These gates have been thoroughly overhauled and repaired during the year. The house is clean and well kept.

Broe Guard Lock.

The gates are in fair repair, and stood the floods of the year well.

Rossnaree Station and Lock-house.

The gates are in very fair order, a new balance-beam has been fixed to one of them. The house is well kept, but requires some repairs.

Mill Lock, Slane.

These gates have been thoroughly overhauled, and for the most part renewed during the year, and are in first-class order.

Castle Lock, Slane.

The deep gates are in first-class repair; but the breast gates are very weak, and must be renewed at no very distant date. The house is in good order.

The weeds during the hot season were well kept down by dragging in both canals and river, and the surface of the towing-paths well maintained ; and a few land-slips, which occurred from the heavy rains and great floods during the year, have been cut away and made good, and the navigation has been kept well clear during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. J. Dodd, Superintendent.

The Secretary, Office of Public Works,
Custom House, Dublin.

Appendix C.

Landed Property Improvement.

Inspectors' Annual Reports.

APPENDIX C.

Landed Property Improvement.—Inspectors' Annual Reports, 1876–77.

Counties Antrim, Londonderry, Armagh, Tyrone, Monaghan, and Fermanagh.

In compliance with the request contained in your communication of February the 2nd, I now submit the following annual report, for the information of the Commissioners of Public Works, on the working of the Land Improvement Acts for the year 1876–77.

During this period I have made in all seventy-one inspections, eight of which have been preliminary, the remainder the ordinary progress inspections. Most of these loans are for building purposes, such as farm buildings, labourers' dwellings, &c.; so that this will show an increase on drainage and plantations, &c., to the preceding year.

Viscount Templetown (county Antrim) is still carrying out his large drainage scheme, which is giving great satisfaction to his tenants, who at first refused, and now find the great benefit of having their lands thorough drained and in parts reclaimed.

Mr. Ancketill, of county Monaghan, has just completed a drainage loan, and is about embarking in a large drainage scheme for the benefit of his own immediate lands, and which will amply repay for the outlay, as the grounds, I may say, lie low and spongy.

The Earl of Enniskillen is making new roads through his property in the neighbourhood of Florence Court, which will be of the greatest use to his tenantry, who had little or no access to their bog-lands; and good substantial labourers' dwellings are being erected in different parts of his estate, which, no doubt, will be an example to other proprietors.

Mr. Robert Gore, of Raveagh, in the county of Tyrone, is executing good drainage works, and has just completed an extensive farmyard and offices suitable in every way to the extent of the farm.

Sir William M'Mahon will shortly have completed a farm residence and offices near Mountfield, county Tyrone.

The Marquess of Ely is completing a long series of new roads, which open up a wild and inaccessible country to which his tenants go for turbary, near to Church Hill, in the county of Fermanagh.

About the best reclamation that has come under my notice for the last year is that carrying out by the Rev. John Beatty at Bellisle, barony of Lower Dunluce, county Antrim. A large tract of bog-lands has partly been thorough drained &c., with deep arterial cuts, and what was utterly useless is now giving crops and repaying well. I expect, within the next two or three years, Mr. Beatty will have the entire bog-lands of Bellisle in arable condition. Through the county of Antrim large tracts of these useless lands, I am sorry to say, exist, and if Mr. Beatty's energetic actions were imitated, all might be brought to be fruitful and well repay.

Sir Frederick W. Heygate, bart., has commenced making improvements on his property at Bellarena under the Land Improvement Act, such as planting for shelter, building and repairing labourers' dwellings.

The Earl of Charlemont has within the last few months finished a most valuable reclamation of *cut-out bog* ground, which, when his lordship commenced operations, did not grow a blade of grass; it has all been levelled, clayed, and limed, and the last season the greater portion produced a most valuable cereal crop. Grange Blundell is the name of townland, in the county Armagh, alongside the leading road from Moy to city of Armagh.

Mr. Walter M'Geough Bond has commenced draining and improving under the Board. The townland of Drumsill is the part he is now levelling old fences on and making into large fields, fenced by seven strands of wire cable instead of mound and gripe, and thorough draining throughout.

Mr. Lowry has nearly completed all his improvements, for which he had loans, and his property is very much benefited by the results.

His Grace the Lord Primate of Ireland is at present expending a considerable loan in thorough draining in his demesne, which required it badly, and will be much improved.

Thomas Baillie-Gage, esq., has just entered on very considerable works of drainage, plantations, road-making, &c., buildings, &c., in the demesne of Tirnaskea, where drainage had never before been thought of.

Mr. John G. V. Porter, of Belleisle, county Fermanagh, is carrying out very considerable improvements on his property at Lisbellaw and Belleisle, in the way of drainage, labourers' dwellings, and farm buildings.

Altogether, I have much pleasure in stating that I am perfectly satisfied with the manner in which proprietors and their agents have carried and are carrying out works during the last year under my directions, and in only one or two instances have I had occasion to report to the Board to the contrary.

Thomas S. Irwin,
Civil Engineer.

Counties of Carlow, Kildare, Kilkenny, King's, Queen's, Wexford, and Wicklow.

Ashfield Hall, Carlow,
3rd February, 1877.

In obedience to instructions contained in your letter, dated 2nd February, 1877, I herewith furnish my annual report on the working of the Land Improvement Acts in the district of my inspection for the past year.

During the year 1876 I have made fifty-four inspections under the Land Improvement Acts. Nineteen were for new loans; thirty-five were progress inspections. Of the new loans eight were for thorough drainage, fencing, &c.; eleven were for farm buildings, labourers' dwellings, farm dwellings and offices.

Proprietors are generally willing to build and improve farm dwellings and offices, if occupiers will consent to pay a fair per-centage on the outlay; in most cases tenants are willing to do so.

Labourers' dwellings are not looked on as a good investment by proprietors, except when the tenants of adjoining lands agree to pay the instalments on loans as they become due; this, in many cases, will not be done; therefore labourers' dwellings are not built generally, although much needed; and on farms remote from towns or villages it is very often difficult to procure a sufficient number of farm hands in times when most needed.

The provisions of these Acts are, when acted on, found to be very satisfactory to borrowers.

I have been inspecting and reporting for the Commissioners of Public Works from the passing of the Act in 1846 to the present time, during which period I have heard all borrowers express their great satisfaction at the results in every respect, and with the Board's regulations for obtaining loans, and the several instalments thereof as they are required for carrying out the proposed works of improvement.

The price of labour has greatly increased, and is an impediment in the way of drainage, fencing, &c.

J. Fishbourne.

County of Longford, and parts of Westmeath, Meath, Cavan, Leitrim, and Roscommon.

Newtownbond, Edgeworthstown,
7th April, 1877.

In compliance with your request, I beg to submit, for the information of the Board, my annual report on the working of the Land Improvement Acts in the above-named district, since the 17th April, the date of my last report, up to the present.

During the past year I have made fifty progress inspections for buildings, drainage, fencing, &c., and I am happy to say that I have found all the works satisfactorily executed.

The only drainage loans, of any extent, which I have inspected, are on the properties of John Cooke, esq., Lord Annaly and Dr. Gregg, in Longford, and of Mr. Murray, also on that of the late Samuel Reynell, esq., in Westmeath; and the results are, in every instance, most gratifying.

A remarkable instance of the benefit of the Acts has occurred on Mr. Cooke's property in Longford. The tenantry were, at first, so much averse to the extra expense involved in the improvement of their land, that Mr. Cooke determined to discontinue the works, and did so for some time, but the rapid amelioration of the land that had been reclaimed was so marked, that the tenants are now most anxious to have all the proposed improvements carried out.

The loans for the building and repairing of farm residences and offices, &c., still continue to be most in favour, and amongst those in the county Longford I may instance Mr. Gregg's very substantial farm residence at Derrydarragh, while several small proprietors and tenant farmers are greatly enhancing the value of their farms by their improvements, both in this county and in Meath, Leitrim and Roscommon. Messrs. O'Connor and Wade have also provided several commodious farm residences, with suitable offices, on their property in Meath and Cavan; and Mr. Sanderson, in Cavan, has made considerable and valuable additions to his farm offices, at great expense.

In Westmeath Lord Longford and Miss Connolly have been mindful of the welfare of their labourers, and have provided healthy and comfortable cottages for them—an example which should be widely followed.

The cost of labour and materials throughout this district, though not less than last year, has not increased.

WILLIAM BOND.

County of Tipperary.

Riverston, Nenagh,
March, 2nd, 1877.

In submitting my annual report on the operations of the Land Improvement Acts for the past year in the district with which for so many years I have been connected, I have not any new or important fact to bring under the notice of the Commissioners, nor much more than to contrast the nature of the applications for loans, which I think show a decided advance in the local improvement of the country.

In former years the loans were chiefly granted for the improvement of the soil by the various modes applicable; now, though there is still need of improvement, particularly connected with arterial drainage, yet the attention of the owners of property is more directed to the improvement of the dwellings for their labourers and tenants, and to the providing proper farm offices, &c., than to drainage.

Within the last year or two the attention of proprietors has also been directed to planting, in situations where pasture or tillage could not be attempted, with the prospect of satisfactory results, and which, I think, is likely to prove remunerative.

In explanation of those general remarks, I would refer to the returns, which will show that for the past year my inspections have been for farm buildings and labourers' cottages, thirty; while those for thorough drainage have been but twelve.

Some of the loans for farm buildings have been of very considerable amount, the principal of which have been to Mr. Parker, of Castle Lough, and Mr. O'Meara, of Somerset. The loans for labourers' dwellings to Mr. Gibson, of Rocheforrest, Mr. Thomas Butler, of Ballycarron, the Earl of Rosse and Mr. Barton, average very nearly £700 for each. The loans for planting amount to within a few pounds of £4,000. There has been only one case connected with water-works, that of Mr. Farrer, which has been attended with very beneficial results, both in a sanitary point of view as well as a great convenience to every part of a large establishment.

I am happy to be able to state that the several works have been all very fairly executed, that I have not been obliged in any case to recommend the refusal of further instalments to be issued, and that any suggestions I found it necessary to make to the parties, in the expenditure of the loans, were met in a good spirit and generally adopted.

I need not remark that the estimates made some—even a year or two since, are found insufficient to carry out the full works contemplated, and that supplimental loans have, in some instances, been necessary, owing to the great advance in tradesmen's wages, and which I do not see any likelihood of decreasing, as I learn, on inquiry, that few young men are, as they used to do in former years, bound to artizans or tradesmen.

JAMES JOCELYN POE.

Counties of Mayo, Roscommon, Galway, and part of Clare.

Galway, 9th April, 1877.

In compliance with the request of the Board, I beg to forward the following report in relation to the working of the Land Improvement Acts in my district during the past year:—

Within that period I have made one preliminary and 101 progress inspections; and I have certified for works to the amount of £25,371 2*s.* 3*d.* Of the 101 cases of inspection, fifty-seven came under the head of agricultural holdings, and forty four of the improvement and reclamation of land.

In relation to buildings, what I mentioned in my former reports still remains a serious desideratum, viz., substantial, healthy, and moral cottages for the Irish peasants.

Some advance in this respect has been made in my district; but the high price of slates has been a great check to every description of building. Mr. Fallon, of Netterville, Mr. Persse, of Moyode, and Mr. Ffrench, of Monivea, have erected some excellent cottages, which seem well adapted for the requirements of the Irish labourer or small tenant.

They contain a good-sized kitchen, pantry, or dairy, and three bed-rooms, with an independent entrance, good light, and a fire-place in each; and the average cost is £105.

Some fine farm offices have been erected by Captain Knox, of Creagh, in the county of Mayo, Mr. O'Rorke, of Clonbern Park, in the county of Galway, and Mr. Sandford, of Castlerea, in the county of Roscommon.

With regard to land improvements since my last report, I am happy to state that a considerable amount of open main and thorough drainage has been carried out in this part of the country.

The best specimens of this kind of work have been executed on the estates of Mr. Packenham Mahon, at Strokestown; of Mr. Callaghan, at Skecor; of Colonel Daly, at Raford; and of Mr. Richardson, at Tiaquin. Mr. Richardson obtained the gold medal of the Royal Agricultural Society for the style and excellence of his thorough drainage.

Of all the works executed under loans from the

APPENDIX C.

Landed Property Improvement.

Inspectors' Annual Reports.

Board, improvements of this nature appear to yield the best return. The tenants and owners of the soil are now, I am glad to say, becoming alive to this profitable investment of labour and capital.

In all cases where the drainage has been well executed, the proprietors inform me that the beneficial effect is almost immediate; and the wonder is, considering the great facilities afforded by the Board for obtaining loans, that, in localities where stones are found in great abundance, large tracts still remain barren and worthless, which could easily be reclaimed by open main or thorough drainage.

Ireland, comparatively speaking, has no manufactures, and is singularly deficient in mineral wealth. Peat exists in great abundance, but it lacks that squeeze essential for the production of that material to which England chiefly owes her wealth and greatness. If this country is ever to become rich, the attention of her people must be directed to the improvement of her husbandry and the reclamation of her land, enabling "the earth to yield her increase."

EDWARD TOWNSEND.

The Secretary, Office of Public Works,
Custom House, Dublin.

County of Limerick, and portions of Clare, Tipperary, and Cork.

Offices—No. 66, George-street, Limerick,
20th March, 1877.

In submitting my annual report upon the working of the Land Improvement Acts in my district during the past year, I beg to say that I made three preliminary inspections and forty-one progress inspections, reporting upon thirty-four loans, and certifying for an expenditure of £9,243 12*s.* 5½*d.*, of which sum £3,160 11*s.* 8*d.* was laid out on land improvement, and £6,083 0*s.* 9½*d.* upon building works, showing an increase of £28 10*s.*, in the former, and a decrease of £764 2*s.* 5*d.* in the latter department, on the expenditure of the year 1875.

The number of applications for loans reported upon by me during last year fell short of the preceding year by two, and the loans in progress, or being carried out, last year were less by one than the number in operation in 1875.

I am unable to observe any change in the value of artizans' labour since my former annual report; building materials, however, have increased in price.

I am able again to repeat that the several loan expenditures have given thorough satitisfaction.

WILLIAM SIDNEY COX,
M. Inst. C.E.I.

The Secretary, Office of Public Works,
Dublin.

Counties of Kerry and Cork (part of.

Tralee, 6th February, 1877.

Pursuant to your order of the 1st inst., I have to make the following report on the working of the Land Improvement Acts in my district during the year 1876:—

It is satisfactory to find that the decrease shown since 1874 in the extent of improvement, as detailed in my report of progress in 1875, seems to have reached its lowest, as there is an increase of £491 in the certified expenditure during last year over 1875. The gross total is £10,655 11*s.* 6*d.*, and the greater part, £7,602, has gone for buildings, and the balance, £3,053, for land improvement, shows £104 of that increase. The borrowers are more disposed to improve their own holdings than those of their tenants, for there has been only £4,786 expended on land improvement and buildings on lands in occupation of tenants, including only five loans for labourers' houses, on which £1,457 have been certified in 1876, the most of it for eight dwellings at £942 for Lord Lansdowne, *nearly all built in* 1875.

The most important object of these Acts may be regarded as almost entirely neglected in Kerry, until the improvement of labourers' dwellings increases for some years to twenty-five per cent. on the yearly expenditure instead of amounting to the accommodation of only six or seven families at £557, as it did for the last year.

We may never expect to see that increase until the extravagance of building is kept down, and houses built at estimates not exceeding £50 apiece. Such houses *have* been built, and *can* be built everywhere. Mr. G. Hewson has just shown *a model* on his farm at Gortnaskeha, in this county built by contract, comprising a double house 52 × 17 outside, and 8 feet high, which is all well lit, and finished inside with plaster ceilings and cement floors at less than £2 per lineal foot, which *will pay.* Such examples will be copied, while the building of labourers' dwellings at £160 apiece only deters prudent people from engaging in what seems to many a waste or unprofitable use of public money.

Great discrepancy in cost of farm offices may be found too. I can show a cattle-house for forty-two cows that cost only £2 2*s.* per lineal foot at £240, and another for forty cows (root-houses annexed in both) which cost about five times as much. Such expenditure as this last can never pay.

These cases strongly suggest that there ought to be, at least, some limitations, without drawing any hard-and-fast line restricting the borrowers.

The use of cement concrete roofing has been tried with success, and I am sure that much of the difficulty of building cheaply for labourers will be got rid of by it, for a concrete roof can be made as cheaply as thatching with straw, strong enough, quite weather-proof, and *safe from decay.*

HENRY STOKES.

County of Cork.

Cork, 15th February, 1877.

I beg to submit the following statement of the working of the Land Improvement Acts in my district for the past year:—

I have made five preliminary inspections for land improvement, four of which were for small sums, and twenty-two progress inspections of buildings, ten of which were for labourers' dwellings, and the others for farm offices, with or without dwellings. None of the latter cases were of very considerable extent; while some of the loans for labourers' dwellings were large, and, particularly where carried out in towns, the demand for the houses is considerable, and, no doubt, the advantage to the labouring classes great.

In land improvement I have made twenty-five progress inspections, and some of the cases were of considerable extent. In those that have been going on for some time the increase in the value of the land drained is very evident, and the return good for the amount expended. The advantages derived under the Acts are acknowledged by all, but the scarcity of labour and the unusually wet season have kept the works very much back. With very few exceptions, the various works have been executed in a most satisfactory manner. Notwithstanding the increase in the prices for building, there is a decided tendency on the part of farmers to get better accommodation both in dwellings and offices.

J. T. CORNWALL.

APPENDIX D.

LANDED PROPERTY IMPROVEMENT ACTS, 10th Vic., chap. 32, &c.

SCHEDULE—Showing the Loans in progress, the Amounts sanctioned, and issued by Instalments, with the Date of the last Order to Issue, to the 31st March, 1877.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

County.	Applicant.	Amount sanctioned. £ s. d.	Amount issued. £ s. d.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Order to Issue.
ANTRIM,	Viscount Templetown,	7,000 0 0	4,500 0 0	9	7 August, 1876.
	Ditto,	1,170 0 0	920 0 0	4	12 November, 1873.
	Rev. John Beatty,	880 0 0	525 0 0	3	18 October, 1876.
	Rev. Robert Wilson Rowan,	300 0 0	300 0 0	5	25 November, „
	Anthony Traill,	150 0 0	110 0 0	4	10 March, „
	James Stewart Moore,	235 0 0	180 0 0	4	17 January, 1877.
	James Stuart Irwin,	300 0 0	180 0 0	3	2 February, „
	Rev. Robert Wilson Rowan,	200 0 0	40 0 0	1	19 December, 1876.
	James Stuart Irwin,	265 0 0	50 0 0	1	27 February, 1877.
ARMAGH,	Joshua W. M'G. Bond,	300 0 0	120 0 0	2	7 February, 1877.
	M. G. Beresford, Archbishop of Armagh.	1,000 0 0	400 0 0	2	7 March, „
	Lord Lurgan,	130 0 0	75 0 0	3	4 January, „
LONDONDERRY,	Michael King,	1,600 0 0	960 0 0	3	25 August, 1875.
	William Osborne,	760 0 0	760 0 0	6	2 June, 1876.
	Henry O'Neill,	800 0 0	640 0 0	4	2 February, 1877.
	Samuel Coleman,	300 0 0	60 0 0	1	27 January, „
	Sir F. W. Heygate, Bart.,	200 0 0	40 0 0	1	6 March, „
	Ditto,	1,300 0 0	260 0 0	1	„ „
DONEGAL,	Alex. J. R. Stewart,	4,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	3	25 September, 1873.
	Ditto,	6,750 0 0	3,500 0 0	7	2 December, 1874.
	P. J. Doyne,	100 0 0	80 0 0	4	25 February, „
	A. C. H. Stewart,	1,500 0 0	600 0 0	2	7 March, 1877.
	Alex. J. R. Stewart,	5,600 0 0	1,500 0 0	3	5 November, 1875.
FERMANAGH,	John G. Irvine,	660 0 0	520 0 0	4	24 November, 1874.
	The Marquis of Ely,	1,000 0 0	600 0 0	3	27 June, 1873.
	J. C. Bloomfield,	1,025 0 0	400 0 0	2	2 December, „
	S. J. Stewart and wife,	150 0 0	150 0 0	5	19 January, 1877.
	John G. Irvine,	550 0 0	330 0 0	3	3 November, 1876.
	John Grey Vesey Porter,	2,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	3	23 December, „
	Earl of Enniskillen,	280 0 0	280 0 0	6	4 „ „
	J. G. Irvine,	1,000 0 0	400 0 0	2	2 November, „
	Earl of Enniskillen,	830 0 0	320 0 0	2	24 January, 1877.
	Ditto,	370 0 0	280 0 0	4	4 December, 1876.
	J. G. V. Porter,	2,040 0 0	400 0 0	1	1 September, „
	Edward Atthill,	245 0 0	45 0 0	1	7 „ „
	Edward Barton,	685 0 0	130 0 0	1	31 October, „
TYRONE,	Robert W. Lowry,	3,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	2	17 April, 1872.
	James C. J. Lowry,	685 0 0	520 0 0	4	16 February, 1876.
	Thomas S. Irwin,	150 0 0	150 0 0	5	29 August, „
	Ditto,	350 0 0	350 0 0	5	6 September, „
	Andrew Buchanan,	400 0 0	240 0 0	3	9 November, „
	Robert W. Lowry,	800 0 0	640 0 0	4	3 March, 1877.
	James Leeper,	100 0 0	60 0 0	3	9 August, 1876.
	Ditto,	130 0 0	100 0 0	4	24 July, „
	The Duke of Abercorn,	2,500 0 0	2,000 0 0	4	7 March, „
	J. Y. Burges,	275 0 0	200 0 0	4	11 December, „
	Sir N. A. Staples, Bart.,	500 0 0	500 0 0	5	8 January, 1877.
	Guardian of Hugh Gore, a Minor,	890 0 0	510 0 0	3	20 February, „
	Ditto,	1,815 0 0	1,440 0 0	4	9 January, „
	Charles Murray Alexander,	350 0 0	280 0 0	4	28 February, „
	Ditto,	150 0 0	150 0 0	5	6 March, „
	Sir W. S. M'Mahon, Bart.,	1,200 0 0	720 0 0	3	2 „ „
	Thomas R. Baillie-Gage,	1,280 0 0	250 0 0	1	19 February, „
	Ditto,	720 0 0	140 0 0	1	
DOWN,	Thomas Greg,	1,000 0 0	600 0 0	3	16 January, 1873.
	Robert E. Ward,	400 0 0	240 0 0	3	5 „ 1877.
	Ditto,	550 0 0	550 0 0	5	10 February, „
	A. De V. Beauclerk,	900 0 0	180 0 0	1	28 „ „

MIDLAND AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

CAVAN,	The Right Rev. Dr. Conaty & others,	570 0 0	440 0 0	4	15 December, 1874.
	Lord Lisgar,	400 0 0	160 0 0	2	18 May, 1875.
	Ditto,	600 0 0	120 0 0	5	3 November, 1875.
	St. George Mervyn Nugent,	1,970 0 0	1,970 0 0	6	4 October, 1876.
	Samuel Sanderson,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	5	2 March, 1877.
MONAGHAN,	Lady Martha Power,	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	5	19 March, 1877.

APPENDIX D.

Landed Property Improvement Loans.

(D.) Schedule showing the Loans in progress, the Amounts sanctioned, &c.—*continued.*

MIDLAND AND EASTERN DISTRICT—*continued.*

County.	Applicant.	Amount sanctioned. £ s. d.	Amount issued. £ s. d.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Order to Issue.
LONGFORD,	The Earl of Longford,	1,100 0 0	660 0 0	3	18 June, 1874.
	W. Bond,	100 0 0	40 0 0	2	13 August, „
	Rev. Francis T. Gregg,	490 0 0	360 0 0	4	20 February, 1877.
	Joseph Allen,	100 0 0	100 0 0	5	16 „ „
	William Bond,	500 0 0	300 0 0	3	26 October, „
	Rev. J. E. E. Edgeworth,	200 0 0	120 0 0	3	6 April, „
	John Cooke,	1,780 0 0	1,050 0 0	3	6 February, 1877.
	Lord Annaly,	2,420 0 0	960 0 0	2	21 September, 1876.
	J. M'Dermott,	350 0 0	350 0 0	5	15 August, „
	John E. Thompson,	220 0 0	40 0 0	1	13 May, „
	Lord Annaly,	1,915 0 0	760 0 0	2	24 February, 1877.
	John Bond,	640 0 0	480 0 0	4	22 September, 1876.
	The Earl of Granard,	755 0 0	600 0 0	4	10 March, 1877.
	Henry Dopping,	200 0 0	120 0 0	3	8 January, „
MEATH,	The Marquis of Headfort,	500 0 0	400 0 0	4	18 December, 1874.
	Thomas Fitzherbert,	1,600 0 0	1,280 0 0	4	29 July, 1875.
	John Maguire,	400 0 0	240 0 0	3	3 November, 1876.
	The Marquis of Headfort,	3,875 0 0	2,500 0 0	5	8 June, „
	N. F. Preston,	980 0 0	380 0 0	2	20 March, 1875.
	James L. Naper,	2,240 0 0	1,780 0 0	4	1 February, 1877.
	Claud Cole Hamilton,	1,225 0 0	1,225 0 0	5	17 December, 1875.
	Charles W. Hamilton,	165 0 0	30 0 0	1	2 December, „
	James and John Traynor,	100 0 0	100 0 0	5	24 August, 1876.
	R. G. Kellett,	760 0 0	600 0 0	4	6 September, „
	Marquis of Lansdowne,	520 0 0	300 0 0	3	1 February, 1877.
	Lord Langford,	865 0 0	850 0 0	5	19 January, „
	Ditto,	415 0 0	415 0 0	6	17 October, 1876.
	Nugent T. Everard,	400 0 0	80 0 0	1	4 November, „
	Ditto,	1,850 0 0	370 0 0	1	„ „
	Bryan Brady,	150 0 0	150 0 0	5	12 February, 1877.
	The Marquis of Headfort,	1,000 0 0	200 0 0	1	9 January, „
	Standish Grady Rowley,	100 0 0	20 0 0	1	24 „ „
WESTMEATH,	Thomas Murray,	700 0 0	420 0 0	3	4 February, 1876.
	Rev. T. T. Gray,	685 0 0	540 0 0	4	3 May, „
	Anna Lowry (rep. of),	200 0 0	160 0 0	4	8 November, „
	The Earl of Longford,	3,330 0 0	1,500 0 0	3	8 December, „
	Harriet Conolly and J. A. Conolly,	500 0 0	300 0 0	3	24 October, „
	Rev. Thomas Acton Drought,	250 0 0	100 0 0	2	13 June, „
	Catherine Kellegban,	600 0 0	480 0 0	4	17 February, 1877.
	E. Armstrong and others,	200 0 0	160 0 0	4	23 October, „
	Samuel A. Reynell, (Rep. of),	2,400 0 0	960 0 0	2	23 December, „
	Ditto,	600 0 0	240 0 0	2	30 „ „
	Anthony Sutton,	120 0 0	80 0 0	4	31 January, 1877.
	G. A. Rochford-Boyd,	600 0 0	120 0 0	1	27 „ „
	Ditto,	700 0 0	140 0 0	1	„ „
	John Scally,	200 0 0	40 0 0	1	7 February, „
DUBLIN,	Thomas Plunkett,	800 0 0	800 0 0	5	14 January, 1874.
	John Addy,	150 0 0	150 0 0	5	11 June, 1874.
	Michael Gaffney,	650 0 0	650 0 0	5	29 March, 1876.
	The Hon. Sophia Hely-Hutchinson,	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	5	16 February, 1877.
	Edward Ellis Mayne,	300 0 0	300 0 0	5	10 December, 1875.
	Henry O. Lewis,	700 0 0	700 0 0	5	4 December, 1876.
	Malachi S. Hussey,	355 0 0	210 0 0	3	16 January, 1877.
	Lord Annaly,	680 0 0	130 0 0	1	14 August, 1876.
	Sir N. A. Staples, Bart.,	720 0 0	140 0 0	1	20 March, 1877.
KILDARE,	B. Fitzpatrick,	250 0 0	250 0 0	5	2 September, 1876.
	John Kane,	250 0 0	250 0 0	5	31 July, „
	W. R. and M. J. Rainsford,	550 0 0	550 0 0	5	20 March, „
	F. Bonham,	260 0 0	200 0 0	4	30 November, „
	C. Rynd,	800 0 0	160 0 0	1	29 September, 1875.
	George F. Brooke,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	5	10 June, 1876.
	Thomas Anderson,	1,500 0 0	900 0 0	3	8 November, „
	Rev. William Sherlock,	250 0 0	50 0 0	1	13 December, „
	The Duke of Leinster,	5,010 0 0	1,000 0 0	2	8 March, 1877.
KING'S,	James Smallman,	270 0 0	250 0 0	5	16 June, 1875.
	The Earl of Rosse,	500 0 0	500 0 0	5	4 December, 1876.
	W. M. Strong,	350 0 0	70 0 0	1	7 March, 1877.
	Ditto,	100 0 0	20 0 0	1	20 „ „
QUEEN'S,	Viscount Ashbrook,	3,250 0 0	2,500 0 0	5	20 September, 1876.
	The Marquis of Lansdowne,	1,275 0 0	1,000 0 0	4	24 March, 1875.
	Robert G. Cosby,	4,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	4	11 May, 1876.
	Lord Castletown,	600 0 0	600 0 0	5	22 March, 1874.
	Samuel Edge,	1,200 0 0	960 0 0	4	28 „ 1876.
	Richard Despard,	1,000 0 0	800 0 0	4	7 June, „
	Sir J. Allen J. Walsh, Bart.,	1,200 0 0	720 0 0	3	17 May, „
	Ditto,	150 0 0	90 0 0	3	„ „
	Earl of Portarlington,	660 0 0	520 0 0	4	13 March, 1877.
	Sir J. Allen J. Walsh, Bart.,	450 0 0	90 0 0	1	25 August, 1876.
	Ditto,	180 0 0	35 0 0	1	11 October, „
	Francis P. Dunne,	2,300 0 0	460 0 0	1	6 December, „
	Marquis of Lansdowne,	1,955 0 0	385 0 0	1	9 March, 1877.
	Ditto,	600 0 0	120 0 0	1	„ „

(D.) Schedule showing the Loans in progress, the Amounts sanctioned, &c.—*continued.*

MIDLAND AND EASTERN DISTRICT—*continued.*

County.	Applicant.	Amount sanctioned. £ s. d.	Amount issued. £ s. d.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Order to Issue.
WICKLOW,	The Baron de Robeck,	855 0 0	510 0 0	3	9 June, 1875.
	Charles W. Barton,	650 0 0	650 0 0	5	4 January, 1876.
	Edward S. Bayly,	150 0 0	90 0 0	3	4 March, 1875.
	The Earl of Carysfort,	3,400 0 0	2,500 0 0	5	3 May, 1876.
	George T. Hanks,	100 0 0	80 0 0	4	16 July, 1875.
	Ditto,	600 0 0	600 0 0	5	2 September, „
	R. R. Wingfield,	100 0 0	80 0 0	4	13 April, „
	John Freeman Nuttall,	150 0 0	120 0 0	4	2 February, 1877.
	Earl of Carysfort,	450 0 0	450 0 0	5	10 „ 1876.
	Ditto,	5,850 0 0	2,500 0 0	5	5 August, „
	George T. Hanks,	200 0 0	40 0 0	1	31 March, „
	The Earl of Meath,	1,285 0 0	250 0 0	1	24 June, „
	Ditto,	1,690 0 0	990 0 0	3	22 November, „
	Rev. T. A. Drought,	360 0 0	210 0 0	3	5 December, „
	Earl of Carysfort,	1,530 0 0	1,200 0 0	4	15 March, 1877.
	John R. Oliver,	100 0 0	20 0 0	1	25 November, 1876.
	The Earl of Meath,	3,120 0 0	500 0 0	1	21 December, „
	The Earl of Wicklow,	5,000 0 0	500 0 0	1	3 January, 1877.
	The Earl of Carysfort,	2,000 0 0	400 0 0	1	9 February, „
CARLOW,	John Alexander,	180 0 0	175 0 0	5	20 May, 1875.
	Ditto,	650 0 0	520 0 0	4	6 September, 1876.
	J. C. Brady,	200 0 0	200 0 0	5	8 March, 1877.
	W. J. O'Driscoll,	200 0 0	120 0 0	3	18 August, 1876.
	Robert L. Watson,	200 0 0	120 0 0	3	30 November, „
	Arthur Kavanagh,	1,900 0 0	380 0 0	1	2 December, „
KILKENNY,	Thomas Boyd,	375 0 0	70 0 0	1	6 August, 1872.
	Ditto,	500 0 0	100 0 0	1	26 „ „
	Maurice Kelly,	250 0 0	250 0 0	5	15 „ 1876.
	Earl of Desart,	465 0 0	465 0 0	6	13 July, 1875.
WEXFORD,	George W. Maunsell,	500 0 0	300 0 0	3	6 August, 1873.
	J. E. D. Drake,	810 0 0	160 0 0	1	11 June, 1875.
	David Beatty,	450 0 0	270 0 0	3	5 August, 1876.
	Soloman Richards,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	5	11 October, „
	Annesley L. De Renzy,	200 0 0	200 0 0	5	20 „ „
	Frederick Jones,	500 0 0	400 0 0	4	6 February, 1877.
	Villiers La Touche Hatton,	220 0 0	40 0 0	1	1 August, 1876.
	Harry Alcock,	250 0 0	50 0 0	1	11 October, „
	Ditto,	340 0 0	300 0 0	5	19 March, 1877.
	Ditto,	125 0 0	25 0 0	1	8 November, 1876.
	Ditto,	430 0 0	240 0 0	3	19 March, 1877.
	Thomas H. Revington,	1,900 0 0	760 0 0	2	20 „ „
	Annie Bolton and Eva Scott,	610 0 0	480 0 0	4	15 „ „
	Thomas H. Revington,	1,035 0 0	200 0 0	1	16 „ „

WESTERN DISTRICT.

SLIGO,	E. H. Cooper,	2,750 0 0	1,500 0 0	3	21 July, 1874.
	Ditto,	2,310 0 0	2,300 0 0	5	7 November, 1876.
	F. M. Olpherts,	300 0 0	240 0 0	4	18 May, „
	John Boyd,	800 0 0	800 0 0	5	16 February, „
	E. H. Cooper,	3,730 0 0	3,000 0 0	6	8 December, „
	W. G. W. Martin,	800 0 0	640 0 0	4	5 September, „
	Robert Orme,	360 0 0	360 0 0	6	10 July, „
	William George Wood Martin,	1,000 0 0	600 0 0	3	5 September, „
MAYO,	Lord Oranmore,	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	10	6 March, 1874.
	A. C. Lambert,	300 0 0	240 0 0	4	10 April, 1876.
	Ditto,	145 0 0	145 0 0	6	4 October, „
	Harriett Gardiner,	600 0 0	240 0 0	2	15 July, 1873.
	Dominick A. Browne,	670 0 0	260 0 0	2	3 November, 1874.
	Stanhope W. F. Kenny,	450 0 0	90 0 0	1	16 January, „
	Peter D. Browne,	250 0 0	250 0 0	5	19 June, 1875.
	Francis H. Armstrong,	500 0 0	300 0 0	3	30 December, „
	Rev. Dominick A. Browne,	220 0 0	220 0 0	6	21 November, 1876.
	Thomas Tighe,	700 0 0	420 0 0	3	15 June, „
	Ditto,	300 0 0	300 0 0	5	„ „
	Frederick T. Lewen,	300 0 0	240 0 0	4	6 April, 1875.
	Edward Rush,	2,000 0 0	800 0 0	2	24 February, 1877.
	J. C. Walshe,	120 0 0	60 0 0	3	16 December, 1876.
	Joseph Bourke,	155 0 0	60 0 0	2	27 October, „
	Anne Gildea,	140 0 0	25 0 0	1	3 March, „
	Ditto,	250 0 0	50 0 0	1	„ „
	Stanhope W. F. Kenny,	200 0 0	80 0 0	2	2 May, „
	Charles H. Knox,	3,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	4	12 January, 1877.
	The Earl of Erne,	405 0 0	80 0 0	1	28 December, 1876.
LEITRIM,	Rev. Walter Cunningham Peyton,	100 0 0	40 0 0	2	30 September, 1876.

APPENDIX D.

Landed Property Improvement Loans.

(D.) Schedule showing the Loans in progress, the Amounts sanctioned, &c.—*continued.*

WESTERN DISTRICT.

County.	Applicant.	Amount sanctioned. £ s. d.	Amount issued. £ s. d.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Order to Issue.
ROSCOMMON,	Andrew S. Kirkwood,	710 0 0	420 0 0	3	7 January, 1874.
	Ditto,	520 0 0	520 0 0	6	21 April, „
	Henry S. P. Mahon,	535 0 0	400 0 0	4	26 May, 1876.
	Guardians of William J. Talbot,	1,045 0 0	600 0 0	3	3 November, „
	John C. Murphy,	355 0 0	210 0 0	3	21 January, 1875.
	James Patrick Maguire,	250 0 0	100 0 0	2	21 February, 1877.
	Hon. L. H. King-Harman (Rep. of),	700 0 0	700 0 0	5	21 November, 1876.
	Percy Magan,	100 0 0	100 0 0	5	31 July, „
	Rev. John O'Rorke,	600 0 0	600 0 0	5	19 „ „
	Rev. Andrew Quinn,	280 0 0	55 0 0	1	24 January, „
	Henry Sandford P. Mahon,	600 0 0	600 0 0	5	3 March, 1877.
	Thomas George Wills Sandford,	150 0 0	150 0 0	5	2 May, 1876.
	Hon. and Very Rev. H. M. Browne,	200 0 0	40 0 0	1	13 April, „
	Patrick Taaffe,	200 0 0	160 0 0	4	19 „ „
	Thomas George Wills Sandford,	375 0 0	375 0 0	5	24 January, 1877.
	Patrick Taaffe,	100 0 0	60 0 0	3	9 August, 1876.
	Lord Baron Crofton,	160 0 0	30 0 0	1	10 November, „
GALWAY,	John H. Blake,	150 0 0	30 0 0	1	11 December, 1871.
	H. J. Blake,	400 0 0	240 0 0	3	27 January, 1876.
	John Blakeney,	1,100 0 0	660 0 0	3	23 July, 1874.
	R. J. Martin,	1,100 0 0	880 0 0	4	27 September, 1876.
	Venerable C. H. C. Butson,	2,365 0 0	1,410 0 0	3	10 July, 1875.
	John A. Daly,	5,000 0 0	2,500 0 0	5	6 September, 1876.
	Francis L. Comyn,	270 0 0	270 0 0	6	21 April, 1875.
	Henry B. Mahon,	1,315 0 0	1,300 0 0	5	6 October, 1876.
	John L. Bagot,	2,420 0 0	960 0 0	2	15 June, 1875.
	Ditto,	550 0 0	550 0 0	5	29 October, 1874.
	Henry S. Persse,	700 0 0	420 0 0	3	3 July, 1875.
	Thomas Seymour,	960 0 0	380 0 0	2	6 October, „
	Giles E. Lambert,	500 0 0	500 0 0	5	20 March, 1876.
	Martin Doherty,	100 0 0	100 0 0	5	24 July, 1875.
	A. C. and N. G. Richardson,	1,100 0 0	880 0 0	4	2 March, 1877.
	Pierce Joyce,	600 0 0	240 0 0	2	2 October, 1875.
	Henry Kirwan,	2,400 0 0	2,400 0 0	5	9 August, 1876.
	F. J. Graham,	1,100 0 0	440 0 0	2	20 January, „
	Harriet Galway,	100 0 0	100 0 0	5	3 March, 1877.
	Ditto,	600 0 0	360 0 0	3	„ „
	Pierce Joyce,	500 0 0	500 0 0	5	19 July, 1876.
	Anthony J. Lynch,	200 0 0	160 0 0	4	9 September, „
	F. L. Comyn,	550 0 0	220 0 0	2	18 February, „
	T. R. Roche,	500 0 0	400 0 0	4	29 September, 1876.
	A. W. Duggan,	850 0 0	850 0 0	5	21 „ „
	Anthony J. Lynch,	600 0 0	480 0 0	4	30 December, „
	James Callanan,	700 0 0	420 0 0	3	30 August, „
	Robert Percy Ffrench,	300 0 0	300 0 0	5	1 February, 1877.
	James O'Hara,	200 0 0	160 0 0	4	15 June, 1876.
	Charles D. O'Rorke,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	5	5 January, 1877.
	Oliver Dolphin,	1,000 0 0	200 0 0	1	9 June, 1876.
	Ditto,	350 0 0	210 0 0	3	17 January, 1877.
	Burton R. P. Persse,	400 0 0	160 0 0	2	30 October, 1876.
	J. D. Mahon,	900 0 0	180 0 0	1	19 August, „
	George Ellis,	500 0 0	100 0 0	1	23 „ „
	Robert Percy Ffrench,	1,250 0 0	250 0 0	1	9 October, „
	John Fallon,	1,560 0 0	300 0 0	1	21 „ „
	Ditto,	1,480 0 0	870 0 0	3	31 January, 1877.
	Maria Louisa A. Blake (Rep. of),	1,000 0 0	200 0 0	1	23 „ „
	Christopher Talbot Redington,	1,300 0 0	260 0 0	1	20 February, „
CLARE,	John C. Delmege,	800 0 0	640 0 0	4	15 January, 1877.
	William Stacpoole,	1,080 0 0	840 0 0	4	19 May, 1873.
	Nicholas S. O'Gorman,	395 0 0	375 0 0	5	26 October, 1876.
	F. Brew,	160 0 0	30 0 0	1	23 August, 1875.
	Thomas Rice Henn,	1,000 0 0	220 0 0	1	24 January, 1876.
	James O'Brien,	265 0 0	265 0 0	6	9 November, „
	Marcus F. Welsh,	400 0 0	240 0 0	3	2 March, 1877.
	James Shannon,	400 0 0	80 0 0	1	9 February, „

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

LIMERICK,	Rev. R. Fitzgerald,	1,000 0 0	800 0 0	4	18 November, 1876.
	Ditto,	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	5	„ „
	Lord Monteagle,	800 0 0	640 0 0	4	19 February, 1876.
	Lord Emly,	395 0 0	300 0 0	4	6 July, 1874.
	Lord Cloncurry,	600 0 0	240 0 0	2	2 „ 1875.
	R. A. Pigott,	780 0 0	435 0 0	3	14 December, 1876.
	Hugh Massy,	100 0 0	20 0 0	1	18 April, „
	Francis Massy Drew,	500 0 0	200 0 0	2	20 February, 1877.
	Ditto,	700 0 0	280 0 0	2	17 „ „
	Arthur R. Lloyd,	150 0 0	150 0 0	5	13 December, 1876.
	Lord Monteagle,	200 0 0	200 0 0	5	7 October, „
	Rickard E. Lloyd,	1,580 0 0	630 0 0	2	24 January, 1877.
	Ditto,	1,360 0 0	270 0 0	1	16 August, 1876.
	Francis Green,	450 0 0	450 0 0	5	23 January, 1877.
	Lady Louisa Fitzgibbon,	1,000 0 0	200 0 0	1	24 November, 1876.
	Edward W. O'Brien,	650 0 0	130 0 0	1	24 January, 1877

(D.) Schedule showing the Loans in progress, the Amounts sanctioned, &c.—*continued.*

SOUTHERN DISTRICT—*continued.*

County.	Applicant.	Amount sanctioned. £	s.	d.	Amount issued. £	s.	d.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Order to Issue.
TIPPERARY,	Thomas Donovan,	400	0	0	240	0	0	3	4 October, 1876.
	F. H. Massy,	420	0	0	240	0	0	3	3 June, 1874.
	Arthur N. Webb,	500	0	0	500	0	0	5	15 May, 1875.
	Anthony Parker,	1,985	0	0	1,950	0	0	5	5 January, 1876.
	George K. S. M. Dawson,	200	0	0	200	0	0	5	13 November, „
	M. Healy, jun.,	175	0	0	175	0	0	5	26 February, 1877.
	J. H. Lutman and wife,	1,500	0	0	900	0	0	3	11 October, 1876.
	Thomas Butler,	800	0	0	640	0	0	4	3 January, 1877.
	Robert Lloyd,	150	0	0	90	0	0	3	23 November, „
	George K. S. Massy Dawson,	2,425	0	0	1,455	0	0	3	7 March, 1877.
	George Massy Finch,	225	0	0	45	0	0	1	21 September, 1876.
	Monsell Antisell,	200	0	0	40	0	0	1	25 „ „
	Ditto,	100	0	0	20	0	0	1	„ „
	Viscount Hawarden,	955	0	0	955	0	0	6	29 November, „
	Samuel Henry Barton,	360	0	0	210	0	0	3	24 February, 1877.
	Edward White,	200	0	0	120	0	0	3	15 „ „
CORK,	Sir G. C. Colthurst, Bart.,	2,000	0	0	1,200	0	0	3	13 November, 1876.
	Ditto,	500	0	0	500	0	0	5	„ „
	Wallis Adams,	400	0	0	160	0	0	2	14 May, 1874.
	Ditto,	850	0	0	510	0	0	3	29 December, 1873.
	Robert Reeves,	350	0	0	140	0	0	2	30 October, 1874.
	S. T. W. French,	100	0	0	20	0	0	5	15 August, 1876.
	Eugene Daly,	200	0	0	200	0	0	5	17 October, „
	John H. Bryan,	200	0	0	120	0	0	3	11 March, „
	Rev. J. B. Heard,	200	0	0	200	0	0	5	5 January, 1875.
	Ditto,	100	0	0	100	0	0	5	30 „ 1877.
	George Bolster,	180	0	0	105	0	0	3	3 June, 1876.
	Cornelius D. Collins,	200	0	0	120	0	0	3	8 „ „
	Thomas Carney,	375	0	0	225	0	0	3	4 December, 1876.
	C. P. Coote,	2,000	0	0	1,600	0	0	4	1 November, „
	Lord Midleton,	300	0	0	180	0	0	3	28 September, „
	R. Smith,	1,000	0	0	400	0	0	2	11 July, „
	F. H. Roberts,	470	0	0	360	0	0	4	3 March, 1877.
	Nicholas Pomeroy,	305	0	0	305	0	0	6	20 „ „
	R. W. P. Fitzgerald,	900	0	0	360	0	0	2	23 October, 1876.
	Elystan Eyre Evans,	200	0	0	80	0	0	2	23 December, „
	Narcissa C. C. Longfield,	200	0	0	40	0	0	1	2 October, „
	Michael and Margaret Carroll,	100	0	0	20	0	0	1	9 „ „
	Rowland Bateman,	150	0	0	60	0	0	2	14 March, 1877.
WATERFORD,	F. G. Bloomfield and Wife,	125	0	0	125	0	0	5	6 April, 1876.
	John Quinlan,	200	0	0	40	0	0	1	6 October, 1876.
KERRY,	The Knight of Kerry,	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	5	15 December, 1875.
	Ditto,	2,000	0	0	400	0	0	1	5 July, 1872.
	Rowland Bateman,	1,800	0	0	1,150	0	0	3	12 August, 1876.
	The Marquis of Lansdowne,	5,950	0	0	5,500	0	0	11	21 April, „
	Rev. Richard Fitzgerald,	1,370	0	0	540	0	0	2	23 „ 1874.
	The Earl of Kenmare,	8,000	0	0	2,500	0	0	5	22 November, 1869.
	Henry A. Herbert,	1,680	0	0	990	0	0	3	5 January, 1876.
	Ditto,	11,320	0	0	2,000	0	0	4	11 February, „
	William C. Hickie,	800	0	0	800	0	0	5	5 April, 1875.
	James Crosbie,	640	0	0	600	0	0	5	4 October, „
	Arthur Edward Herbert,	300	0	0	240	0	0	4	30 June, „
	Langford Rae,	2,325	0	0	930	0	0	2	21 December, 1874.
	Stephen E. Collis,	1,300	0	0	520	0	0	2	3 May, 1876.
	E. and L. Rae,	3,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	3	5 „ „
	E. M. Bernard,	750	0	0	750	0	0	5	28 September, „
	James Butler,	500	0	0	200	0	0	2	4 July, „
	The Earl of Kenmare,	7,840	0	0	2,500	0	0	5	16 January, 1877.
	Richard Mahony,	270	0	0	250	0	0	5	9 January, „
	Charles Sandes,	260	0	0	260	0	0	6	2 December, 1876.
	Thomas Blennerhassett,	845	0	0	825	0	0	5	7 June, „
	John Hurly,	175	0	0	35	0	0	1	19 April, „
	Ditto,	350	0	0	70	0	0	1	21 „ „
	The Knight of Kerry,	2,500	0	0	500	0	0	1	8 August, „
	Richard Mahony,	475	0	0	190	0	0	2	24 January, 1877.
	The Marquis of Lansdowne,	450	0	0	90	0	0	1	11 September, 1876.
	Thomas W. Sandes,	665	0	0	130	0	0	1	29 „ „
	James Crosbie,	400	0	0	240	0	0	3	4 December, „
	Peter Edward Foley,	100	0	0	20	0	0	1	20 November, „
	Sir E. Denny, Bart.,	3,000	0	0	1,500	0	0	3	17 February, 1877.
	The Earl of Kenmare,	500	0	0	100	0	0	1	27 November, 1876.
	George Hewson,	600	0	0	480	0	0	4	2 February, 1877.
	The Earl of Kenmare,	2,400	0	0	480	0	0	1	20 January, „

By order,

E. HORNSBY, *Secretary.*

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
1st *June*, 1877.

APPENDIX E.

NATIONAL MONUMENTS AND ECCLESIASTICAL RUINS.

REPORT of Mr. T. N. DEANE upon the WORKS executed and their results, with EXPLANATORY DRAWINGS.

ARDFERT, NEAR TRALEE, COUNTY KERRY.

The ruins here consist of the cathedral and two churches, the former dedicated to St. Brandon, the latter called respectively Tempul-na-Hoe and Tempul-na-Griffeen.

Ardfert was originally the site of a monastery founded by St. Brandon in the 6th century. He was born in the year 484, and died in the year 577.

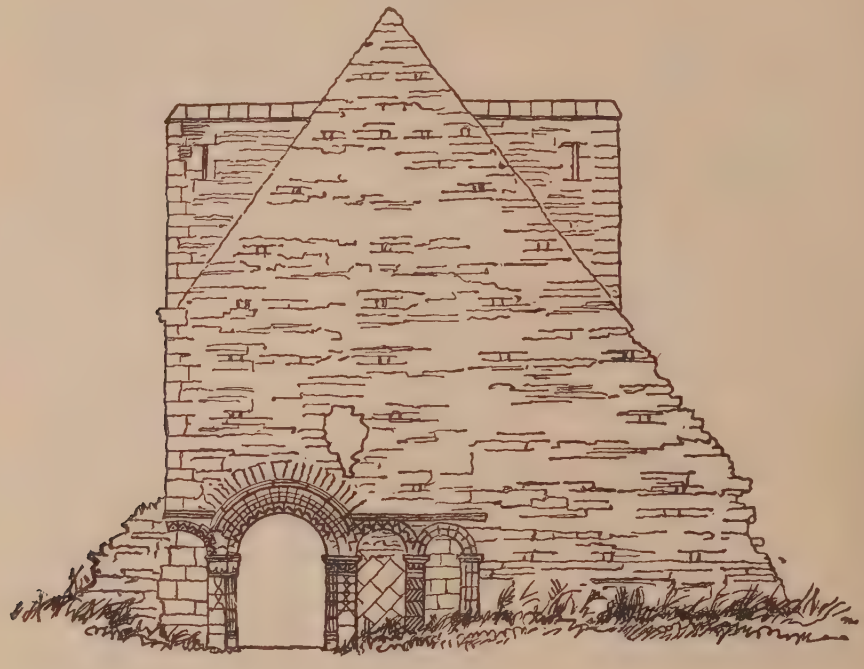
The cathedral is 137 feet long by 25 feet wide, and was erected about the year 1250 on the site of a more ancient church. An aisle has been added on the southern side, with arches opening into the nave. In later times a transept was built on the south, and a mortuary chapel or chantry on the north.

At the western end the entrance and arcaded wall of the more ancient church exists, probably of the 11th century. The mouldings exhibit the characteristics of early Norman detail (see illustration No. 1. I am indebted to Mr. Hill's work for this illustration).

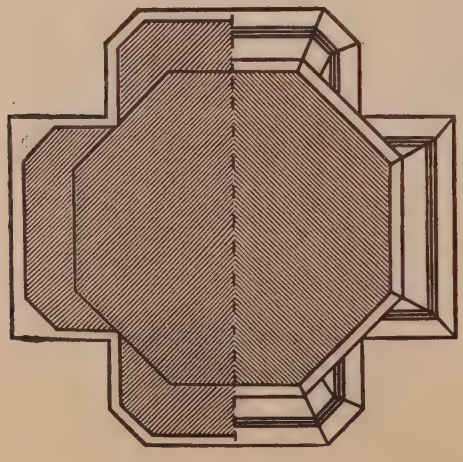
On the northern side is a portion of masonry apparently corresponding in date with the western entrance. The arches dividing the nave from the aisle are plain and simple in character. The only feature in them worthy of remark is the very peculiar capital of the pier. The mode of corbelling for the arches which spring from it is particularly ingenious. (See illustration No. 2.)

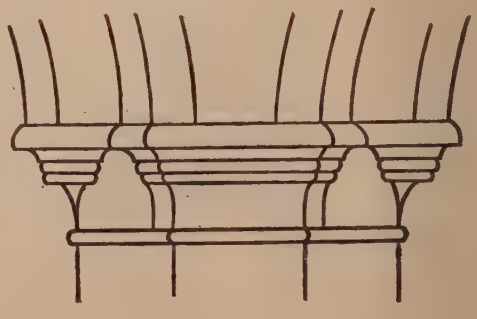
The choir is lighted by a grand arcade of nine arches on the southern side, and three at the eastern end, the highest being 30 feet. The detail of these windows is excellent and shows that the designer had a thorough knowledge of early English work. I have frequently remarked in Ireland that although the main features of a style were followed with a certain accuracy, the mouldings exhibit what, if not due to difference of material, shows either a want of knowledge of the more delicate detail or a carelessness in execution not usually met with in England. As usual, the stepped battlements have replaced the original eaves. The chantry and transept are late 15th century work, with good detail, but of little interest.

(No. 1. West End.)



(No. 2.)

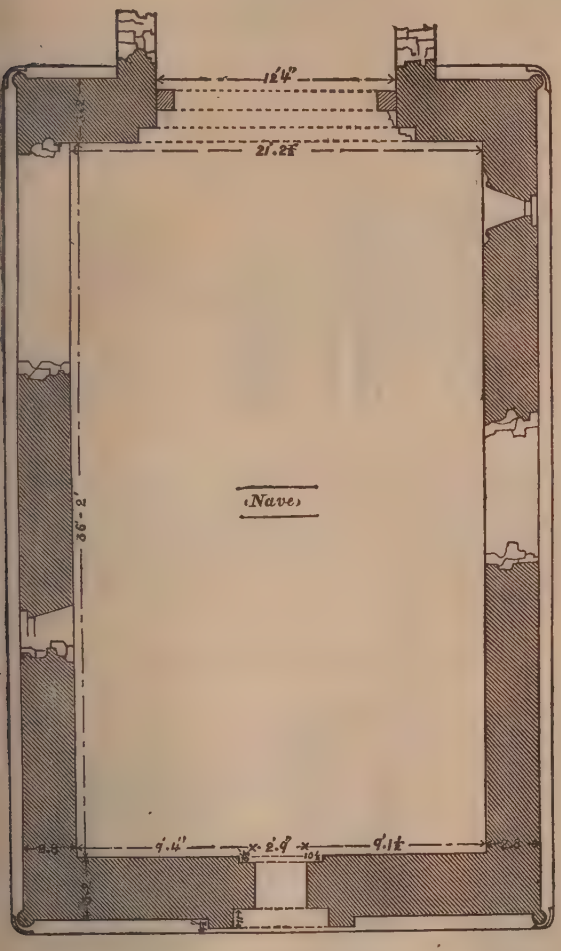




Tempul-na-Hoe.

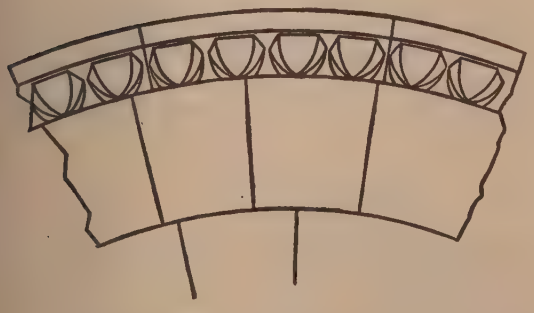
This church, of same date as the western doorway of the cathedral, is remarkable for its beautiful and delicate detail and the markedly classical character of some of its mouldings.

(No. 3 Plan.)



On the western doorway the moulding is suggestive of the Greek echinus. (See illustration No. 4.)

(No. 4.)



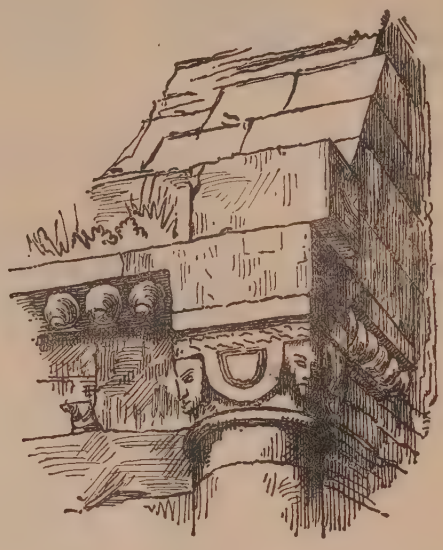
The angle capitals and large angle shafts, with moulded and corbelled eaves course are worthy of study (see illustration No. 5), and recall the church of Kilmalchedar, near Dingle.

Tempul-na-Griffeen, or Church of the Griffin,

Has but little interesting detail, and is of much later date than either the more ancient part of the cathedral or Tempul-na-Hoe.

The repairs to these several churches mainly consisted in pointing the walls with cement, where necessary, the removal of dangerous roots of trees, and grouting with concrete the upper portions of the walls.

(No. 5.)



The arcade of nine windows in the cathedral, as well as the eastern end, required the greatest care; the former was in a ruinous condition, and it was found necessary to build a flying buttress against it to prevent its falling outwards.

The arches into the transept have been re-opened, the walls have been pinned with stone, and the ground of the interior of the buildings levelled as far as possible.

MONASTERBOYCE, COUNTY LOUTH.

The ruins here consist of a round tower, three stone crosses, and the remains of three churches.

The top of the tower had fallen, and none of the original stones were found. The walls were in a precarious condition, but are now safe, having been pointed with cement and the larger interstices filled with small stones.

One cross was broken into three pieces, which have been carefully put together and re-erected; the others were standing and in good condition and required no repair.

The remains of the churches exhibit but little detail worthy of note, and are in so ruinous a condition that nothing further could be done than pointing and grouting the walls.

The graveyard has been partially levelled, especially the spaces within the churches.

DEVENISH ISLAND, LOUGH ERNE.

The buildings here consist of—

1st. The remains of the ancient church with conventual buildings attached, erected in the year 1439, according to the inscription thereon.

2nd. The oratory of St. Molaise.

3rd. The ruins of a more ancient church and buildings surrounding.

4th. The round tower.

5th. Several sculptured stones, including the remains of stone crosses.

The repairs done to these buildings are as follows:—

1. *The Ancient Church.*

Several stones have been reset, and some replaced in the piers of the tower; the base of the tower has been made good where defective; the top of the tower wall has been pointed and the newel of the staircase

repaired; the rent in the side wall of the choir has been made good; the rubbish has been cleared away from the interior of the church; the south wall of the choir has been levelled, and some of the loose stones and sod coping put thereon; the crosses and sculptured stones have been collected and placed in a convenient position; sods are being laid down in the church at the original floor level; some general pointing with cement to joints of loose stones has been done, and sod coping to protect the walls.

2. *Oratory of St. Molaise.*

The rubbish within this building has been cleared, and the loose stones collected and stacked in a convenient position.

3. *The Round Tower.*

With the exception of pointing with cement a few loose joints of masonry in the lower part, which has been done, no repairs were necessary.

4. *Ancient Church, &c.*

With the exception of clearing away the rubbish and collecting and stacking the loose stones, which has been done, no repairs were necessary.

GLENDALOUGH.

In my report for the year 1876, I referred briefly to the works undertaken at Glendalough, which at that time had been commenced.

Trinity Church

was then finished, and some progress had been made towards clearing the site of

St. Saviour's.

As anticipated, the accumulated rubbish concealed much architectural detail, and the excavations on the site of the priory exposed the complete outline of the building. On the southern side were found the arch and jamb stones of three windows, as well as those of the two entrances; and on the eastern side the complete details of a beautiful and curious window.

This most interesting example of Romanesque work I look upon as unique in detail. The ope is divided on the inside into two sub-arches separated by a mullion, the tympanum and two arched heads being in one stone. There is no abacus or capital, and the

Details, Architrave, inside.

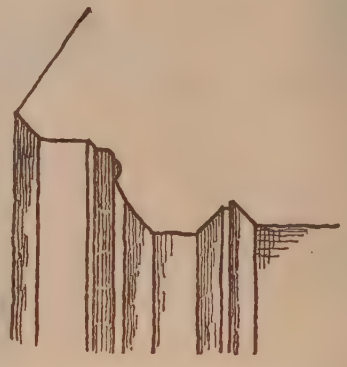
(No. 6.)

(No. 7.)

splay of the lights following that of the inner splay is a peculiarity which I have not observed elsewhere. I have had it replaced in its original position, as to which there could be neither speculation nor doubt.

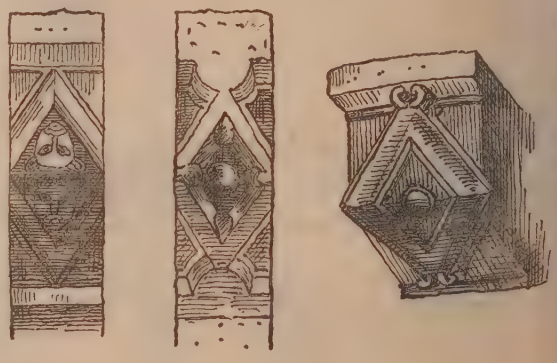
At the northern side the church expanded into what appears to have been the domestic portion of the building, apparently of the same date as the rest of the priory. In the eastern wall was found a flight of steps which evidently led to the croft over the chancel. On the northern side were discovered the stonework of two other windows.

(No. 8. Jamb of North Window.)



The chancel arch has been re-erected, nearly all the stones having been found amongst the rubbish; any which were missing, have been replaced by uncarved voussoirs. This arch presents perhaps the most beautiful and elaborately carved example of its kind in Ireland.

(No. 9. Carved Voussoirs, Chancel Arch.)



Some of the detail of the mouldings is peculiar, and would almost lead one to place the date of the work later than the 12th century, whereas other detail is decidedly very early.

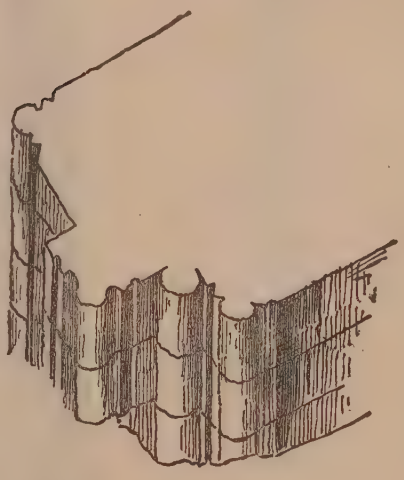
The walls have been pointed with concrete, the fences made good, and the interior laid in grass.

The Cathedral.

The condition of this building was much the same as that of the others. Piles of ruined masonry and gravestones, ancient and modern, lay about on all sides: tangled weeds and brushwood overgrew the walls. The masonry exhibits work of three distinct periods: the lower portion of the walls is of a very early date; the upper being rebuilt from the debris of more ancient work, the frustra of shafts being used in places; the latest portion being 12th and 13th century work, the mouldings Romanesque and early English, and all of Caen stone. On the north the jambs and bases of a fine doorway were found, and, beneath where the chancel arch stood, most of the arch stones. As many of these as would indicate the form of the arch have been reset upon the impost caps. The eastern

(No. 10. Details of Capitals, Chancel Arch, St. Saviour's.)

(No. 11. Jamb of North Doorway, Cathedral.)



window has been partially restored; those on the south side have been opened. The walls have been grouted with concrete, and the interior levelled as far as was consistent with respect to graves.

The Priest's House.

This curious little oratory, which excited the interest of the antiquarian Berenger and others in 1779, and by whom its details were carefully drawn, had fallen into a sad state of delapidation. On excavating the surrounding ground, sufficient stones of the eastern end and southern entrance were found to enable the structure to be put in the same condition as it was in 1779. The carved tympanum (see No. 13), which had been removed, was given back and replaced in its original position, and the stonework generally has been secured with concrete.

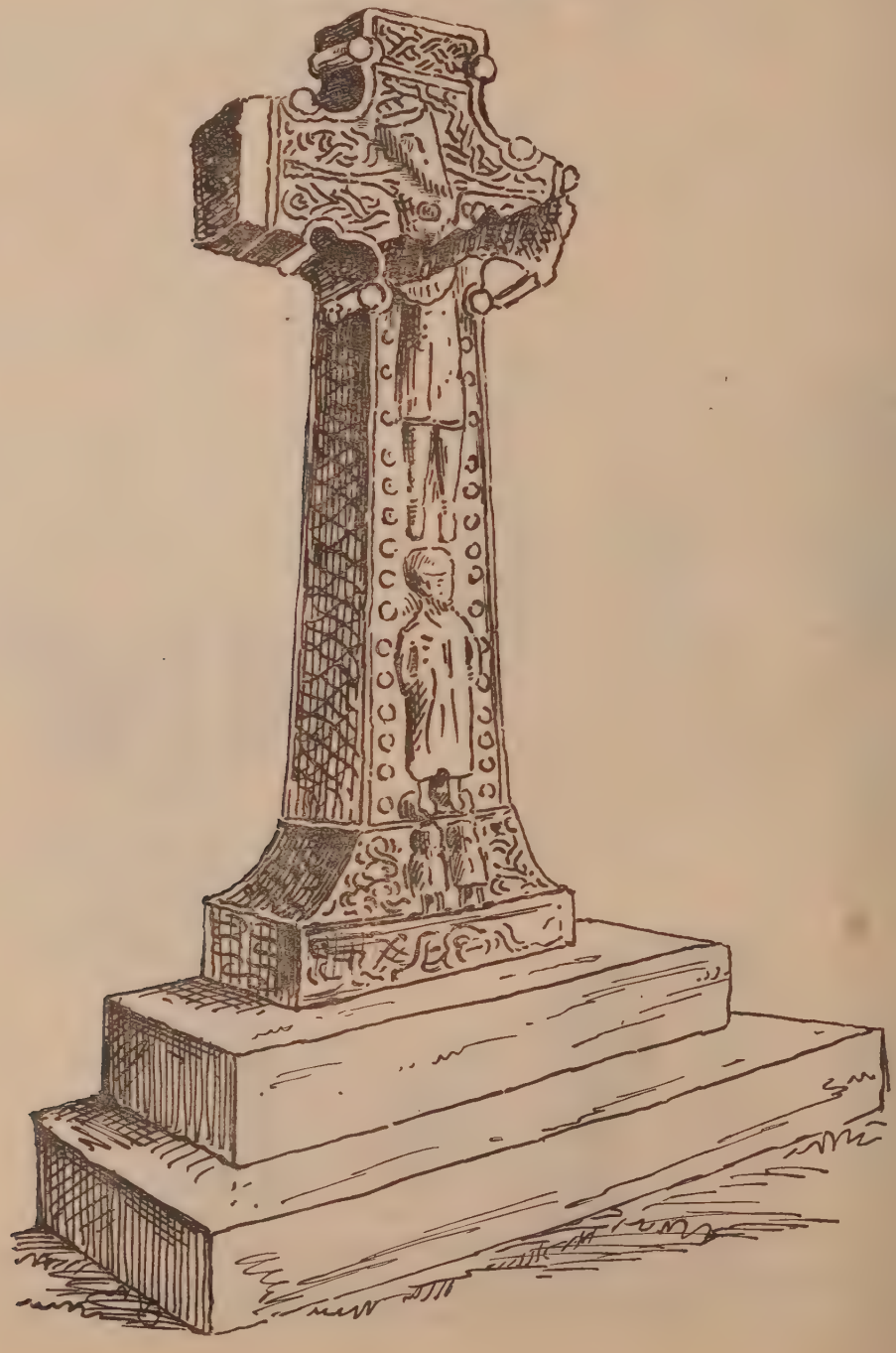
(No. 12.)

(No. 13.)

The Round Tower.

This building was on the verge of ruin, the mortar quite washed out of the walls; the conical top had long since fallen amongst the débris round the base and inside the tower; all the shaped stones of the cone were discovered, and the apex in the cathedral. These have been replaced and the walls carefully pointed in cement.

(No. 14. Cross in St. Kevin's Church.)



Saint Kevin's House.

This building consists of a stone-roofed chamber, with an upper croft and a sacristy on the north-east; the former is surmounted by a tower of small dimensions. The present entrance formed the chancel arch when the eastern entrance was remodelled. The chancel, which is now destroyed, was a subsequent addition. The head of the eastern window of the original church still exists over the more modern chancel arch. Pointing with cement concrete and resetting loose stones in the roof and cone of tower, embraces all the work which has been done.

An iron gate has been put to the eastern opening, and the interior forms the receptacle for various objects of interest which have been found amongst the ruins. Referring to these, I would call attention to the beautiful cross of which I annex an illustration; it was found in fragments in different places; these have now been put together and erected within the oratory.

To the south-east of St. Kevin's House has been discovered what I presume to be St. Kieran's church. The outline of the walls, with the chancel and altar, are perfect.

The surrounding ground has been levelled, and put in decent order.

Our Lady's Church,

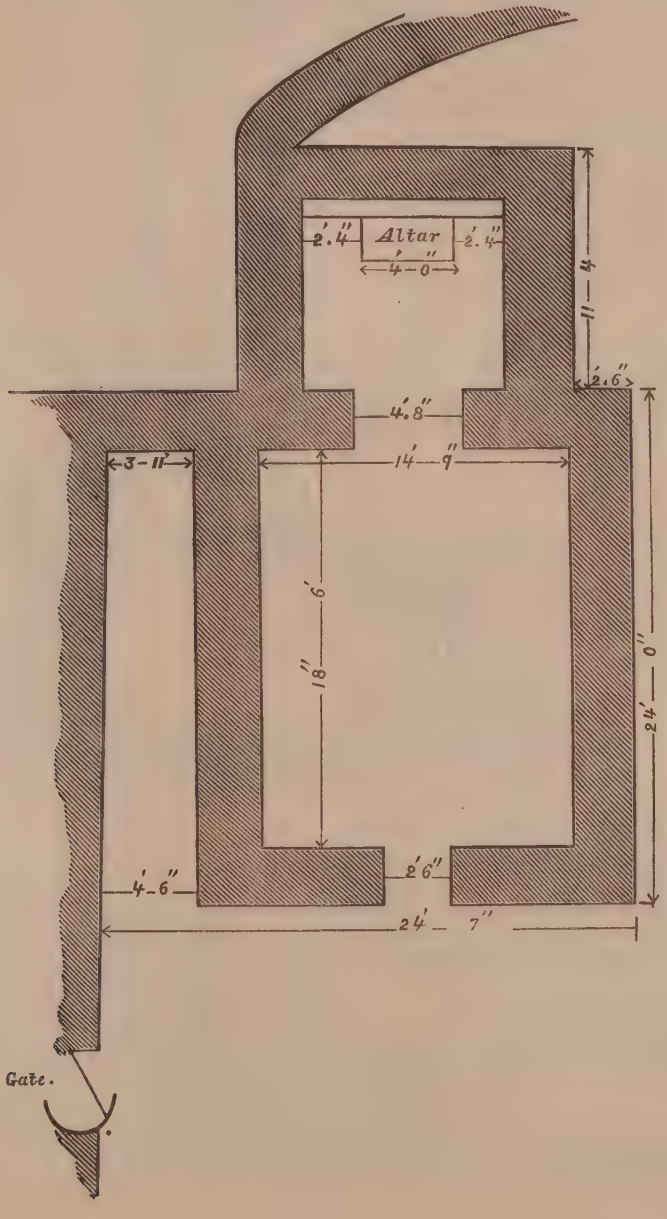
probably the oldest structure in the valley, has little of interest beyond its doorway, which presents all the characteristic features of early work, being narrower at the head than at the base, and formed of massive stones.

The nave has been cleared out and the walls secured from further ruin; little or no architectural detail was found in the excavations.

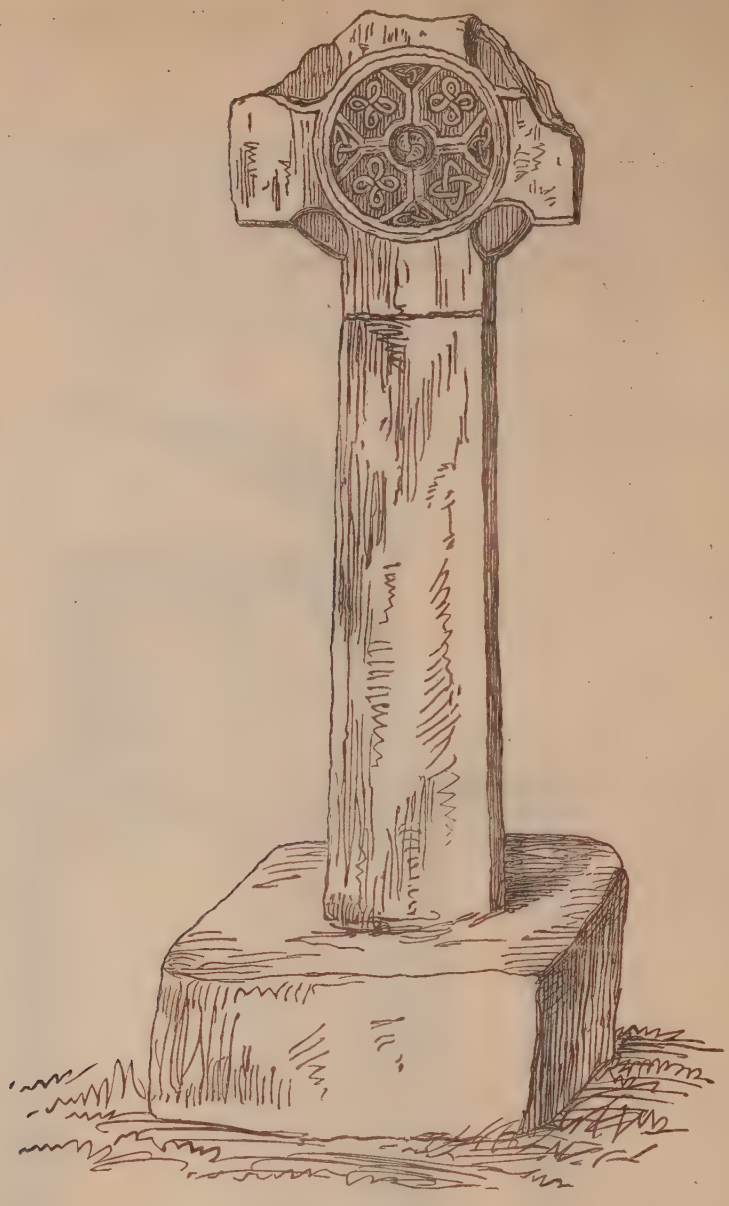
Reefert Church, or Burial-place of the Kings.

Here many sculptured stones and crosses were discovered; amongst others, one flat stone, with an inscribed cross and inscription. The shaft and base of this cross (illustrated in Petrie, page 266), have been

(No. 15. Plan of St. Kieran's Church.)



(No. 16.)



discovered. The cross has been re-erected, and the chancel arch and east window have been restored, all the stones having been found amongst the débris. The interior has been cleared of rubbish and laid in grass; the surrounding fence repaired and the approaches gravelled.

Tempull-na-Skellig.

This church, placed on a cliff over the lake, and generally approached by a boat, is the remains of a small oratory. The débris which have fallen from the mountain side have been removed, and a window, similar in design to the east window in St. Saviour's, has been discovered.

The ancient steps or causeway leading from the lake to the church have also been laid bare.

The foregoing notes describe generally the works which have been done.

THOS. N. DEANE, Architect.

3, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin,
10th May 1877.

DUBLIN: Printed by ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, Abbey-street,
Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office

THE REGULATION OF RAILWAYS ACT, 1873.

(1875-76.)

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS,

WITH APPENDICES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1877.

[C.—1699.] *Price* 5½*d.*

REPORT.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

1. WE, the Railway Commissioners, have the honour to lay before Your Majesty our Third Annual Report.

2. A principal object of the "Regulation of Railways Act, 1873," was to facilitate recourse to the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1854, the second section of which enjoined railway companies to afford all reasonable facilities for the receiving, forwarding, and delivering of traffic, and to make no unfair distinctions between their customers. It is but a small part of the duties of railway companies not to put impediments in the way of freedom of traffic; nevertheless that part is all that the law of injunctions applies to. The injunction is a remedy against undue preferences or unreasonable modes or conditions of carriage, but it does not entertain complaints, of which the ground is, for example, omission to take precautions against accidents, or to provide adequately for the safety of traffic entrusted to the care of railway companies. Nor did the Act of 1873 alter the earlier Act in that respect; it simply amended the mode of carrying it out. It substituted a special court of three commissioners for the judges of the superior courts on whom the duty was originally imposed, and it was hoped that the manner in which the new tribunal would investigate complaints would cause many more applications than before to be made to enforce the Act where there were infringements of its provisions. So far the change does seem to have had the effect anticipated, for there have been as many applications under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1854, section 2, in the three years since September 1873 as there were between 1854 and that date. In the past year the number, excluding cases not yet heard, has been 11, and we will commence our Report with a summary and analysis of their chief points, having however to observe that they were not all left for our decision, some being unopposed or settled by agreement. Gwendraeth Valleys Railway Company *v.* Burry Port and Gwendraeth Valley Railway Company, Evershed and others *v.* London and North-western Railway Company, Horbury Bridge Coal, Iron, and Waggon Company *v.* Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, and Jackman *v.* Isle of Wight Railway Company were four cases of that class. The facts of the first case were briefly these.—The railway of the Gwendraeth Valleys Company commences by a junction with the South Wales Railway near Kidwelly, and at Tycock, a short distance from Kidwelly, it has a junction also with a branch of the Burry Port Railway. Traffic to and from collieries on the Burry Port Railway and to and from works on the Gwendraeth Valleys Railway, and a proportion of traffic going west from the Burry Port Railway by the South Wales Railway, would, if sent by the shortest route, be sent by the Tycock Junction. The complaint which the Gwendraeth Valleys Company made to us was that the Burry Port Company would not properly use that route, and that they diverted traffic from it to another route more circuitous, but in which they were more interested, and that finally they had cut the through communication by taking up the points at the junction. The case was partly heard before it terminated. The heads of agreement were that the Tycock Junction should be restored, and that the Gwendraeth Valleys Company should in future work the branch line for the Burry Port Company, each company promising fair treatment for through traffic. Half the costs of the application were ordered by us to be paid by the Burry Port Company, as we considered that they should not have taken up the junction lines.

3. In Evershed and others *v.* London and North-western Railway Company, the respondents were charged with allowing brewers at Burton, who loaded and unloaded in their own works and at their own expense, a rebate more than commensurate with the value of the porterage saved to the company, to the undue prejudice of brewers who, like the complainants, employed the company as their carriers to load and unload in the usual way. The case was similar to Bell *v.* London and North-western, which we mentioned in our Second Report, and where we decided that the rebate was excessive, and that so long as the company allowed it they must return to Bell, off the rates at which they carried his goods, the amount per ton which the rebate was more

per ton than it should have been according to the reasonable cost of the service; and guided by the principle there established, the company offered the same terms to Evershed and the others. The offer when the case came on for hearing was accepted. We allowed the complainants their costs.

4. Jackman *v.* Isle of Wight Railway Company was a case of vehicles plying for hire in competition, and of the railway company giving one of them an undue advantage, the vehicle of the complainants being excluded from the station yard at Ventnor, while that of another coach proprietor was admitted. There was no answer to the application, and the case was disposed of by agreement, the company paying costs.

5. Horbury Waggon Company *v.* Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company illustrated the indirect use of the Commission in bringing about agreements, the alternative to an amicable settlement being a resort to the Commissioners at the option of either side. The premises of the Horbury Company were close to the Horbury and Ossett Station of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, and a siding to connect them with the railway was necessary to the business of the waggon works. But there were points in regard to the proposed siding about which the waggon company and the railway company could not agree, and eighteen months passed in negotiating and exchanging plans. The waggon company then complained to us that the railway company were not willing to give them as good siding accommodation as they gave to others in like circumstances, nor to afford them reasonable facilities for their traffic. The case ended at the hearing by the parties in court coming to terms, the railway company agreeing to grant the connexion which the applicants desired, upon the latter undertaking to make another and additional connexion at a different point, should the traffic from the works, in the opinion of the railway company, eventually require it.

6. We will now shortly state the cases under the Act of 1854 in which we gave decisions. In Holland and another *v.* Festiniog Railway Company (No. 6 in Appendix, p. 13) an injunction was sought on the ground that the railway company carried slate for the Welsh Slate Company at a lower rate per ton than they charged the complainants. Both the Welsh Slate Company and the complainants were amongst several quarry owners with whom in 1864 the railway company had entered into an agreement by which a quarry owner who agreed to send all his slates by the line of the railway company for the next 14 years was to have his goods carried for 2*s.* 6*d.* a ton. In 1871 the railway company and the Welsh Slate Company made a fresh agreement by which, in consideration of the Welsh company engaging to use no other means of conveyance for their slate for a new term of 30 years, the 2*s.* 6*d.* rate by the Festiniog Railway was reduced in their case to 2*s.* 1½*d.* A similar agreement was offered to the complainants, but declined. We held, first, that the extension of time granted by the Welsh Slate Company did not justify the difference of charge in their favour; and, secondly, that the agreement of 1864 meant that all who signed it should during its continuance have equal treatment, and in particular, as far as rates of charge were concerned, should not any of them be given a preference over the others. And we directed an injunction to be issued.

7. Greenop and others *v.* South-eastern Railway Company (No. 13 in Appendix, p. 29) was another case of undue preference. The applicants were Custom-house agents at Folkestone, and their complaint was that the railway company charged them higher rates on goods shipped from Boulogne for London *viâ* Folkestone and cleared by them through the Custom-house than they charged Messrs. Flageolet frères for shipments of a similar kind. It was admitted that Flageolet frères were allowed a rebate of 15 per cent., besides other advantages; but it appeared that in return for this reduction off the tariff rates they were under a guarantee to send between Boulogne and London, by the South-eastern Company's steamboats and railway, 850 tons of goods each month, dating from 1st January 1867. The guarantee had not the effect of causing the goods forwarded under it to be carried at any less cost to the company than the goods of others; but the company acquired it because as carriers between Boulogne and London they had to maintain a competition with the Thames Steam Navigation Company, and this circumstance, with this in addition, that the applicants and any person could, by guaranteeing traffic of whatever amount, obtain a diminution of the tariff proportionate to the quantity for which the customer made himself responsible, justified, we thought, the course taken by the company, and the application therefore was refused.

8. In the last case the company had steamboat powers, and the Act of 1854 was not less applicable to their traffic at sea than on land. Another Act, 31 & 32 Vict. c. 119, section 16 further provides that a railway company with those powers shall make no distinctions between railway passengers and others using their steamboats, but shall

charge equal tolls to all alike, and that if the company through-book persons using both modes of transit, the tickets they issue shall show how much of the aggregate fare is for the steamboat and how much for the railway. These enactments apply only to railway companies authorised to acquire or use steam vessels, but we think they might well be extended to the traffic on board vessels which are worked by their owners in conjunction with a railway under traffic arrangements with a railway company. In the Southsea and Isle of Wight Steam Ferry Company *v.* London and South-western and London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Companies (No. 15 in Appendix, p. 35), the railway companies booked through to and from Ryde *viâ* their joint station at Portsmouth by the vessels of the Portsmouth and Ryde Steam Packet Company, but refused to have a corresponding arrangement with the Ferry Company, on the ground that their vessels were inferior to those of the Packet Company and unequal to the requirements of a railway through traffic. The Ferry Company complained of this as an undue preference of one company over the other; but as the objections made to the vessels were supported by the evidence, and the responsibility of a railway company through-booking does not end with its own part of the through route, we did not think that an undue preference was shown to exist. The Ferry Company also complained that the tickets issued did not distinguish the sea portion of the through fare, and that the Packet Company did not impose their rates equally, as they carried local passengers, being the description of traffic for which they had to compete with the Ferry Company, for less than their railway passengers. But these points could not be brought within the prohibition of a statute which, as we have stated, applies only to vessels used by railway companies, and we were unable therefore to interfere in regard to them.

9. Robertson, trading under the name of Fishbourne and Company *v.* Great Southern and Western Railway Company, Ireland, (No. 19 in Appendix, p. 45,) and the same *v.* Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland Company (No. 22 in Appendix, p. 59), were two carriers' cases. The complaint against the Great Southern and Western was that they would not allow to the complainant off their parcels rates, which included collection in Dublin, on parcels he conveyed to their terminus, as much as they allowed to their own carting agent. There was no doubt that the company had been making a difference of that kind to the undue prejudice of the complainant, but they were able to show at the hearing that the difference had already been put an end to, and that they were then paying their agent for collection no more than they allowed to the complainant. An injunction therefore was not needed, but we made an order on the company to state in their notices to the public the particular sum included in their parcels rates for collection, such sum not being payable to the company where they were not employed to collect.

10. In the other case, that against the Midland Great Western, collection in Dublin was included in the parcels rates of that company also, and parcels under 21 pounds were carried any distance on their railway if prepaid by having affixed to them stamps according to weight, which were sold by the company at very reduced rates. The service of collecting parcels, stamped and unstamped, was performed for the company by a carting agent for a payment of one penny per unstamped parcel, and the company made this arrangement the measure of their allowance to those who carted their own parcels. The applicant, however, claimed to receive the same allowance on stamped as on unstamped parcels, and contended that otherwise he was unduly prejudiced and overcharged in respect of stamped parcels. We, however, thought that the company succeeded in showing that they neither made a charge to the public nor an allowance to their agent for the conveyance of stamped parcels to the railway, and we decided therefore not to interpose under the Act.

11. In the Corporation of Reigate *v.* The Brighton Company and the South-Eastern Company the application was to compel the two companies to provide not less adequately for the railway requirements of Reigate than they did for those of other places on their lines which competed with Reigate in offering attractions for the residence of persons who wished to live somewhere in the country where they would be within reach of London for their daily business. It was an undue preference, it was urged, of such places as against Reigate, that Reigate was denied the accommodation afforded to them, as also to many places on the lines of two companies, of joint return tickets without extra charge, entitling the holders to the use of the trains and of the metropolitan termini of either company; and it was also complained that a difference was made between Reigate and other places, to the disadvantage of the borough, in the rates of charge per mile for season tickets to London. The application was made with the approval of the Board of Trade, as required for a complaint by a municipal

corporation, but was ultimately discharged by our order at the instance of the applicants, each side paying its own costs.

12. The Act of 1854 enjoined every railway company to forward traffic with all reasonable facilities. These facilities were declared by the Act of 1873 to include forwarding at through rates from or to other lines at the request of a railway company, and it was at the same time provided that a forwarding company might object to the proposed through rates, and that the Commissioners should then decide whether they should be allowed or not. We stated last year that we had granted through rates under this section in a case of The East and West Junction Railway Company *v.* the Great Western Company, which was an application for through rates for Northamptonshire iron ore from the Blisworth district to South Wales *viâ* the Great Western and Monmouthshire Railways. Another case between the same parties came before us this year, in which through rates for the same traffic to South Wales *viâ* the Great Western and the North-western or Midland Railways were applied for, and the granting of them opposed by the Great Western. It was arranged, however, during the hearing, that the through rates should be allowed, subject to an apportionment as between the two companies, which gave the Great Western ·50 of a penny per ton per mile for ironstone to any place in South Wales carried by the Great Western from the Junction line, and ·55 if the total traffic was under 1,000 tons a week, and a further ·5 per centum as to so much of it as should pass off the Great Western on to a foreign line before reaching Abergavenny. This arrangement was to be terminable by either company at short notice, but while it lasted was to apply to the apportionment of receipts from traffic to the places in South Wales mentioned in our order of 1875, and we made an order embodying this arrangement and modifying during its continuance the order in the previous case.

13. Greenock and Wemyss Bay Company *v.* Caledonian Company was another case, mentioned in our Second Report, in which we granted through rates, and the case No. 2 in the Appendix to our present Report, page 5, was an application by the Caledonian Company for leave to appeal upon points of law from that decision. Some of the points were not, in our opinion, matters for appeal, but others raised questions which were questions of law, viz.: First, whether a railway company which owned but did not work a line could apply for through rates under section 11 of the Act of 1873; and next, whether steamboat traffic between Wemyss Bay and Inellan, and other places on the Clyde, were, as we had held it to be, within that section; and upon those we granted an appeal and stated a case in writing for the opinion of the Court of Session in Scotland.

14. The cases we have next to mention relate to differences between railway companies which under any general or special Act might have been referred to arbitration. Such differences, under section 8 of the Act of 1873, may be referred to us for decision at the instance of any of the parties to them, and it will be evident that considerable use is made of this right to compel a reference, but its exercise is at present restricted to questions which might be settled by arbitration, and we think if a freer course were opened to it, the benefit it is would be increased in proportion. We have also the power, under section 9, with consent, to decide differences of any kind, and between any parties, provided one of the parties is a railway company. The number of cases under these sections 8 and 9 which we decided during the year was 14, of which two were heard at the joint request of both sides.

15. The Isle of Wight (Newport Junction) Railway Company *v.* Ryde and Newport Railway Company, and Ryde and Newport Company *v.* Isle of Wight Company (No. 4 in Appendix, p. 9), were cross references of differences between the two companies. Their railways out of Newport starting from the same station, and for a short distance running side by side, a single company it was thought would best construct the works at Newport for both. Each, therefore, of their special Acts provided that the joint stations and a certain length of each line should be constructed in such manner and upon such terms as an arbitrator should determine. The determination so made was that they should be constructed by the Ryde and Newport Company according to plans annexed to the award, and that the cost should be defrayed by the two companies in equal shares. The contentions before us were, on the part of the Isle of Wight Company, that the works executed by the Ryde and Newport Company were not according to the plans, and in particular that the distance for which the two lines were to be constructed at the joint and equal cost of both companies was longer than the Ryde and Newport Company would allow; and on the part of the Ryde and Newport Company, that the award intended that there should be a concurrent payment

by the two companies of the cost of the works as they proceeded, and that the Isle of Wight Company were not justified in refusing, as they did, to pay by instalments, or until the works should be all completed. The decision we gave will be found in the Appendix, p. 9.

16. In the Caledonian Railway Company *v.* North British Railway Company, No. 1, (No. 5 in Appendix, p. 11,) the Act for the amalgamation of the Scottish Central Railway with the Caledonian system gave power to the North British Company to fix the rates for Scottish east coast traffic, as it was called, or traffic passing partly over the Scottish Central, and partly over the North British, the receipts to be divided by mileage, but minimum sums per mile to be allowed to the Caledonian Company. The issue of season and trader's tickets had been determined by arbitration to be within the power thus given to the North British Company, and the questions referred to us for decision, and upon which we gave judgment, were, first, how the receipts from these tickets were to be apportioned between the two companies, and secondly, what should be the qualifying traffic in respect of which the North British Company might issue a trader's ticket.

17. A bill was brought in last session to authorise the Caledonian Company to construct a number of new lines, and was opposed by the North British Company. Part of an existing agreement between the two companies was as follows: "Each "company shall be at liberty to apply to Parliament for power to construct lines in its "own district for the accommodation of the local traffic in such district, but neither "company shall directly or indirectly promote or support any new line in the district "of the other." And one of the objections of the North British being founded on this agreement, what its signification was, and whether the bill in whole or in part was at variance with it, were the matters referred to us in Caledonian Railway Company *v.* North British Railway Company, No. 2, (No. 7 in Appendix, p. 15). There was no doubt as to the parties having agreed that neither should promote a new line in the district of the other, nor be opposed by the other in applying for power to construct new lines in its own district for local traffic. But, did the agreement leave it open to each company to make applications, that the other might oppose, for new lines in its own district, not confined to local traffic, or for new lines for any purposes in those districts of which both companies were equally in possession, and which could not properly be called the district of either in particular? These questions could, in our opinion, be answered only in the affirmative, and having then proceeded to examine the course of each of the proposed lines, we came to the conclusion that the bill was not inconsistent with the agreement.

18. The suitability of a locomotive engine was the question for decision in the East and West Junction Railway Company *v.* Northampton and Banbury Railway Company (No. 8 in Appendix, p. 17). The Junction Company had running powers over the line of the respondents into Blisworth, and worked their goods traffic with a Fairlie engine. The Railway Clauses Act, 1845, section 115, authorises the settlement by arbitration of differences between a company and the owner of an engine as to its fitness to be used on their railway, and the Fairlie engine was objected to by the respondents on the ground that its great width unfitted it for their railway. We decided that except where less than a space of six feet had been allowed between the sidings in the station yard at Blisworth, the engine was not unfit to be used.

19. The undertaking of the Carnarvonshire Railway Company was vested in the London and North-western Company in 1870. One effect of this transfer was that Afonwen, near Carnarvon, became a place at which traffic could pass direct to the North-western from the lines of the Cambrian Company. And where the North-western receive traffic other than minerals from a Cambrian railway, and there is no other and shorter route, they have to pay 50 per cent. of their own mileage receipts upon such traffic to the Cambrian Company in return for having running powers over that company's lines. Before 1870, the two systems were not in connexion at any point on the coast side, but only at places inland, as Whitchurch, and the North-western refused to extend the payment of the 50 per cent. rebate to traffic passed to them at Afonwen, on the ground that the Act of 1870, which vested in them the railway of the Carnarvonshire Company, took from them at the same time all right to use the Cambrian Railways from the direction of Afonwen, and thus divested them at that end of the Cambrian system of what was their consideration for the payment of the rebate. The matter in difference was referred to us, and we decided (Cambrian Railways Company *v.* London and North-western Railway Company (No. 9 in Appendix, p. 19)) that the Act of 1870 did not operate in the manner supposed by the North-western

Company, and that they were bound to pay the rebate on traffic transferred to them at Afonwen.

20. The Midland Railway Company *v.* Great Western Railway Company (No. 10 in Appendix, p. 21) was another case of difference as to the meaning of an agreement. The Midland were proposing, in conjunction with the South-western Railway Company, to lease and work the Somerset and Dorset Railway, and were met by the Great Western with the objection that they were not at liberty to do so, the district of the Somerset and Dorset being south of Bath and Bristol, and Bath and Bristol being the agreed termini, north and south respectively, of the Great Western and Midland Companies. The agreement bore date 17th March 1863, and had been confirmed by Parliament, and Articles 18 and 19 were those on which the Great Western particularly relied as drawing a line, of which each company was to keep to its own side for all time to come. We were, however, of opinion that the articles were not of this comprehensive character, and that, in fact, they merely embodied the principle of an arrangement which had been come to for the giving up by the Midland of the greater part of a bill which they had brought in, and were at the time endeavouring to get passed. And we held that, read as they should be with reference to that special purpose, obscurely worded though they might be, they did not prevent the Midland Company from taking a lease of the Somerset and Dorset Railway.

21. The Harborne Railway Company *v.* London and North-western Railway Company (No. 14 in Appendix, p. 31) was a dispute as to whether the mode in which the respondents worked the Harborne Railway satisfied the requirements of a working agreement. The railway, according to the agreement, was to be worked so as properly to develope and accommodate both the through and the local traffic of the district, and the Harborne Company complained that the service was not of that kind, and that the times of the passenger trains, and the rates and arrangements for goods traffic, were such that the public preferred to go by omnibus, and to cart their goods by the road. As the road was shorter than the railway, and the distance either way three or four miles only, it was not to be expected that the railway would altogether supersede other modes of transit; but the complaints of the Harborne Company were, in the main, we thought, well founded, and we ordered the service to be improved in certain respects as indicated by them. They further complained of not receiving the share of the receipts or earnings of their line, to which they were entitled by the agreement, the North-western Company deducting terminals before division, and retaining them, whereas, in the opinion of the Harborne Company, the allowance for terminal expenses should have been included in the balance for division. And we decided that their principle of division was the right one.

22. Torbay and Brixham Railway Company *v.* South Devon Railway Company (Nos. 18 and 23, Appendix, pp. 43 and 61) was also about terminals. The South Devon were the agents of the Brixham Company for working and managing their line, collecting its receipts, and, after paying all expenses, accounting to them for the balance. The line formed a short branch from the Churston Station of the South Devon Company to Brixham, and its traffic was almost wholly to and from places beyond the Churston Junction; and according to railway practice, where traffic is carried by two or more companies, the company at each end of the through route has an allowance for terminal expenses out of the gross rate, and only the remainder of the rate is for conveyance and for division by mileage amongst the different companies interested. The Brixham Company accordingly claimed that the terminals allowed to the South Devon Company in the division of the receipts from traffic to or from Brixham should be placed to the credit of the Brixham Company, and also that on traffic between Brixham and South Devon Stations the gross rate should be divided in the same way, as regards terminals, as if the Brixham line and the South Devon line had been worked by separate companies. The reply of the South Devon was that they worked the Brixham line at fixed rates or tolls, which the Brixham Company elected to take in lieu of mileage and terminals, and that the Brixham Company, being credited with the full amount of their local rate deducted before division from the gross rate, had nothing to do with the manner in which the gross rate was afterwards divided between the South Devon and other companies. But, besides that the Brixham Company did not appear to have fixed the local rates with any reference to terminal expenses, nor, indeed, at the time, to have known of the regulations of railway companies for dividing the receipts from through traffic, they had been advised in what they had done by the South Devon Company, and as that company were their agents for working the line, the standing of the South Devon Company in that situation of confidence was, we

thought, a reason why they should not reap any benefit at the expense of their principals, through failure to advise them as to the best method of charging for traffic on the line. We therefore upheld in the main the view taken by the Brixham Company, and ordered the past accounts between the two companies to be corrected.

23. As arbitrators under the "Cheshire Lines Transfer Act, 1865," we decided, on an application of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, and Midland Railway Companies *v.* Great Northern Railway Company, a difference that had arisen between the members of the committee managing the lines and representing those three companies, on the subject of a plan for the roof of the Manchester Central Station. It appeared to the Great Northern that if the station was to be large enough to accommodate not only the local traffic of the Cheshire lines, but the through traffic of the three companies as well, it would be fair as the Great Northern would not require to use it for their through traffic, that the costs should be separated, and only so much of it as was needed to provide station accommodation for the local traffic paid by the three companies in equal proportions, the rest being charged to the company which should use the station for its through traffic. But the Act which vested the Cheshire lines in the three companies gave to each the right to use them as if they formed part of their own undertaking, and equally for through as for local traffic. We held, therefore, that a third of the entire cost was on any plan of the station chargeable to each company, and as it was not argued that the plan for a roof advocated by the Sheffield and Midland Companies was too large for the probable traffic of every kind, we approved of its adoption.

24. Midland Railway Company *v.* Neath and Brecon Railway Company (No. 17, Appendix, p. 41) came before us under the "Midland Railway (Swansea Vale Railway Lease) Act, 1874," which gave the Midland Company absolute running powers over 29 miles of the Neath and Brecon Railway, and enacted that the Railway Commissioners should settle the amount to be paid for such powers. The circumstances were in some respects of a special character, and we decided that the payment to the Neath and Brecon Company should be the proportion of net receipts due to their mileage, with five per cent. added thereto, and we fixed the allowance to the Midland for working expenses at 40 per cent. of the gross receipts less terminals, such allowance, with reference to the line being one of steep inclines, to be liable to revision after one year's further experience of the cost of working.

25. In the Caledonian Company *v.* Great Northern, North-eastern, and North British Companies (No. 20, Appendix, p. 47), the North British Railway from Edinburgh to Larbert, and the Caledonian Railway from Larbert to Perth and Aberdeen, being continuous to the Railways from London and York, the Great Northern and the North-eastern Companies had a statutory right, if they ran trains expressly for the accommodation of traffic to and from the North *viâ* Larbert, to require the Scotch companies to run trains in conjunction, and trains between London and Perth and London and Aberdeen had long run under the statutory powers. In June last the English companies gave notice to the Scotch companies to alter the times of departure of three down-trains from Edinburgh and one up-train from Perth. The North British Company made no objection; but the proposed alterations were inconvenient to the Caledonian Company, and the difference referred to us was, whether that company was bound to comply with the notice from the English companies. As to two of the trains, the English companies had improved and accelerated their part of the joint service, and their object in doing so would have been defeated, and the service as a whole no better than before, if the times of the Scotch conjunction trains remained unaltered. These trains, therefore, we decided, must be altered to suit the alterations in the trains with which they were in connexion. The two other trains were trains from London to Aberdeen, and as to them there was no alteration in the times they left London or reached Edinburgh or Aberdeen; but there was a long stoppage at Edinburgh, and this stoppage it was desired to abridge, in order that the passengers might arrive earlier and have more time at Perth. This was not convenient to the Caledonian Company, for the reason that at Larbert these trains from Edinburgh met other trains from the west and south, and the whole were sent on together to Perth. A consideration, however, that outweighed this inconvenience, from a public point of view, as to one of the two trains, was that passengers by that particular train were sometimes late for a train leaving Perth a quarter of an hour after the train in question was due there, and as to such train we held that the Caledonian Company must carry out the requisition of the English companies. With regard to the remaining or fourth train, we were of opinion that the duty of giving a fair connexion

did not, under the circumstances, oblige the Caledonian Company to alter the time at which the train had been previously running from Larbert to Perth.

26. In the East London Railway Company *v.* London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company (No. 24, Appendix, p. 63), the Brighton Company worked under agreement the East London line from Liverpool Street Station to its junctions with their Brighton and South London Railways at New Cross and Old Kent Road Station, and the complaint of the East London Company was, that the Brighton Company did not make that use of the line for the accommodation of through-passenger traffic for which, as a line in continuous communication with their railways, it was calculated, and which, it was said, was required by the terms of the agreement so to work the line as fairly and efficiently to develope the traffic. Passengers, for example, could not travel through without a change of carriage, nor by trains on one line which were in good and close connexion with trains on the other, nor at as low a charge to Liverpool Street as to London Bridge, and at New Cross Junction the station arrangements of the Brighton Company made it impossible to have an easy and rapid exchange of traffic. We considered these complaints to be well founded, and that the working agreement raised the duty of providing a better service than was being given for through traffic, and our decision indicated the several points which would require to be remedied. No absolute order has as yet been issued in this case, as it was represented to us by the complainants that the intimation of our views made in the decision would perhaps be sufficient without such order.

27. The preceding cases were differences between railway companies, and came before us at the instance of one of the parties to them. But, as already observed, we have also authority to adjudicate upon any question, one of the parties to which is a railway company, and all the parties to which agree in referring it to us. A case of this kind was South Devon Company *v.* Devon and Cornwall Company, Cornwall Company and other Companies *v.* Devon and Cornwall Company, and London and South-western Company *v.* South Devon, Cornwall, Great Western, and Bristol and Exeter Companies (No. 12 and No. 16, Appendix, pp. 27 and 37) which, though confined to railway companies, required the consent of all before we could hear it, because the power of compelling a reference does not apply where an arbitrator has in any general or special Act been designated by name, and a special Act had in that case named certain persons as arbitrators to settle any question that might arise between the companies. The facts of the case were these: the broad gauge railway from Lidford to Plymouth and Devonport, and thence to a junction with a branch to Keyham dockyard, a distance of about 26 miles, had been made mixed gauge by the addition of a third rail, at a cost, as alleged, of 86,000*l.*, and the South Devon Company and the Cornwall Company, by whom the work had been done at the request and on the behalf of the Devon and Cornwall Company pursuant to certain Acts of Parliament, desired to obtain a settlement of their claims against that company for the cost. The Devon and Cornwall had been lately merged in the South-western, and the object of the cross application of the latter company was to have our determination of the conditions upon which the narrow-gauge rails provided as above were to be used by them as representing the Devon and Cornwall, and as exercising, or about to exercise, their running powers. The Great Western Company were made one of the respondents to this application because they had then amalgamated with the South Devon, and were therefore the railway carriers between Plymouth and Exeter, with whom the South-western would be in competition. The main objects for which the South Devon contended were that the amounts to be paid to them for construction and user respectively should each be fixed independently of the other and be cumulative, that is to say, that the Devon and Cornwall should pay full interest upon the capital expended in construction, and that the South-western should pay in addition for the user according to the quantity of traffic it might carry, and that in consideration of the South Devon losing the carriage of all such traffic by their main or coast route between Exeter and Plymouth, the toll for the user should not be a mere mileage proportion of the South-western rates, which besides, if their rates should be low, would not, it was said, pay a company with a comparatively short mileage, but should be a fixed mileage and tonnage rate. These claims, however, we found to be inconsistent with the clear indications in the Company's private Acts of the intention of the Legislature to keep open to competition communication by railway with Plymouth, and to treat the power given to the Devon and Cornwall Company to require the laying down by the South Devon Company of a third rail from Lidford to Plymouth, and to use such line for its narrow-gauge traffic as equivalent to its being given access

into Plymouth by an independent route from Lidford. Accordingly we decided that a proper mode of paying the South Devon for the use of their line would be by a mileage division of the traffic receipts of the South-western Company, the South-western fixing the rates, but with the reservation in favour of the South Devon Company, that so far as the rates applied to their portion of the route they might object to them and have any differences settled by arbitration. We also decided that if their portion of the receipts amounted in a year to eight per centum on the actual cost of the narrow gauging, they would be sufficiently paid both for construction and user, but that they were entitled to that percentage as a minimum payment for construction and maintenance, and that if their division of the receipts fell short in any year of that minimum the deficiency should be made good by the Devon and Cornwall and the South-western Companies.

28. Another case in the same class was the London and North-western Railway Company against the Wigan Union (No. 1, Appendix, p. 1), in which some general questions connected with the rating of railway property were the matters in difference. The company were in the occupation of 11 stations and 32 miles of railway in different parishes of the union. It is the practice to assess the stations separately from the lines of railway, the two assessments together forming the entire rateable value. The lines of railway had been valued in the usual way by ascertaining the gross receipts due to them, and deducting therefrom the working expenses of every kind, and also a percentage as tenant's profits on the present value of the rolling stock and other investments of capital. What this percentage should be, what sum should be allowed as floating capital, whether the working expenses, which had risen at the time through the high prices of coal and iron, should not be calculated on an average of years,—these were some of the points in this part of the case. As to the stations, the main point was whether sidings and extra lines were assessable with and as part of them, or not. Considering that stations are an item of working expenses, and as such figure in the deductions made from gross receipts to find the rateable value of a portion of railway, it was, as we pointed out in our decision, the same to the railway company, whichever view prevailed. But it was by no means so to the rating districts as between one another, and we gave our reasons for holding that in assessing a station only the average quantity of land required for the main tracks, and only the permanent way necessary to such tracks, at any point in their length, should be excluded. Six days were occupied with the hearing of this case.

29. Section 10 makes our approval of working agreements necessary to their validity, and companies about to enter into such agreements are required to give public notice of the time and manner in which objections to them may be brought before us. We confirmed six agreements during the year. Two were contested cases; one a lease of the Sirhowy line to the London and North-western Railway Company, the other a lease of the Ilen Valley Railway, near Skibbereen, to the West Cork Railway Company (No. 11 in Appendix, p. 25). In the Sirhowy case (No. 3 in Appendix, p. 7), it was alleged that the agreement would unduly divert particular traffic, and though we decided to approve, we did so conditionally upon the railway company, the lessees of the line, giving security against the effect apprehended. The Sirhowy line was afterwards vested by an Act of last session, 39 & 40 Vict. c. 133, in the North-western Company, but it was enacted by section 10 that the provisions which had been made under our order for the protection of the traffic over the Monmouthshire Railway, and which were set out in the section, should be observed and have effect given to them. In that particular case we were able indirectly to modify the agreement, but we have no direct power of modification, and we think the present alternative of simple approval or rejection might usefully be enlarged into a power to approve with amendments. We can modify or revise an agreement by section 27 of the Railway Clauses Act, 1863, at the expiration of every 10 years from the date when it was made, and our suggestion would make such a power exerciseable in addition on the occasion of an application being made to us for a first approval of an agreement. In the Harborne Railway Company *v.* London and North-western Company (No. 14 in Appendix, p. 31) it came out incidentally that the Board of Trade, who then exercised the power with respect to the approval of working agreements since transferred to us, had not approved the agreement for working the Harborne line, and although the Railway Clauses Act, 1863, section 25, provides that a working agreement shall have no operation until approved, the Harborne line had been worked under its agreement for a considerable time. It would perhaps be desirable to require that a working agreement should be submitted for approval within a definite time after being entered into, and to impose a penalty if this was omitted to be done.

30. Two orders were issued by us during the year, one on an application, in which we granted costs, against the North-eastern Railway Company, to enforce the observance of section 14 of the Act of 1873, which directs railway companies to keep at each of their stations a book, open to inspection, showing the rates that are being charged for the carriage of traffic from such station and the distance of all the places to which the rates are charged. These books must also show, if we require it, how much of each rate is for conveyance and how much for terminal expenses, and a case of Ivens *v.* London and North-western Railway Company illustrated the usefulness of such information. In pursuance of an order we had made, as mentioned in our last Report, the company's rates for timber from Rugby and Marton were stated in the books kept at those stations to include 2*s.* per ton for station accommodation, and 6*d.* ditto for cranage, &c., upon which the complainant applied to us to determine the right of the company to make such terminable charges, and before coming on for a hearing, the case was settled by the company agreeing to reduce the terminals to 6*d.*, and to adjust accounts with the complainant on that footing for six years back, and also to pay his costs.

31. By section 15 of the Act of 1873 we are authorised to determine any dispute as to terminal charges, and to decide what is a reasonable sum to be paid to a railway company for services of the kind for which such charges are made. The Dunkirk Colliery *v.* Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company (No. 21, Appendix, p. 55) was a case under that section. There it appeared that the railway company carried coal for the complainants from their collieries to places to which the maximum legal charge for conveyance, and everything incidental to conveyance, was 7*d.* in one case, and 6*d.* in the other cases, or at the rate of 1*d.* per ton per mile. The railway company, however, actually charged from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* a ton, and their plea in justification was that they performed other services besides conveyance for the coal company, for which as terminal or extraordinary services they had power by their special Act (12 & 13 Vict. c. 81, section 208) to charge reasonable sums. The alleged extra services were of various kinds, but with the exception of two of them, were, we held, such as were incidental to conveyance, and for which no extra charge could be made. For the two services which were terminal or extraordinary within the meaning of the company's toll clauses, we fixed 3*d.* and 2*d.* per ton respectively as reasonable sums to be paid to the company, and as these sums and the maximum mileage rate for conveyance added together did not amount to the rates complained of, and the coal company had been overcharged, we granted them also the costs of their application. This case we think indicates a direction in which an extension of our powers might be useful. At present if a railway company act in a manner unauthorised by their special Acts, we cannot grant an injunction to restrain them unless it can also be shown that in so acting they are infringing some provision of the Act of 1873, and the extension referred to would be to give any aggrieved person a right to complain against a railway company simply for an infringement of the company's special Act, and thus to enable the Commissioners directly to enforce obedience to such Acts, and the observance by railway companies of their provisions.

32. For easier reference we have placed the principal decisions given by us during the year in an Appendix to this Report.

All which is humbly submitted to Your Majesty.

(Signed) FREDERICK PEEL.
HENRY T. J. MACNAMARA.
W. P. PRICE.

West Front Committee Rooms,
House of Lords,
November 9, 1876.

APPENDIX No. 1.

JUDGMENTS DELIVERED BY THE RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS

Between the 1*st September* 1875 *and the* 31*st August* 1876.

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9.	The Cambrian Railways Company *v.* the London and North-western Railway Company. Judgment delivered 16th March 1876.	21
10.	The Midland Railway Company *v.* the Great Western Railway Company. Judgment delivered 20th March 1876.	22
11.	In the Matter of the Application of the West Cork and Ilen Valley Railway Companies for the *Approval of a Working Agreement*, the Cork and Bandon Railway Company *objecting*. Judgment delivered 29th April 1876.	24
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13.	Greenop and Others *v.* the South-eastern Railway Company. Judgment delivered 12th May 1876.	26
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16.	The South Devon Railway Company *v.* the Devon and Cornwall Railway Company - - The London and South-western Railway Company *v.* the South Devon Railway Company and the Great Western Railway Company, the Bristol and Exeter Railway Company, the South Devon Railway Company, and the Cornwall Railway Company - - - - - The Cornwall Railway Company and the Great Western Railway Company, the Bristol and Exeter Railway Company, and the South Devon Railway Company *v.* the Devon and Cornwall Railway Company - - - - - Judgment delivered day of 20th June 1876.	29
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18.	The Torbay and Brixham Railway Company *v.* the South Devon Railway Company. Interlocutory Judgment delivered 4th July 1876.	33
19.	Henry Robertson (trading under the name of "Fishbourne and Company") against the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, Ireland. Judgment delivered on the 14th July 1876.	33
20.	The Caledonian Railway Company *v.* the Great Northern Railway Company, the North-eastern Railway Company, and the North British Railway Company. Judgment delivered on the 18th July 1876.	34
21.	The Dunkirk Colliery Company *v.* the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company. Judgment delivered 22nd July 1876.	39
22.	Henry Robertson (trading under the name "Fishbourne and Company") *v.* the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland Company. Judgment delivered 3rd August 1876.	40
23.	The Torbay and Brixham Railway Company *v.* the South Devon Railway Company. Judgment delivered on the 10th of August 1876.	41
24.	The East London Railway Company *v.* the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company. Judgment delivered on the 28th of August 1876.	42

JUDGMENTS.

BEFORE THE RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

[No. 1.]

THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY - - *Appellants*,
against
THE WIGAN UNION - - *Respondents*.

Judgment of the Commissioners, delivered on the 24th day of November 1875.

THIS is an application by the London and North-western Railway Company against the sums at which they have been assessed in the valuation lists of the Wigan Union. They are the occupiers of 11 stations and 32 miles of railway in the Union, and the matter referred for our decision is to find the entire rateable value of this property, inclusive of rates, the Railway Company and the Union being agreed upon the manner in which the whole value when found shall be apportioned amongst the several parishes of which the Union consists.

To find the annual value of the stations which are the part of the property we will take first, it is necessary to determine not only the mode in which the land in occupation, and the offices, sheds, platforms, sidings, and other appendages of a station shall be valued, but also carefully to exclude the lines of railway in a station which are separately assessed. In the case before us the mode of rating has been to take a per-centage upon the present value of the stations, and the evidence did not show that land or structures had been over-valued. As to the other matter of what a station includes, the parties differ upon the point whether all the sidings or only some of them are part of the station and elements of its rateable value. The view of the Respondents is, that the number of lines outside a station should regulate the number inside that should be excluded in rating the station, while the Railway Company, the Appellants, contend for the exclusion, in addition, of all lines not in ordinary use, either as standing room for waggons and carriages, or as sidings for loading and unloading goods, on the ground that if there are more lines in a station than are appropriated to such purposes, they are lines laid down to facilitate the passage of traffic, and existing under the same conditions as the main tracks on which the through traffic runs, and they say that such lines and the space they occupy are taken into account in the separate rating of the railway, and that to rate them as also belonging to a station would be to rate them twice. In this, however, we do not agree, because the use and maintenance of stations and sidings being indispensable to a railway carrier's business they become a cost of carriage for which a deduction is allowed off the receipts from traffic, just as deductions are allowed to meet any other expenses of transit. And this remark shows that the question as to sidings is of importance to the parishes through which a railway passes as between one another, but is unimportant to the Company occupying such railway. Every deduction from the gross receipts in a parish goes to diminish the rateable value of the parochial portion of railway, and a parish therefore is interested in the amount deducted by way of a contribution to the total station assessment, particularly if it is a parish in which no station happens to be situated. The Railway Company will not be rated beyond the rateable value of the whole property, stations, and line taken together, but from the point of view of the parish it is requisite to see that a station does not include more than properly belongs to it, because the gain of one parish is necessarily the loss of another. It is true that one of the agreed points in this case is that the deduction for stations shall be 5½ per cent. upon the gross receipts, but that would be a sufficient per-centage, in our opinion, however the question as to sidnigs might be decided. Now, that question does not turn, as the Railway Company argued it did, on the use that is made of the sidings. No siding nor any other part of a station contributes otherwise than indirectly to the earnings of a railway, the gross earnings including receipts of every kind, and a siding which is used to give free passage to through traffic aids the receipts as effectually as one that is used for warehousing or for loading and unloading. The point to be kept in view is that a parish is entitled to benefit by the value of all the land occupied by the Railway Company, and if land is taken in Parish A. wide enough for the up and down traffic in its ordinary working, and in Parish B. of a width sufficient to give the same accommodation and other accommodation besides, Parish B. will be unequally rated relatively to Parish A. if the additional width counts for nothing in the valuation for poor's rate. The parish will get nothing extra from tolls because these are per mile, and the mileage is the same whether there are relief or alternative lines in a parish or not, and we are of opinion, therefore, that in assessing a station in the Wigan Union, only the average quantity of land required for the main tracks, and only the permanent way necessary to such tracks at any point in their length should be excluded.

The remainder of the questions in dispute relate to the rateable value of the line itself. The gross receipts and the number of train miles due to the Union are agreed figures based upon the Returns for 1874, and the Railway Company claim that the working expenses shall be made out upon the same basis. To this the Union reply that the working expenses of 1874 were exceptionally high owing to the dearness of coal and iron, and that it will be more fair to take the average working expenses in the four years 1871 to 1874. Now, the assessment is for the year 1874, and the valuation was made in the previous year. Owing to the appeal to the Quarter Sessions, the actual figures of 1874 now exist as data by which the estimate can be corrected, and from the stand point of 1873 would appear to be safe figures for that purpose. It is, however, left to us to say, upon consideration of all the information we have received, what a yearly tenant, taking this part of the Company's railway from the end of 1873, would reasonably have estimated his expenses at, and having examined the accounts for last year and checked them by the accounts to the present time, which show no diminution in the rate per cent. of the expenses as a whole, notwithstanding the decreased charges for coal and iron, we do not see that he could reasonably have anticipated that his working expenses would be less than they were for 1874, and we decide this question in favour of the Appellants.

Taking, then, the figures of 1874, it is agreed that the expenses under the heads of locomotive power, and carriage and waggon repairs, to be allocated to the Union, amounted together to 38,240*l*., of which amount 15,135*l*. was the cost price of wages and materials for repairs to engines and to carriages and waggons, and the Railway Company claim that to this latter sum should be added 10 per cent. for trade profits on repairs. It appears to us that so far as the 38,240*l*. is for such repairs as a tenant from year to year would make, ordinary repairs to stock in constant use, he is, in regard to the items of wages

and materials included therein in the same position that he is in as regards wages to the engine drivers, guards, and others concerned with the movement of stock, and that a deduction for profit on the expenses of the first kind could not be allowed any more than it could be for profits on the other kind of expenses, and that if, as alleged by the Respondents, any part of the 38,240*l.* is for repairs or maintenance, such as only an occupier like a railway company, tenant and landlord at one and the same time, would undertake, a point to which we will allude later, a claim to profit in respect of any such part would be still less allowable.

To arrive at the rent of a portion of railway through the medium of deductions from gross receipts, we have to deduct, not only the expenses incurred in earning them, but also the tenant's profit on his stock and capital. The value of the rolling stock in this case is another of the agreed figures, and amounts for the Wigan Union to 186,639*l.* The rolling stock has been valued at its cost price, less only a depreciation of 12½ per cent. all round. The 186,639*l.* is, it appears, inclusive of fixed machinery, which, however, so far as it is permanently attached to the freehold, is rateable property, and not tenant's plant, and the amount therefore must to that extent be reduced. If the value of machinery so attached is for the Wigan Union as much as 6,972*l.* that will be the deduction if less the proportion whatever it may be. The sum thus corrected being the amount of tenant's capital, exclusive of stores and floating capital, the next question is what per-centage shall be allowed him upon it for profit, the railway company claiming 20 per cent., and the Respondents contending that 10 per cent. will be quite sufficient, interest, profit, and deterioration included. Of the 20 per cent. in the Company's claim, one fourth is for deterioration, risk, and insurance, to cover any contingent loss of capital from those causes, and against this we think the Union are entitled to a partial set-off in the circumstance that the expenses for locomotive power, and for carriage and waggon repairs paid out of revenue provide for additions and improvements to rolling stock, the gain from which will compensate the tenant for any loss from deterioration. We infer this from the fact that while the total charge to capital for working stock to December 1874 is 6,929,862*l.*, the agreed value in 1874 exceeds nine millions. Another matter to be considered in fixing the per-centage has reference to the value put upon the rolling stock. That value is a high one compared with the amount at which the stock stands in the capital account, and high also in relation to the earnings of that stock in the Wigan Union, the coal receipts in private waggons forming a considerable part of the gross earnings. While, therefore, we shall allow the Company 15 per cent. for interest and profit, we think the further 5 per cent. claimed by the Company should be reduced to 2 per cent., making 17 per cent. the total allowance.

The Railway Company use the waggon stock of private owners, and the carriages and waggons of other railway companies in the conducting of some of their traffic, and as the rates and charges paid for the conveyance of that portion of traffic form part of the gross receipts credited to the Union, they demand a deduction for profits of trade thereon, and estimate that 10 per cent. upon the value of the stock would be a proper measure of the profits, as in the case of rolling stock of their own. But there is this difference, as it seems to us, between the two cases that as regards at any rate the waggons of private owners, the number of full train miles they run is much less in proportion than the number run by the Company's own rolling stock, and we think 5 per cent. upon value as regards these waggons will give a sufficient sum for profits. We have not been able to make any similar comparison of work done in reference to the stock of other railway companies, and we shall therefore allow the 10 per cent. claimed upon that item.

We also allow 10 per cent. upon the capital locked up in stores, though perhaps a less per-centage would be enough, if, as is probable, the stores as here valued include some which an occupying tenant who was not landlord as well would not require.

As regards a floating capital, we think, notwithstanding the contention to the contrary of the Respondents, that it is necessary that a company should have in hand a working balance over and above traffic receipts, and that interest at 5 per cent. upon it is a fair deduction. The Company estimate the floating capital requisite for their whole undertaking at considerably more than a million. They make their calculation by taking the accounts they have outstanding at the end of each half year, less accounts they owe,—also their cash at bankers or at interest less value of special funds and less also money paid up on capital account but not yet expended, and, lastly, the interest and guaranteed dividends payable after each half-year, and these sums added together exceed a million, and show, they say, as well the amount of floating capital needed, as the transactions in which it would be engaged. But if we look at rent as the return to the landlord on his outlay in creating or improving the hereditament to be rated, the amount a tenant would be prepared to give would be fixed quite independently of the manner in which share or debenture holders might divide it, and no expenses in distributing rent ought to have any place either as landlord's or tenant's deductions in finding rateable value. Still, without this, the Company's account shows a large sum always outstanding—being the balance between what they owe and what is owing to them. But the truth is, the working capital of a tenant does not depend upon the state of a revenue account of assets and liabilities, but on the comparative amount of cash receipts and cash payments. Passenger receipts as a rule are cash receipts, and 20 per cent. of the charges for the carriage of goods is probably about the proportion paid on delivery, traders getting a credit of two or three months for the remainder. Now these ready money payments would about meet the 55 per cent. of receipts absorbed by working expenses, or so much of the 55 per cent. as the Company pay ready money for. On the other hand we must bear in mind that a railway business is not all concentrated in one place, and that the numerous places at which it is carried on require each a small reserve, also that the rent must in a case of guaranteed interests be paid as soon as it is due, and that the tenant of so great an undertaking ought to be prepared for sudden calls upon him to expend freely at once. We may assume that he would take the most economical course to meet such calls, which would be to borrow on the occasions of their happening, and allowing for interest being charged continuously, we think it will be reasonable to fix the amount of the floating capital at 300,000*l.*

Lastly, a deduction has to be made in respect of the landlord's expenses in maintaining his premises in a state to continue to command the same rent. The amount the Railway Company ask for to maintain their way and works and stations is 100*l.* per lineal mile, and the answer of the Union to this claim is that the sums already charged in the working expenses under the head of repairs to way and works are the expenses not only of tenant's repairs but of landlord's maintenance as well. We have no doubt that this is the case to a considerable extent, particularly as regards the line, the renewal of rails and sleepers being a yearly outgoing with which the revenue account is charged. We shall not, therefore, allow the whole of the Company's claim, but we think one half of it may be allowed.

BEFORE THE RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

[No. 2.]

GREENOCK AND WEMYSS BAY RAILWAY COMPANY
v.
CALEDONIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Decision of the Railway Commissioners on application for leave to appeal to a Superior Court.

WE are of opinion that the Caledonian Company should be allowed to appeal to the Court of Session in Scotland upon the first, second, seventh, and eighth questions mentioned in the notice of their desire to appeal from our decision in this case, and upon those questions only so far as we consider our judgment to involve them.

The first and second questions relate to the title of the Wemyss Bay Company to apply to us for through rates under the 11th section of "The Regulation of Railways Act, 1873." It was stated, upon moving for leave to appeal, that the Caledonian Company desired to have an opportunity of arguing, among other objections to the title of the Wemyss Bay Company to apply to us, that it was an intermediate company between the Caledonian Company and the owners of the steamboats mentioned in the said notice, but we think that this point was not raised at the original hearing, nor does it properly arise upon the judgment, and that it ought not to be stated in a case for the opinion of the Court of Session. These questions must be confined to the single point whether the Wemyss Bay Company are or are not entitled to apply under section 11 for through traffic to be forwarded at through rates, having regard to the fact that their line of railway is worked by the Caledonian Company.

The seventh and eighth questions relate to the steamboat traffic between Wemyss Bay Pier and Inellan, Rothsay, and other places on the Clyde, and we think that the appellants should have an opportunity of contesting the correctness of our judgment to the effect that such traffic is within the said 11th section.

The third question was given up by the appellants upon their moving for leave to appeal. The fourth is whether there was any evidence to justify our finding that the granting of the through rates was a due and reasonable facility? We think that this was a matter entirely for us to decide under sub-section 5 of the said 11th section, and that it was not necessary to bring any specific evidence upon the subject before us. We do not, therefore, consider it a question of law upon which leave to appeal should be granted.

The fifth question is thus worded, "Whether it is "competent for the applicants to apply for, and for "the Commissioners to grant as through rates or to "make an apportionment of the through rates already "existing by agreement?" The statement that the existing rates were "through" and "by agreement" is incorrect; they were cumulative and not by agreement. But further, it was practically left to us to decide the *amount* of the rates, and we were asked to regard the case as one of principle, not of amount, except that the appellants requested us not to raise the fares from their then existing amounts. This was in effect admitted upon the motion for leave to appeal. We, therefore, consider this point to have been waived, and that it cannot now be re-opened.

The sixth question is in substance, as was stated on the motion for appeal, whether the Wemyss Bay Company have not parted with their right to ask us for through fares to the joint committee therein mentioned? We think it a sufficient ground for refusing an appeal upon this question, that it has been decided by the Court of Session against the appellants in a case between these very parties, reported in the eighth volume of the Scottish Law Reporter, page 634.

The ninth question, whether or not the traffic therein mentioned was carried by a like mode of transit on any other line of communication between the same points, we consider to be a question of fact and therefore not the subject of appeal.

Dated this seventh day of December one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

F. PEEL.
H. MACNAMARA.
WM. P. PRICE.

BEFORE THE RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

[No. 3.]

In the Matter of the Application of the SIRHOWY RAILWAY COMPANY and the LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY for the *Approval of a Working Agreement*; the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, the MONMOUTHSHIRE RAILWAY COMPANY, the Right Hon. LORD TREDEGAR, and the ALEXANDRA (NEWPORT) DOCK COMPANY *objecting*.

Judgment of the Commissioners, delivered 8th December 1875.

THIS is an application to us to approve a working agreement between two railway companies. The agreement is for the perpetual and exclusive working of the line of the Sirhowy Company by the London and North-western Company, and the Great Western and the Monmouthshire Railway Companies, Lord Tredegar and the Alxandra Dock Company of Newport respectively object to it, and have been heard upon their objections. The Sirhowy line is about 15 miles long, and runs from Nantybwch on the North-western, past Tredegar Junction, where it crosses the Great Western, to Nine Mile Point, whence the route to Newport, the natural outlet of the district, is continued by a railway of the Monmouthshire Company. The Sirhowy has a large traffic in coal and minerals, and the principal objection made to the agreement on its merits is that it will change the course of the traffic which now goes south by the Monmouthshire Railway to Newport, and send it the opposite way by the North-western, and will thus cause the railway and dock companies and Lord Tredegar to lose a large amount of tolls and dues, and in support of the objection reference was made at the hearing to a return of Sirhowy traffic for the quarter to the 30th of September last, which showed a large increase in the interchanged traffic at Nantybwch, both forwarded and received, and also, as it was contended, the effect which the agreement before even it was legally in operation was already having in diverting traffic. But the North-western Company do not admit that their being workers of the Sirhowy line can have any effect in altering the destination of traffic to which Newport affords the best outlet, and as to the increase shown in the return, they say that there is a Sirhowy trade with the north, which is quite distinct from that with Newport, and which has hitherto gone by the Great Western, and that the increase at Nantybwch is due partly to the trade northward being on the increase, and partly to a mere change of route from Great Western to North-western of importance to those companies, but not affecting any interests at Newport. Now so far as the agreement is objected to on the ground of its tendency to give to the North-western competitive traffic of which the Great Western are also carriers, we should not be justified on that account in not approving, but it does not seem to us unreasonable to guard against the introduction of charges or conditions of carriage on the Sirhowy line which might cause traffic that would otherwise go to Newport, to go in the opposite direction. The traffic which passes from the Sirhowy line on to the North-western has a contributive value which does not belong to merely local traffic, and as the traffic which goes south to Newport is local traffic as far as the North-western is concerned, and has not

the value of a feeder of their line, the apprehensions of Newport that traffic may be unduly attracted away may not be altogether unfounded. There is another class of traffic also on which the working of the Sirhowy line by the North-western in lieu of a small and independent company may act unfavourably. The Sirhowy line from Tredegar Junction to Nine Mile Point is much the nearest route to Newport for Neath and Aberdare traffic. It makes a short connexion between the Great Western at Tredegar Junction and the Monmouthshire Railway at Nine Mile Point, and considering the advantage of continuity of transit in one hand and at reasonable rates, and that the Monmouthshire Company have recently entered into an agreement to grant running powers to the Great Western, we feel justified in requiring that the North-western Company as proposed workers of the Sirhowy shall grant running powers also over the section of the Sirhowy interposed between the Great Western and the Monmouthshire. It is a facility in the public interests which the North-western can grant without prejudicing their own, and indeed they will be gainers by any use that may be made of the powers, inasmuch as the Great Western can and do at present carry the traffic in question an unnecessary distance round by Pontypool.

These are the two points against the agreement, for which we think some provisions are necessary. Other objections to it were urged, but it is sufficient to say in reference to them, that they do not seem to us to furnish grounds on which we could withhold or postpone approval, and accordingly, if suitable provisions are made in regard to the two points, we shall be prepared to approve the agreement. Probably a contract to give the running powers might be made under the Railways Clauses Act, 1845, and with regard to Sirhowy traffic for Newport, the North-western and the Monmouthshire Companies should endeavour to agree as to the rates and traffic arrangements, which would give assurance that the object we have in view will be effected. We do not make any order as to costs.

BEFORE THE RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

[No. 4.]

THE ISLE OF WIGHT (NEWPORT JUNCTION) RAILWAY COMPANY *v.* THE RYDE AND NEWPORT RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE RYDE AND NEWPORT RAILWAY COMPANY *v.* THE ISLE OF WIGHT (NEWPORT JUNCTION) RAILWAY COMPANY.

Judgment of the Commissioners, delivered 14th December 1875.

THE differences brought before us in these cross applications are between the Isle of Wight (Newport Junction) Railway Company, and the Ryde and Newport Railway Company, whose railways go from a junction at Newport with the Cowes and Newport Railway, the one to Sandown and the other to Ryde. The station at Newport is a joint one, and the two railways on issuing from it cross the Medina river by the same bridge, and run alongside of or near to each other for a short distance before diverging, and under a special Act of each company passed in 1872, the joint station and the bridge, and so much of each railway as extended from the junction with the Cowes and Newport Railway to the eastern side of the gasworks at Newport, were to be constructed in such manner and upon such terms as an arbitrator, failing agreement, should determine. An arbitrator was appointed, and in November 1873 made two awards, a first with reference to the joint station, and the second with reference to the bridge and portions of railway, and also to certain works agreed to be provided for the Corporation of Newport. Differences arising out of these awards are the subjects of reference to us.

In his second award the arbitrator decided the questions as to which company should construct the bridge, portions of railway, and corporation works, and as to the apportionment of the cost thereof, by determining that they should be constructed by the Ryde and Newport Company, and that the costs and expenses of constructing the same should be borne and paid by the two companies in equal shares and proportions. Upon this award the two companies differ, in the first place, as to how much of the Newport Junction Company's railway is thereby directed to be constructed by the Ryde and Newport Company, whether from the junction with the Cowes and Newport Railway the portion stops eastwards at a point 75 feet short of the eastern side of the gasworks (which is the view of the Ryde and Newport Company), or whether it extends as far as to the eastern side (which is the view of the Newport Junction Company). And this difference we decide without any doubt in favour of the view of the Newport Junction Company. The text of the award is unambiguous, and we do not see that the tracing in the plan annexed to it is not reconcilable with the description in the text. But the boundary of the gasworks must be taken to be that shown in the plan forming part of the award, although as shown on the plans deposited in respect of "The Isle of Wight (Newport Junction) Railway Act, 1872," it is further east.

The other particular in which the application of the Newport Junction Company states that the Ryde and Newport Company are not constructing the works according to the award as regards design, is in substituting an incline for a hoist as a means of raising goods to the high level of the bridge over the Medina from the level of the river quay below. The alteration was made at the suggestion of the corporation, and with the concurrence of the Cowes and Newport Company, and was communicated to the Newport Junction Company, who made no objection to it, and whose consent therefore may be presumed to have been given. It must, however, be understood that the Newport Junction Company are to have the same facilities for passing to and from the incline that the Ryde and Newport and the Cowes and Newport Companies will have. The amended plan showed an incline with a gradient of 1 in 40, and the Newport Company were afraid that at this gradient the summit of the incline and its point of junction would lie outside the limits of their running powers. It must be made clear that they will have as easy access to the incline as if the award plan had been strictly followed, and they will have our authority to defer payment of their share of the expenses of the line and station until this has been done to our satisfaction.

For the construction of the Newport Junction Railway between the point up to which the Ryde and Newport Company admit they ought to construct, and the eastern side of the gasworks, the engineer of the Ryde and Newport line suggests a mode by which it can be done without embanking the river, the award plan showing an embankment, and we recommend that his suggestion should receive the assent of the Newport Junction Company. We grant this company the costs of their application.

In the cross application of the Ryde and Newport Company, the complaint is, that the Newport Junction Company have not complied with the awards by paying their share of the expenses incurred under them, such share to the present time amounting for the line and corporation works to about 4,500*l.*, and for the station to about 1,200*l.*, less value and loss, if any, on re-sale of some small pieces of land, and it is urged that the Newport Junction Company ought to pay these sums before the Ryde and Newport Company execute any further works on their behalf. Taking the awards separately, and first that relating to the line, we have the Act of Parliament directing that if the two companies cannot agree as to the apportionment of the cost of constructing the bridge, railways, and corporation works, the same shall be determined by an arbitrator, and we have the arbitrator's decision that the cost shall be borne and paid by the two companies in equal shares and proportions. The difference here

arising seems to be this, was it meant that the two companies should bear the cost concurrently, or that the company constructing was to advance the whole cost, and to receive back half when, but not before, all the work should be finished and the whole expense ascertained. We think the concurrent payment is the correct view to take, but that there is a condition implied that each company having its own side of the work, both sides shall make simultaneous progress, and that the work as it advances shall be in the equal interests of the two companies. As yet the Ryde and Newport Company have only carried forward their own side of the work, and we think they are bound to bring the side which is the Newport Junction Company's to the same degree of forwardness as their own, to become entitled to be paid one half of their expenses by the Newport Junction Company. But the Ryde and Newport Company ask that in that case they may have security for their being ultimately paid, and under the circumstances we hold the request to be a reasonable one, and therefore direct the Newport Junction Company to give such security.

As regards the award relating to the station, that also we think meant that the Newport Junction Company should contribute their proportion of the expense from time to time according to the progress made. Considering, however, the state of the line and bridge by which the station is to be reached, we are of opinion that they should not now contribute until they become liable, under this decision, to make a first payment on account of the line. They must, however, give security for their then contributing, and in the interval before their contribution will fall due steps might be taken to settle any claim they are likely to have in respect of station land as allowed by the arbitrator.

We disposed at the hearing of so much of this cross application as asked us to enjoin the Newport Junction Company to close a station they have opened at Pan Lane near Newport, and to complete forthwith a railway, No. 1 in their Act, upon the completion of which they become liable to penalties if a further length of railway is not completed within a year following; and we have only to add that upon this application there will be no order as to costs, and that the parties may come before us again in case of their not agreeing as to the plan of any works to be executed or as to the amount and sufficiency of the security to be given under this decision.

BEFORE THE RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

[No. 5.]

THE CALEDONIAN RAILWAY COMPANY

v.

THE NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY COMPANY.

(No. 1.)

Judgment of the Commissioners, delivered 23rd December 1875.

THE Caledonian Railway Company, by this application, refer for our decision differences which they have with the North British Railway Company; first, as to the apportionment of receipts from season and traders' tickets issued by the North British Company and available over the Scottish Central Railway conjointly with the North British Railway, and secondly, as to the conditions on which the traders' tickets may be issued.

In 1865 the Scottish Central Railway was merged in the system of the Caledonian Company by an Amalgamation Act, which at the same time gave large powers and facilities over the railway to the North British Company in respect of Scottish East Coast traffic, which was defined to be traffic, which in its transit passed partly over the North British and partly over the Scottish Central Railways. Under these powers the North British Company can fix the rates and fares at which Scottish East Coast traffic is carried, and it was enacted that receipts from the traffic should be divided according to mileage, with the proviso that if the division worked out so as to give to the Caledonian Company less per mile for the distance travelled over the Scottish Central than a certain rate according to the class of traffic, the deficiency should be made good by the North British Company. These minimum rates per mile were to stand at sums which were named in the 78th section of the Act, unless the Caledonian Company itself carried competitive traffic at rates or fares which per mile were below those sums, in which case section 85 provided that the lower sums should be adopted in lieu of the minimum sums fixed by section 78. Under the same powers and facilities the North British Company can also issue season tickets and traders' tickets. The question whether they could issue such tickets was referred to arbitration in 1870, and it was adjudged that they could. Tickets, however, of those kinds are not mentioned in the Amalgamation Act, and hence, although the price of such tickets is not based on a mileage rate, the Caledonian Company are entitled to receive a certain sum per mile in respect of each journey made by their holders. What that sum should be is the question in dispute. The Caledonian Company contend that the sum must be regulated by section 78 alone, while the contention on the part of the North British is that section 78 is in this instance qualified by section 85. We have no doubt that section 85 does apply. The receipts to be divided arise from that Scottish East Coast traffic, with respect to which section 85 enacts that if the Caledonian Company shall, with respect to it or any traffic competitive with it, quote by any route whatever a rate or fare which if divided by mileage over the Larbert route would give a lower rate or fare per mile than the minimum specified in section 78, such lower rate or fare shall be the most that they can claim. The route by which the Caledonian Company carry is not the Larbert route, in the sense in which that expression is used in the section, and we are of opinion that the sum per mile which the Caledonian Company receive in respect of their own season and traders' tickets is the sum and not any higher sum, less than which they are protected against receiving in respect of the season and traders' tickets issued by the North British Company. If there is any difficulty in knowing how many times a holder of those tickets travels, or the distance he travels each time, it will be best that the Caledonian Company should state what their own tickets at their different amounts of issue divide into per mile of the distances they respectively cover, and should agree to a division on that basis as regards similar tickets issued by the North British Company.

The second difference referred to us relates to the qualification for a trader's ticket issued by the North British for use upon the Scottish Central Railway. There is a minimum amount of traffic by which a trader qualifies himself for a ticket. The ticket is one at a reduced rate, and the rate diminishes as the amount of traffic which a trader sends by the Company which grants him the ticket increases. The North British Company admit that they have no right to issue tickets of this kind available over the Scottish Central Railway to persons who have no Scottish East Coast traffic, but they have traders for whom they carry both traffic of that description and North British traffic generally, and they claim to issue these particular tickets and to fix the rates at which they are charged according to the whole amount of the individual trader's traffic over their system; the contention of the Caledonian Company being that only his Scottish East Coast traffic is of qualifying value for the ticket or can count in determining its rate. The 74th section of the Amalgamation Act requires the Caledonian Company to give to the North British in respect of Scottish East Coast traffic great facilities for its conveyance, and to give such facilities and to

forward such traffic as effectually as if it was their own proper traffic, or traffic which they are desirous of cultivating to the utmost. The question whether this section so expressed obliged the Caledonian to recognise North British traders' tickets in respect of Scottish East Coast traffic was referred to arbitration in 1870, and the award was to the effect that the issue of such tickets to persons trading in the goods department in respect of Scottish East Coast traffic was a facility to which the North British were entitled under this section, and it directed that the North British should and might issue to traders in respect of Scottish East Coast traffic tickets available over their own railway and the Scottish Central Railway on the same terms and at the same rates as the Caledonian issued the same description of ticket over their own line. The North British do not dispute that this award, so far as it goes, determines the nature and extent of the privilege they possess in regard to traders' tickets over the Scottish Central Railway, and this being so the award, it seems to us, is conclusive against their present claim. The tickets classed together are the North British tickets to traders in respect of Scottish East Coast traffic, and the same description of tickets (meaning traders' tickets) issued by the Caledonian Company over their own line, and we should not be justified in interpreting as North British tickets, tickets which may be issued by the North British in respect even though only partly of other than Scottish East Coast traffic, nor in putting in a proviso in regard to tickets of the Caledonian Company, requiring them to be in respect only of such traffic over their line as may be similar to or competitive with Scottish East Coast traffic. The tickets of the two companies are to be issued on the same terms and at the same rates; but the kinds of traffic in respect of which they are to be issued in the one case and the other are fixed by the award, and must correspond to the express or implied description contained in it. We decide this difference, therefore, in favour of the Caledonian Company. There will be no order about costs.

BEFORE THE RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

[No. 6.]

HOLLAND AND ANOTHER

v.

THE FESTINIOG RAILWAY COMPANY.

Judgment of the Commissioners, delivered 27th January 1876.

MR. Holland and Mr. Greaves are lessees of slate quarries situated at the upper or inland end of the Festiniog Railway, and their complaint against the Railway Company is that in their rates for the carriage of slates down to the Portmadoc end of the railway they give an undue preference to the Welsh Slate Company, whose quarries are also near the upper terminus.

It appears that, in 1864, the Railway Company for the purpose of securing traffic for their line drew up a printed agreement purporting to be between themselves and the several quarry owners of the district whereby the quarry owners for the next 14 years were to send their produce by no other mode than along the entire length of the railway, and were to pay rates for the carriage varying from 3*s.* 3*d.* per ton to 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton, according to the total quantity carried yearly for them and for others down the railway 2*s.* 6*d.* being the rate when the total quantity should exceed, as in fact it has almost every year exceeded, 110,000 tons. This agreement was offered to the different quarry owners, and was accepted and entered into by, amongst others, the Welsh Slate Company and the Complainants, Mr. Holland and Mr. Greaves.

In 1869 an Act was passed giving powers to the Festiniog Company to improve their railway, and by this Act it was provided (section 64) that the rate to be charged for slates carried to or in the direction of Portmadoc should not in any case exceed the sum of 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton for the whole distance, with a proportionate decrease per mile for any less distance in any year in which the whole quantity of such traffic in slates should amount to 110,000 tons, thus expressly extending the benefit of the 2*s.* 6*d.* rate to freighters who had not signed the agreement, and who before the Act passed were charged a differential rate of 4*s.* a ton.

In 1871 the Railway Company and the Welsh Slate Company entered into a new agreement, by which it was agreed that so far as it regarded them the agreement of 1864 should be terminated, and that thenceforth, and for a term of 30 years, the rate for railway transit to the Welsh Slate Company should be 2*s.* 1½*d.* per ton, and that during that term the Slate Company should not send their slate by any other mode than along the entire length of the railway. This agreement gave the Welsh Slate Company a preference of 4½*d.* per ton, and the further advantage of the 2*s.* 1½*d.* rate not being dependent upon the total quantity carried in a year exceeding any particular figure; and it appears to us that the difference thus made in the respective charges to the Welsh Slate Company and to Messrs. Holland and Greaves is in contravention of section 2 of the Railway Traffic Act of 1854. There is nothing in the consideration as to the exclusive use of the Defendants' Railway, being in the one case for 30 years, and in the other for 14 years, which would justify the difference between 2*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.* 1½*d.* as charges for railway transit, nor can it be doubted that the freighters who signed the printed agreement of 1864 considered the Railway Company to bind themselves by it to a like treatment of all who signed it, and who, it may be, would not all have signed it had the Company claimed to vary their scale of charge to individuals according to the number of years for which they could get a promise of exclusive employment. The Complainants, therefore, are entitled to an injunction that they shall not be subjected to the prejudice of having to pay a higher charge for the carriage of their slates than the Welsh Slate Company pay for theirs, except so far as there may be circumstances which admit of being taken into account consistently with the agreement of 1864, and which render the cost to the Company of carriage more in the one case than in the other.

The only circumstance of that kind which was brought under notice at the hearing was with regard to the use of the Railway Company's waggons. The Company have two sizes of waggons, and Mr. Holland and Mr. Greaves being only able at present to load in waggons of the smaller size, the Company incur, as they say, extra expense in separating the empty waggons which the Complainants require from time to time to be deposited in their sidings, and in handling a larger number. They say also that even making allowance for the larger waggons used in part by the Welsh Slate Company, that Company use a smaller number of waggons in proportion to tonnage than Messrs. Holland and Greaves, the average load of the waggons from the Company's quarries, probably from the different quality of the slates, being about 10 per cent. heavier. We think the Complainants should, if possible, adapt their works to the improved rolling stock of the Company, and that until this is done a difference of one penny per ton in favour of the Welsh Slate Company would not be unreasonable. In other respects the Railway Company, we think, did not show any appreciable extra cost incurred by them in carrying for the Complainants, or either of them, over their expenses in carrying for the Welsh Slate Company, and we are therefore of opinion that less only one penny per ton for a time, as just referred to, the difference between 2*s.* 6*d.* and the rate at which the Railway Company carry for the Welsh Slate Company must be allowed to the Complainants off the amount

they are charged, as a necessary deduction for their being on an equality with the Slate Company.

The Complainants are granted their costs.

BEFORE THE RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

[No. 7.]

THE CALEDONIAN RAILWAY COMPANY
v.
THE NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY COMPANY.
(No. 2.)

Judgment of the Commissioners delivered 17th February 1876.

THIS is a question as to the construction of an agreement dated 7th June 1873, and made between the Caledonian and North British Railway Companies, and as to whether it prevents the Caledonian Company from promoting certain works and new lines, for which they have a Bill in Parliament this session.

The part of the agreement of which the meaning is in dispute is as follows: "Each Company shall be at "liberty to apply to Parliament for power to con- "struct lines in its own district, for the accommoda- "tion of the local traffic in such district; but neither "Company shall directly or indirectly promote or "support any new line in the district of the other."

It was contended on behalf of the Caledonian Company that the agreement supposes a division of the districts in which the two Companies are interested into three parts, viz., a joint district, and the separate or peculiar district of each Company, and that as regards the construction of new lines by either Company, the separate districts only are protected by the stipulation that neither Company shall promote or support a new line in the district of the other, the joint districts or districts common to both being left open to the enterprise of each. We understand the word "district" in the expressions "each Company's own district" and "the district of the other Company" to mean the district adjacent to a line from which traffic is drawn to that line, and if both Companies draw traffic, as they well may, from the same district, such a district belongs to them both, and is as much the district of one as it is of the other, and consequently if the agreement applies to such districts each Company will have all the liberty in them which the agreement accords to each in its own district, and the other Company will not be able to complain of anything done within that limit as being an infringement of the contract. But the expressions "the Company's own district" and "the district of the other Company" seems to us so little applicable to districts which are occupied in common, that on the whole we consider that these joint districts are outside this part of the agreement.

It was urged by the counsel for the North British Company that in giving to each Company liberty to apply for power to construct lines in its own district for the accommodation of the local traffic of such district, the agreement disallowed the making of lines of any other kind. If that were the case, and the agreement included all districts, joint as well as several, it would, while it lasted, prevent any addition being made to the existing railway accommodation given by the Caledonian and North British systems except for mere local requirements. We, however, think that such a restriction ought to rest on some stronger ground than an implication only, and that the clause referred to should not be taken to mean more than what it plainly expresses, namely, that the making of lines for local traffic is not to be opposed when either Company makes such lines in its own district, the right of opposing if lines not of that character are promoted being reserved.

Such being our construction of the agreement, we will now say whether we consider the lines numbered in the Bill 1, 2, 5, and 6 to be lines in a North British district, the North British Company not insisting on their case as against the lines Nos. 3, 4, 7, and 8, originally also objected to. The lines Nos. 1, 2, 5, and 6 are none of them laid out for merely local traffic, but as we have said the agreement presents no obstacle to such lines being promoted, apart from the provision that no new lines of any kind shall be promoted by either company in its rival's district. As to lines 1 and 2, they are intended to relieve the main passenger lines of the Caledonian Company into Glasgow of a part of their mineral traffic, and the points where they commence are at a very short distance from Glasgow. The lines which converge at Glasgow from all sides are so numerous that it is almost impossible that a new line should keep quite clear of all existing lines, but these two lines, which go direct from one point on Caledonian property to another, merely cross in so doing North British lines, and on this account cannot, we think, properly be said to be lines in a North British district. Further as to No. 2, there are in the district which it crosses, and which is only about five miles wide, besides the Coatbridge Railway of the North British, two main lines of the Caledonian Company, and also their Monkland Canal, all these routes running in the same direction east and west, and, under these circumstances, this district seems to us to be as much a Caledonian district as a North British one, and, in short, to be a district occupied by the two Companies in common.

The railway or siding No. 5, adjoins a station on the North British Company's Glasgow Harbour Branch Railway, and as the Caledonian Company, for the purpose of conveying traffic to and from the Branch Railway and the stations thereon, have, by agreement confirmed by statute, absolute running powers over the railway, and, as if a company carries the traffic of a district, whether over a line of its own, or over a line not its own but used by it under absolute running powers, that district is, we think, as much its district as it is that of the company to whom the line over which the running powers are exercised belongs, we do not consider No. 5 to be contrary to the agreement. The railway No. 6 is a short line, half a mile long, joining the Scottish Central main line of the Caledonian Company with the North British Stirlingshire Midland Junction line, a little to the south of the present junction. The Caledonian Company forward traffic from near Larbert on their central main line to their docks at Grangemouth, over a railway of which part is their own and part North British, and at present if the traffic comes from the south, the engine must be reversed and other delays incurred before it can pass on to the North British line. The proposed south junction will give such traffic the same facilities for transfer that traffic from the North has by the present junction, and, considered with reference to the district it traverses in its short course, it does not seem to us to be a line prohibited by the agreement.

BEFORE THE RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

[No. 8.]

THE EAST AND WEST JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY
v.
THE NORTHAMPTON AND BANBURY RAILWAY COMPANY.

Judgment of the Commissioners, delivered 2nd March 1876.

THE East and West Junction Railway Company have the right of running over five miles of the Northampton and Banbury railway from their junction with it at Green's Norton to Blisworth, and are desirous of using or bringing upon such railway a Fairlie engine as it is called from the name of the inventor and patentee. This engine the Banbury Company consider to be unfit for their railway, and the question of unfitness has been referred to us under

the 115th Section of the Railway Clauses Act, of 1845, which gives a company power to object to an engine proposed to be used upon their line, and refers any difference between the company and the owner of the engine to arbitration. The reference has been made at the instance of the Junction Company.

The engine carries its own load of fuel and water, and has no tender, and in full working trim weighs from 60 to 70 tons. The Banbury Company do not themselves see at present any prospect of damage from this weight to their permanent way, or bridges, but one of their witnesses, Mr. Jacomb, chief resident engineer of the London and South-western Railway Company, was of opinion that the Towcester Road Bridge of 40 feet span was liable to be overstrained, when the whole weight of the engine which is not of less length than the bridge, rested on the structure. But, as a witness on the other side showed, when that is the case, that is to say, when the engine is placed centrally on the bridge, the weight from the way in which it is carried, falls more on the ends of the girder, and the strain is not so great as when the centre of one bogey is over the centre of the bridge. In this position, however, part of the engine is not on the bridge at all, and thus the maximum strain obtainable is reduced to that caused by an ordinary engine, and as the Fairlie engine has run over the bridge almost daily since last September, and the bridge has stood the test, the weight of the engine does not in our view, disqualify it from coming on the railway.

But the great objection made to the engine is its more than ordinary width. It is 8 feet 7 inches wide for a length of 6 feet at each end, and 9 feet wide for the rest of its length, and where it is 9 feet wide there is besides a footplate or ledge on each side at a height of 4 feet 6 inches from the ground, which projects 6 inches and which makes the extreme width 10 feet. As the line is a single line, it would only be at particular points that an engine of extra width could take up too much room, but the Banbury Company say that there are such points on their line, and they specify the sidings in the goods yard at Blisworth, the passenger platform there and at Towcester Station, and two bridges, as places where the engine cannot be used without special risk of accident being incurred. Since the hearing we have ourselves been over the railway, and inspected each of these places.

The bridges are constructed for a double line, and the single line laid occupies the relative position of one of two lines, its outer rail being 4 feet from the parapet wall, and as the engine projects at the level of the footplate 2 feet 8 inches on either side of the track, a space of 1 foot 4 inches is left between the side of the bridge and the side of the engine. We were referred to a regulation of the Board of Trade as showing that this space ought to be 1 foot more, but the regulation refers to the space between structures on a line and the sides of passenger carriages, and has no bearing on the case we are considering. As there is room to stand in the clear space, we do not think the engine unfit to cross the bridges, but we recommend that the Junction Company should put up a caution to platelayers and others to stand on the open side of the bridges when a train passes, and that the engine should slacken speed before arriving at the bridges, and should not cross them at any greater rate of speed than 10 miles an hour.

We do not think it a likely source of danger that the 6-inch footplate on the side of the engine overlaps the edge of the passenger platforms at the Towcester and Blisworth stations, at a height above them of 2 feet 6 inches in one case, and 2 feet 2 inches in the other. The overlapping is made more apparent by the irregular shape and bulging out of the platforms, which, if they stood in the line of their original construction, would not, with the engine alongside, have the footplate more over them than would be the case if the footplate, which has already been reduced 3 inches in width, were reduced 2 or 3 inches more.

With regard to the sidings at Blisworth, there is more than the usual 6-foot space between them, except at the point of exchange between the railways of the London and North-western Company and the Banbury Company, at which point the interval between the sidings is so contracted as not to be more than 5 feet 8 inches wide. Although an engine moves slowly when shunting, and the Fairlie engine is particularly handy and under control, it should not, we think, be employed upon sidings where the between space is under 6 feet, but as to sidings which are that distance apart from each other, and which belong to the Banbury Company at Blisworth, we do not see that any special danger is to be apprehended from working upon them with this engine.

We decide, therefore, that the engine is not unfit to be used upon the line of the Northampton and Banbury Company over which the East and West Junction Company have running powers under their Act, distinctly at the same time not approving of its being taken upon sidings at the Blisworth terminus where the free space on either side is under 6 feet.

We make no order about costs.

BEFORE THE RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

[No. 9.]

THE CAMBRIAN RAILWAY COMPANY
v.
THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Judgment of the Commissioners, delivered 16th March 1876.

UNDER "The Oswestry and Newtown and other Railway Companies (Arrangements) Act, 1864," and an agreement which it confirmed, the Cambrian Railways Company are entitled to receive a rebate of 50 per cent. from the mileage receipts of the North-western Railways upon all traffic, except minerals, sent from the lines forming the undertaking as it existed in 1864 of the Cambrian Company to the lines of the North-western Company where those lines form the shortest railway route. The rebate is an advance to make up, if necessary, the dividend of the Cambrian Company to a certain rate, and is directed to be regarded as a loan which shall be repaid at any time when there may be a balance of receipts after payment of such dividend. In return, the North-western Company have powers, which they may exercise or not, as they please, of using and running over the railways of the Cambrian Company.

By "The Cambrian and Coast Railways Amalgama-" tion Act, 1845," which vested the Aberystwith and Welsh Coast Railway in the Cambrian Company, the agreement above mentioned was extended to the railways which had belonged to the Coast Company, and which were by that Act transferred to the Cambrian Company, section 14 providing that the North-western Company should be entitled to the same powers and facilities over the undertaking of the Coast Company, by that Act amalgamated, as they then possessed over the undertaking of the Cambrian Company, and upon the same terms and conditions. The effect of this was to make the rebate attach to the receipts of the North-western from traffic sent to their lines from the Coast Railways equally, as from the Cambrian Railways proper, the running powers of the North-western being at the same time extended over the Coast Railways. But the places at which traffic could be transferred to the North-western lines continued as before to be places such as Whitchurch, at the inland end only of the Cambrian system.

Under the "Carnarvonshire Railway Act, 1862," and the "Carnarvonshire Railway (Deviations) Act, " 1867," a railway was made by the Carnarvonshire Company from Carnarvon to a junction at Afonwen with the Pwllheli and Portmadoc Railway, part of the coast section of the Cambrian Railways, and by the Act of 1867 the Carnarvonshire Railway Company,

or any company working their railway, were given running powers over the Pwllheli and Portmadoc line, the Cambrian Company, or any company working their railways, being in like manner given running powers over the Carnarvonshire Railway between Afonwen and Carnarvon. In 1870, under the "London and North-western (Additional Powers) Act, 1870," the undertaking of the Carnarvonshire Company and all their rights and obligations were transferred to and vested in the North-western Company, the consequence of which was that the Cambrian Company were for the first time able to send traffic from their lines to the lines of the North-western at the Afonwen or coast end of their system, and they claim that the rebate is payable to them in respect of traffic sent that way.

The North-western Company contend that the 48th section of their Act of 1870 takes away all running powers they had viâ Afonwen, and that the rescission of their running powers releases them from the obligation of paying rebate on the traffic sent to them viâ Afonwen. The contention on the other side is that section 48 has no reference to the running powers given by the Act of 1865 in return for the rebate, and simply repeals the mutual running powers given by the Act of 1867 to the Cambrian Company and the Carnarvonshire Company over each other's lines.

The 48th section is as follows:—"Notwithstanding "anything in this Act or in the 'Carnarvonshire "'Railway (Deviations) Act 1867,' after the Carnarvonshire Railway is vested in the North-western it "shall not be lawful for the North-western, or any other "company, body, or persons working the railways of "the Carnarvonshire Railway Company, to run over, "work, or use viâ Afonwen Junction any portion of "the Cambrian Railways, or of the stations, sidings, or "conveniences connected therewith, without the consent in writing of the Cambrian Railways Company, "nor for the Cambrian Railways Company, or any "other company, body, or persons working their railway to run over, work, or use viâ Afonwen Junction "any portion of the Carnarvonshire Railway, or any "stations, sidings, or conveniences connected there-"with, without the consent in writing of the North-"western Company." The allusion in the words which occur at the beginning of this section, "Notwith-"standing anything in this Act contained," is to the 47th section preceding, which had made the North-western successors to the rights and obligations of the Carnarvonshire Company, and had given them therefore the right to run over the Pwllheli and Portmadoc Railway; and the meaning of section 48 is, we think, that the running powers given by the Act of 1867 to the Carnarvonshire Company and transferred to the North-western by section 47 of the Act of 1870, and the reciprocal running powers given by the Act of 1867 to the Cambrian Company, should not be exercised, except by consent, from the time the North-western became possessors of the Carnarvonshire Railway. It does not, in our opinion, apply at all to the running powers under the Act of 1865, and derived from the agreement scheduled to the Act of 1864, and we think it would have pointed to that Act of 1865 as expressly as it does to the Act of 1867, if it had been intended to bear that larger application. We hold, therefore, that the rebate is payable on traffic sent viâ Afonwen.

BEFORE THE RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

[No. 10.]

THE MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY
v.
THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Judgment of the Commissioners, delivered 20th March 1876.

A BILL has been brought in this Session in Parliament to vest the Somerset and Dorset Railway, by way of lease for 999 years, in the South-western and Midland Railway Companies, and subject to the sanction of Parliament the Somerset and Dorset Company have agreed with the other two companies for a lease of the Somerset Railway to them. The agreement was made on the 1st of last November, and it and the application to Parliament are alleged by the Great Western Company to be, so far as the Midland are concerned, a violation of the heads of agreement between the Midland of the one part and the Great Western of the other, bearing date 17th March 1863, and confirmed and made binding upon the parties by the Great Western Railway (West Midland Amalgamation) Act, 1863, section 63. The agreement provides for questions of difference arising out of it being referred to arbitration, and the Midland have caused the present difference to be referred to us for our decision under section 8 of the Railway Traffic Act, 1873.

The particular articles to which the action of the Midland has been stated to be contrary are numbered in the agreement 5, 18, and 19. The fifth article is the following: "The three companies to agree as to "the construction, leasing, working, or subscribing, "(directly or indirectly by rebate or otherwise) to "any new lines which may be necessary to give "proper accommodation to the districts in which the "companies or any two of them are directly interested; and if any difference of opinion arise as to "the necessity of doing so by all or any of the parties "hereto, such difference to be settled by arbitration "in manner herein-after mentioned in article 29; and "if any of the companies decline to become parties to "the construction, leasing, working, or subscribing "as aforesaid to any new line, which it shall be determined on such arbitration ought to be done, then "the other companies or company to be at liberty to "construct, lease, work, or subscribe to it if they "think fit." This article, in the opinion of the Midland, applies only to new lines in the sense of lines proposed but not yet authorised to be constructed. It does not apply, they think, to such a line as the Somerset Railway, for which an Act has been obtained, and as to which the passing of the Act closes any question as to the necessity there may be for the line, or for either of the two companies constructing or aiding in its construction. If, however, the article should be construed by us to apply to new lines in the sense of lines that have come into existence since the date of the agreement, the question that then arises is, they say, whether as regards this Somerset line it cannot be shown to be necessary, in order to carry out the object of giving the accommodation of a railway to the district through which it passes, that the Midland should lease or join in leasing the undertaking, and they called numerous witnesses to speak to this point. The Great Western Company submitted in the 16th paragraph of their answer in this case, that there was no necessity for the Midland Company to lease or acquire power to lease the Somerset Railway within the true intent and meaning of the fifth article of the agreement, but the view which they expressed of this article in argument at the hearing was that the question at issue lay outside of it altogether, taking however quite other ground for their view from those on which the Midland relied. We have come to the same conclusion, our reason being that for the article to apply, the line which is the subject of a difference must give accommodation to districts in which the two Companies are directly interested, words which seem to us to be governing words of the article, and that as the Somerset Railway is a line from Poole to Everceech, *partes ubi se via findit in ambas*, one branch going to Bath, and the other to Highbridge and the Bristol Channel, and as except at its Bath extremity the Midland is nowhere in the district traversed by the line, the Midland, however much interested in the interchange of traffic at Bath with the Somerset line, cannot properly be said to be directly interested in the district extending down to Poole, which that line accommodates, and from which traffic can only be drawn on to the lines of the

Midland through the intervention of another company.

Articles 18 and 19 to which we will now pass, are as follows :—

" Art. 18. The Midland Company to be allowed to make their line from Mangotsfield to Bath, but not beyond, and any application to Parliament for an Act for that purpose not to be opposed by the Great Western Company, except that with respect to any land or property of the Great Western Company which may be affected by any such application to Parliament the Great Western Company may seek such protection or compensation as they may think fit.

" Art. 19. The Midland to complete their proposed junction with the Bristol and Exeter Railway at Bristol without opposition; the works for that purpose, so far as regards the crossing of the Great Western Railway, are to be constructed to the reasonable satisfaction of T. E. Harrison, it being understood that Bristol and Bath are the termini of the companies (north and south respectively) in that district, Bristol being understood to include Clifton and Hotwells and any place to the mouth of the Avon, and either party being at liberty to propose or support lines to any of those places; this not to interfere with the working agreement of the Great Western Company with the Bristol and South Wales Union Railway."

The second of these articles it will be observed says, " it being understood that Bristol and Bath are " the termini of the companies, north and south re- " spectively, in that district," and these words are considered by the Great Western Company to trace a line between them and the Midland in that district, which not only defines where each company may act without being opposed, and where opposition may commence, but also divides them off for good, giving the territory north of the line to the Midland, and that on its south side to the Great Western, and the Great Western say that for the Midland to lease and work, as proposed, the Somerset Railway, is a breach of this 19th article, and as involving an extension of their system " beyond Bath " a breach also of article 18. The opinion of the Midland seems to be that these two articles should be construed as merely putting restrictions upon the right of each company to oppose lines promoted by the other. The Midland, for instance, may promote lines without opposition if they terminate at Bristol or Bath, as the case may be, the right to oppose being reserved to the Great Western if the lines go south of those places. Pressed with the words " they are not to make a line " beyond Bath," and " Bristol and Bath shall be the " termini of their company south," they reply they do not propose to make a line beyond Bath, but only to lease and work one that has long been opened, and that Bath will continue to be their terminus in the sense in which that expression is used in the article, because Bristol is there declared to be the terminus of the Great Western to the north, and yet the Great Western run over the Midland from Bristol to Gloucester.

For an understanding of these articles it is, we think, necessary to go back to the year 1863, and to note how the railway companies were at that time situated with regard to Bristol and Bath. The Great Western were at both places with their main line running in an east and west direction. On the north the Midland had the line from Birmingham to Bristol, and at Bristol they ran into and used the Great Western station, under an agreement for occupying it, the term of which was nearly expired. On the south from Bristol there was the line of the Bristol and Exeter Company, with which the Great Western had a junction in their Bristol station, both Great Western and Bristol and Exeter being broad gauge. On the south again the Great Western had the lines which connected Bath with Salisbury, and with Weymouth and Portland, but from which there were not at that time the branches to Wells and Bristol which there are now. This being how matters stood in 1863, the Midland brought in a Bill in that session to enable them, first, to make a railway from Mangotsfield to Bath; secondly, to make a railway in Bristol to connect the Birmingham and Bristol, and the Bristol and Exeter lines; and, thirdly, to enter into agreements with the Bristol and Exeter Company for the adaptation to the narrow gauge suited to the traffic of the Midland Railway of all or any part of the Bristol and Exeter, and for the use by the Midland of the Bristol station of the Bristol and Exeter Company, and of all or any part of their railway.

As the Great Western looked upon the Bristol and Exeter as practically part of their own system, this application of the Midland for powers to use that line, and the resistance which it was certain to meet with from the Great Western, led to negotiations, which resulted in the two companies making the agreement of March 1863, and as part of the arrangement in the Bill as it afterwards passed (the Midland Railway (Bristol Line) Act, 1863), containing no provision for accommodation to be given by the Bristol and Exeter Company to the Midland, except at Bristol only, and giving the Midland no powers south of Bristol.

The proposed line from Mangotsfield to Bath was also omitted from the Bill, circumstances with which the Great Western had nothing to do rendering it necessary to postpone it till the following year 1864, when it passed. But this branch to Bath was one of the points of the settlement between the companies, and is the subject of the 18th article. The words of that article are, " The Midland to be allowed to make " their line from Mangotsfield to Bath, but not beyond; " and any application to Parliament for a Bill for that " purpose not to be opposed by the Great Western," and in our opinion what these words signify is that a line from Mangotsfield to Bath, but not beyond, is a line which the Midland shall be allowed to make, and which the Great Western will not oppose their making or applying for powers to make, but that neither the allowance to make, nor the provision not to oppose, shall be taken to extend to any line but that.

The other article, article 19, contains the agreement between the companies as to the two other parts of the Midland Bill. The article says, " The Midland " to complete their proposed junction with the Bristol " and Exeter Railway at Bristol without opposition, " it being understood that Bristol and Bath are the " termini of the companies, north and south respect- " ively, in that district." Now it is clear to us that the clause, " it being understood that Bristol and Bath are " the termini," was aimed at that part of the Midland Bill which was to enable that company to run over and use the Bristol and Exeter line south of Bristol. They should complete their junction with the Bristol and Exeter at Bristol without opposition, but Bristol should be their terminus southward, and the scheme of using the Bristol and Exeter line beyond Bristol must be abandoned. And accordingly that part of the Bill was withdrawn, and the Bill as it passed gave the Midland power only to make the junction at Bristol, and to use the station there of the Bristol and Exeter Company.

But though these two articles deal evidently with *then* proposed legislation, is there more than that within them? is it, in short, a part of their intent and object to draw a line of separation between the companies, and to bind each to keep to its own side of that line for all time to come? It throws light, we think, upon this question, that article 18 speaks only of making a line, and is silent as to leasing, working, or subscribing. The inference is that its specific object was the Bill of the Midland then before Parliament; for if its object had been general, it would scarcely have omitted to guard against those other ways of being in a district which are as effectual for competition as making a line, and which are so carefully set out in the fifth article, where there is no doubt of the prospective operation intended.

Similarly there is much in article 19 which does not seem to us consistent with the article referring to more than that same Bill. The clause "it being understood "that Bristol and Bath are the termini," exactly describes the principle upon which the Bill was agreed to be re-cast, but it has neither the wording nor the connexion which we should expect it to have on the assumption that the two companies, the Great Western and the Midland, had agreed to make Bristol and Bath their boundary north and south respectively in perpetuity, and that this clause gave expression to that purpose and intention. The words, too, at the end of article 19, "this not to interfere with the working "arrangement of the Great Western Company with "the Bristol and South Wales Union Railway," are only, we think, quite intelligible when the expression "Bristol to be the terminus" is taken to mean for the Midland, that it should withdraw from its Bill the power of using the Bristol and Exeter line, because then it would also mean for the Great Western that they should not work the Bristol and South Wales Union Railway, and therefore it became necessary expressly to except that working. They (the words we mean at the end of the article) also rather negative the idea of the expression just quoted, viz., Bristol and Bath are the termini being used except as describing the limits within which the Midland were to keep their Bill; for if that was not what it meant, and it was to lay down a general principle, the words at the end of the article were unnecessary, since article 18 refers only to not making a line beyond Bath, and as to Bristol, article 17, which gives the Great Western power of running over the Midland line between Bristol and Gloucester, had already shown that Bristol was not to be a terminus to the Great Western in the sense of not using another company's line, and the presumption therefore in such case would be in favour of working the South Wales Union Railway being allowed.

It is also a significant circumstance that those articles do not seem to anticipate that disputes would arise under them. There is indeed a general article at the end of the agreement under which any disputes arising out of this or any other part of the agreement are to be referred to arbitration, but it is noticeable that almost every article of the agreement, except these two, makes separate provision as well for a decision of differences by arbitration, and we cannot but think that the absence of a like provision in these two articles is an indication that they were not considered to be of continuing efficacy, but as articles of which the main purpose would be exhausted by merely striking out particular parts of a Bill.

Such is our view, and the conclusion to which we have come upon consideration of the various circumstances to which we have adverted is, that article 18 and article 19 do not touch any more than article 5 the case of a transaction such as that which has taken place in regard to the Somerset and Dorset Railway, and that each of the parties to the agreement of 1863 can deal with the application made to Parliament in pursuance of that transaction without hindrance from the agreement.

March 20th, 1876.

BEFORE THE RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

[No. 11.]

In the Matter of the Working Agreement between the WEST CORK and ILEN VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANIES, the CORK AND BANDON RAILWAY COMPANY objecting.

Judgment of the Commissioners, delivered, 29th April 1876.

IT appears that under an Act of Parliament obtained in the year 1872 by the Ilen Valley Railway Company, the Public Works Loan Commissioners were authorised to lend money to the Ilen Valley Railway Company for the making of their railway, and it appears also that the Public Works Loan Commissioners and the Treasury are prepared to lend the sum of 40,000*l.* to this Company, and it is believed that with that assistance it will be possible for them to complete their railway within the time limited for its completion by the Act of Parliament, namely, some period in the middle of next year. But a condition is made, and that condition is that the Ilen Valley Company shall enter into a working agreement, that is to say, shall make an agreement with some other Company for the working of their railway, by which they shall be relieved from having to find the rolling stock, and relieved also from the duty of maintaining their railway in repair, and shall receive 48 per cent. of the gross earnings of their line, which will form a security for the repayment with interest of the advance to be made by the Government to the Company. It is in order to comply with that condition that the Ilen Valley Company have entered into this agreement which is now before us for approval, and which they believe will be satisfactory to the Public Works Commissioners, and we mention this circumstance, because first of all it explains what otherwise would seem strange, that so long before the railway will be completed and ready for being worked, the Ilen Valley Company should enter into a working agreement, and also because it furnishes a reason why we should be unwilling, except on some real substantial objection to the agreement, to refuse our approval of it, seeing that the consequence would be perhaps that the Ilen Valley Company would lose the opportunity of being able to complete their railway within the time limited by the Act.

Now the line of the Ilen Valley Company will, with the lines of the Cork and Bandon Company and the West Cork Company, form a continuous railway communication between Cork and Skibbereen, a distance of between 50 and 60 miles, and the Ilen Valley Company could conveniently enter into a working agreement, either with the Cork and Bandon Company, or with the West Cork Company. It would be best for the Ilen Valley Company that the working agreement should be made with the Cork and Bandon Company, and it would be best in the public interests that the Cork and Bandon Company should work all three railways the whole distance from Cork to Skibbereen, but then that involves not only an agreement between the Ilen Valley Company and the Cork and Bandon Company, but also a working agreement between the Cork and Bandon Company and the West Cork Company, and it appears that those two Companies are unable to agree as to the terms on which those two lines should be worked by the Cork and Bandon Company, there being a fundamental difference between them on the question of whether the management of the joint line should be exclusively by the Cork and Bandon Company, or whether it should be vested in a joint committee on which the boards both of the West Cork Company and of the Cork and Bandon Company should be represented. That would be best certainly in the public interests, because it appears that from those two lines being managed by different Companies, great inconvenience is caused to passengers, although we must say, with regard to the statements made by Mr. McCarthy Downing yesterday, that for two companies to cause such inconvenience as he described to passengers travelling between Dunmanway and Cork is directly contrary to the provisions of the Railway Traffic Act of the year 1854, and this Court has been given power upon application made to it to enforce compliance on the part of Railway Companies with the provisions of that Act.

But even if no working agreement can be made between the Cork and Bandon and the West Cork it would still be best for the Ilen Valley Company to have a working agreement with the Cork and Bandon Company, because the Cork and Bandon Company could carry the traffic of the Ilen Valley Company to and from Cork over the line of the West Cork

Company, the intermediate line, under running powers given by the Ilen Valley Act; but then the Cork and Bandon Company are not prepared to work the line of the Ilen Valley Company, and to trust to carrying the through traffic over the line of the West Cork Company, under the running powers given by the Ilen Valley Act, because they say, as we understand them, that they would have to pay tolls to the West Cork Company, of which the amounts would be fixed by arbitration. Unless they can also make a working agreement with the West Cork Company they decline to make one with the Ilen Valley Company, and the Ilen Valley Company therefore, being unable to make a working agreement with the Cork and Bandon Company, have made this working agreement with the West Cork Company, as the next best thing which it was in their power to do.

Now, as far as the agreement itself is concerned, there is no objection to any of the articles in it, with the single exception of the one purporting to entitle the West Cork Company to transfer the right of working the Ilen Valley Railway to another Company at some future time, and under ordinary circumstances I think we should be justified, indeed it would be our duty almost, to require that the two parties should enter into a fresh agreement, leaving out an article of that kind; but we are unwilling, seeing that the time it would take to make a new agreement might involve the non-completion of the railway within the necessary time, on that sole ground to refuse to approve the agreement.

Then with regard to the parties to the agreement, no objection, of course, is made as far as regards the Ilen Valley Company being one of those parties, but objection is made to the agreement on the ground that the other party to it is the West Cork Company, and the reason why objection is made to the West Cork Company being a party to the agreement is that their circumstances are so embarrassed that they are unable to pay a dividend on their capital, and also are unable with their existing resources to keep their line in proper repair, and it is not likely, it is said, that they will efficiently work another line when they are unable to work their own line properly. Now, even if we admit everything that is said on that side of the question, there still remain certain advantages which the West Cork Company have over any other Company who could compete for the working of the Ilen Valley Railway, setting aside the Cork and Bandon Company. Their line adjoins the line of the Ilen Valley Company, and they have a rolling stock to which the small addition that would be required could probably be made without any great difficulty. And with regard to what has been said about their not keeping their own line in repair, if from that we are meant to infer that they would be unable to keep the Ilen Valley line in repair, it must be remembered that the cases are not precisely similar, because the Ilen Valley Company under this agreement would have the power of insisting upon their line being kept in proper repair by the West Cork Company, and if there were any difference between them and the West Cork on the subject they would go to arbitration, and would insist on the line being kept in proper repair. Under all those circumstances, we think that the objections to the West Cork Company being a party to this agreement are not sufficient to prevent our confirming the agreement, and therefore we shall confirm it.

There will be no costs given on either side.

BEFORE THE RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

[No. 12.]

THE SOUTH DEVON RAILWAY COMPANY
v.
THE DEVON AND CORNWALL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Interlocutory Judgment of the Commissioners, delivered on the 19th April 1876.

WE have been appointed by the Board of Trade, under section 6 of the 37 & 38 Vict. c. 40, to decide the terms and conditions to be imposed on the Devon and Cornwall Railway Company in consideration of additional rails for the purposes of their narrow gauge traffic having been, on their application, and on their undertaking to comply with any such terms, laid down by the South Devon Railway Company on the Launceston and South Devon, and the South Devon and Tavistock Railways between Lidford and Plymouth. Our appointment was made with the assent of the Devon and Cornwall Railway, who informed the Board of Trade that "they concurred in the proposed "inquiry before the Railway Commissioners as sought "for by the South Devon Railway Company." Their contention, however, now is that the Devon and Cornwall Railway (Extensions to Plymouth and Devonport) Act, 1873, has transferred to others the power to prescribe terms, at first vested in the Board of Trade, and that the Board therefore could not appoint us to adjudicate in the matter.

The authority for the terms being imposed by the Board of Trade comes from the South Devon Railway Act, 1865, section 35, and the Launceston and South Devon Railway Act, 1866, section 14. These sections provide, each in the same words, that the South Devon Company shall, on the application of the Devon and Cornwall Company, and on their undertaking to comply with the terms and conditions to be imposed in default of agreement by the Board of Trade, lay down narrow gauge rails. Application having been made in 1871, and an undertaking given under the Company's common seal in accordance with these sections, the rails have been laid down, but the terms for the laying down cannot now, so it is said, be imposed by the Board of Trade, because certain heads of arrangement between the two Companies, dated in March 1873, were confirmed by the Devon and Cornwall Railway (Extensions to Plymouth and Devonport) Act, 1873, section 46, the seventh of these heads being as follows: "All questions between the Com-"panies under the South Devon Railway Act, 1865, "and the Launceston and South Devon Railway Act, "1866, and these heads shall be settled by A.C Sherriff, "Esq., and T. E. Harrison, Esq., or their umpire, or "in the event of the death or failure of either of them "to act, by arbitration, in the manner provided by the "Railway Companies Arbitration Act, 1859."

It is only by implication, if at all, that the provisions of sections 35 and 14 of the Acts of 1865 and 1866 relating to the Board of Trade, or part of them, have ceased to take effect, and it is not clear to us that, as regards the obligation on the Board to impose terms upon the Devon and Cornwall Company for the laying down of the rails, that is a matter constituting "a question between the Companies." We rather incline to the opinion that so soon as the Devon and Cornwall Company gave the notice for the rails to be laid down, and engaged to comply with the terms the Board of Trade should impose, the Board had, failing agreement, a part to undertake which was something different from the settlement of a "question between the companies." This may be considered to have been the opinion also of the Devon and Cornwall Company themselves, because on their being informed by the Board of Trade of the application made to them to act and of their intention to refer the matter to us, they, the Devon and Cornwall Company, expressed their concurrence in that course being taken. At the same time, as the railways of the Devon and Cornwall Com-

pany, connected with the South Devon Railway, and, as it would seem, their rights and duties also in respect of the narrow gauge accommodation on the South Devon Railway, have been recently, under the authority of Parliament, transferred to the London and South-western Railway Company, and the South-western Company have other questions at issue with the South Devon Company, with which the questions in the present application are stated to be closely connected, and which the South-western and the South Devon Companies have agreed to refer to us for decision, we think the safest and most convenient course will be that all the questions should be brought before us at the same hearing, and that the applications to us to hear them, including that already made, should be joined in by the several companies, parties to the questions.

The learned Counsel for the South Devon Company expressed a wish that the terms for the laying down of the additional rails should not be mixed up with the terms for the right to run over and use such rails. As far as we are at present able to see, these are separate questions.

BEFORE THE RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

[No. 13.]

GREENOP AND OTHERS
v.
THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Judgment of the Commissioners, delivered 12th May 1876.

THE Applicants in this case complain that the South-eastern Railway Company charge them higher rates than are charged to Messrs. Flageollet Frères for carrying goods and parcels between Boulogne and London viâ Folkestone. The Respondents, the South-eastern Company, carry traffic by sea as well as on their railway, and they own and work the steamers which run between their coast terminus at Folkestone and Boulogne. The Applicants are Custom House and forwarding agents at Folkestone. Goods are shipped to them by their correspondents at Boulogne, booked through to London, and the Applicants, as the consignees of the goods at Folkestone, clear them through the Custom House, forward them on to London, and pay the Company their tariff rates for the through sea and land carriage. Messrs. Flageollet also book goods locally from Boulogne to London, and they have their own agency at Folkestone to do the Custom House and other work in respect of these goods. The complaint is that these goods are carried by the South-eastern Company at reduced rates, and that Messrs. Flageollet are allowed a rebate of 15 per cent. off the Company's tariff of station to station rates, that they are exempt from a landing charge at Folkestone of 4*d.* a package payable to the Company on goods of particular descriptions, and that on parcels exceeding 56 lbs. in weight they pay from 6*d.* to 1*s.* less than others, the maximum of the parcels scale in ordinary being 3*s.* 6*d.*, but to them only 2*s.* 6*d.* The Company admit making these allowances in favour of Messrs. Flageollet, but they say that they make them by reason of their having a special agreement with Flageollet's, under which Flageollet's "guarantee to "send between Boulogne Quay and London, by the "South-eastern Company's steamers and railway, 850 "tons of goods each calendar month dating from "1 June 1867," and they maintain that in view of that agreement the preferences given are not undue nor in amount disproportionate to the value to a railway and steamboat company of having the conveyance of such a quantity of traffic guaranteed to them.

Messrs. Flageollet's traffic is sent with regularity and in quantities fully answering to their engagement, and if a person was able to supply traffic under such arrangements for the accommodation of a railway company, as that a lower rate in his case was as remunerative to the Company as a higher rate on similar traffic in the case of others, we should probably not consider that the inequality came within the statute, the 17 & 18 Vict. c. 31. Here it is not suggested that the traffic of Messrs. Flageollet is carried by the Railway Company at any less cost per ton per mile than the traffic of the Applicants, and all that is said on the subject of diminished cost is that in clerkage, and in labour in unloading and dealing with Messrs. Flageollet's goods at the Bricklayer's Arms Station, the assistance their people give saves the Railway Company, in the opinion of their general manager, about 1*s.* per ton as against the Applicants, representing from 5 to 6 per cent. upon the actual rates. But the Respondents put forward other grounds as those on which they mainly rely. It appears that for the conveyance of goods between Boulogne and London they have to compete with the Thames Steam Navigation Company, and they consider that a customer who engages to send a large quantity of traffic by their route viâ Folkestone, instead of by the route with which theirs is in competition, may properly be given in return advantages not extended to those who, like the Applicants, decline to enter into any stipulation of that kind. They observe also that the goods sent from Boulogne to London are for the most part brought to Boulogne from a distance. In the case of Messrs. Flageollet's goods they are collected in different towns of France, where Messrs. Flageollet have offices and agencies to collect goods for transmission to London, and it is contended that as Dieppe, and Havre, and Calais are not less convenient than Boulogne, as points of departure from France for such traffic, and Messrs. Flageollet might employ the Brighton line and the lines of other Companies for its conveyance, an undertaking by them to send viâ Boulogne is a valid consideration for advantages being granted to them for doing so. But not only do we not know what proportion of the goods Messrs. Flageollet send by Boulogne might be influenced in the course they take by the competition of other railways with more facilities in point of distance or otherwise, but we doubt also whether a distinction between parties using the same railway, and forwarding traffic by it in exactly the same manner, could be upheld on the ground that they are differently circumstanced in respect of their control over the traffic, prior to its being forwarded by the particular railway. At the same time we think the circumstances bearing on the origin of the goods and the places whence they are first despatched enhance the value of the guarantee of quantity, and that the necessity, as to which there seems no doubt of collecting the goods from a distance, makes it not unreasonable that favourable terms should be offered to those who are willing to bind themselves to go to considerable expense and preparation to earn the preference, and as a proportionate reduction of the Company's tariff is offered for any smaller amount of traffic for which a guarantee is given, we do not think, on the whole, and regard being had to the competition from Boulogne, that we ought in this case to interfere, but it will be without costs that the injunction will be refused.

One of the applicants, Mr. Thorn, besides joining in the application we have been considering, complains separately that the South-eastern Company carry in certain cases at rates which include Custom House agency, and that they give themselves an undue preference in allowing the clearing in these cases to be done only by their own servants, or if done by the Applicant or any other Custom House agent, refusing any rebate. This seems to have reference to goods carried at agreed through rates between London and Paris, as to which the Railway Companies undertake, for the fixed amount paid, every kind of service and change incidental to the transit from point to point. There is no doubt that Custom House agents have no

opportunity of earning commission upon goods carried in this manner, but the plan of delivering goods between London and Paris, at one fixed sum for the entire service, and free of any intermediate charges, is a great convenience to the public, and we do not see that it involves any infringement of the Traffic Act. The application, therefore, on this separate point will not be granted.

BEFORE THE RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

[No. 14.]

THE HARBORNE RAILWAY COMPANY

v.

THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Judgment of the Commissioners, delivered 23rd May 1876.

The Harborne Railway Company are the owners of a railway which is worked by the London and North-western Company under agreement, and the matters referred for our decision are certain differences between the Company owning the line worked and the working Company, the Harborne Company contending that the North-western Company do not work the line properly and do not carry out the agreement as respects some of its terms. Harborne is a suburb of Birmingham and the route is by the North-western Railway for one mile and a half from New Street station to the junction with the Harborne line near Monument Lane, and thence by the Harborne line two and a half miles to Harborne. The route was opened for traffic in August 1874, and the North-western Company undertook by the agreement to "maintain, manage, man, "stock, work, and use the Harborne Railway so as "properly to develope and accommodate not only the "through traffic but also the local traffic of the dis-"trict to be served by the Harborne Railway."

The first point in the application of the Harborne Company has reference to the trains for passengers. The passenger service consists of eleven trains each way on week days, the down trains occupying 20 minutes, and the up trains 25 minutes. And this the Harborne Company say is so slow a service and so inconveniently timed that people prefer going by road, and using the omnibuses which run every half-hour in 25 minutes, the distance by road being three miles to the four by railway. One respect in which, they say, the service is badly timed is in the trains not fitting in with the times for beginning and leaving off work in Birmingham, and they are of opinion that the railway would be more used if the morning trains arrived ten or fifteen minutes before instead of after the hour, and if the trains in the afternoon which leave exactly at the hour, left sufficiently later to allow of passengers getting from their offices or places of work to the station. By the time table set out in the answer of the North-western, it appears that the first four up trains arrive at 8.10, 9.10, 10.15, and 11.15 A.M. respectively, and that the three afternoon trains leave at 3, 5, and 6. By an arrangement since made, the 6 o'clock train now leaves Birmingham at 6.15, and we think that it would be found to be also for the convenience of the public that alterations in a corresponding sense should be made in the morning trains and in the other afternoon trains and effect so far given to the views of the Harborne Company, but as regards other differences between the present train list, and a time table proposed by the Harborne Company, we should not feel justified upon the evidence in making any order with regard to them. We extend this last remark to the question of putting on trains on Sundays, on which days there are none at present. They were not shown to be clearly requisite, and the North-western Company, it appears, do not run trains on Sundays except so far as a case of necessity or general convenience may be made out. On the subject of accelerating the journeys, the Harborne Company suggest 18 and 20 minutes in lieu of 20 and 25 minutes, and as Mr. Kay, chief goods manager of the North-western Company had no doubt that two or three minutes could be saved in the time of trains not fully loaded we think there should be no difficulty in the working Company carrying out this improvement.

The second ground of complaint is in connexion with goods rates and with delays in the delivery of goods. All goods (coal excepted) that are not carried at carted rates, nor for short distances from places north of Birmingham, as Wolverhampton and Walsall, are charged tenpence more to Harborne than to Birmingham, as for example, 12*s.* 6*d.* is the rate for grain from Liverpool to Birmingham, and 13*s.* 4*d.* to Harborne, and the contention of the Harborne Company is that only the same rate per mile should be charged on their line as is charged on lines of the North-western Company in the same district. The tenpence over in the rate to Harborne is not treated by the North-western Company as being expressly and separately for conveyance on the Harborne line (in many cases indeed tenpence would give a rate per ton per mile in excess of the Parliamentary maximum), but as an integral part of a lump sum for the whole through route, and this lump sum or gross rate is divided by mileage between the two lines. Under this treatment, however, the North-western Company receive more for carriage over their own line for equal distances from goods to Harborne than from goods to Birmingham and we are unable to see how any such differential rate is consistent with their undertaking "so to manage and use the Harborne "Railway as properly to develope and accommodate "both the through and the local traffic of the line." It must, we think, be looked at in relation to the agreement, and in order that effect may be given to the provision in the agreement to which we have just referred, it seems to us to be no more than reasonable to require that when the gross rates are not the same, the rate per ton per mile shall be the same from the same stations whether the goods are carried to Birmingham or Harborne.

The Harborne Company entirely failed to establish a charge which they brought against the North-western Company of delivering traffic from Birmingham by cart which they should have forwarded to Harborne by railway, but in the matters of the quoting of rates, and the detention of traffic in transit, the evidence showed that the line had not been worked in so efficient a manner as it might have been. So late as 24th February last the traffic manager at Birmingham was not prepared to answer an inquiry for rates for bricks from Adderley Park station to various other stations including stations on the Harborne line. These defects, however, may have been partly owing to the line having been but recently in operation or to the attention of the Company not having been particularly directed to them. They will be best dealt with by the Company remedying them of their own accord, and it is probably not necessary under the circumstances that we should interpose with regard to them.

The working agreement provides for the receipts of the Harborne line being equally divided between the Harborne Company and the North-western Company, but the two Companies differ as to the sense in which a direction contained in it with regard to station to station terminals is to be taken. The 6th article is as follows:—"The gross receipts for local and through "traffic on the Harborne Railway, deducting clearing-"house terminal charges with one moiety of station "to station terminals, and also deducting mileage "proportion and terminals due to any other Company "in respect of such traffic, shall be divided equally "between the Harborne Company and the North-"western Company." The North-western Company construe "station to station terminals" in this article,

as not including charges at any terminal station not on the Harborne line, while the Harborne Company consider that the two terminals included in a through rate, the North-western Railway terminal equally with the Harborne Railway terminal are here referred to, and that one moiety of the two or, in other words, the whole of the Harborne end terminal is to form part of the receipts which are to be equally divided. We have, no doubt, ourselves as to the view of the Harborne Company being the correct one, and we think the words "with one moiety of station to station ter- "minals" should be read as part of the clause beginning with the word "deducting" and as importing that of the two terminals which are included in gross receipts one should be deducted and the other remain for division. We also think that the words "any "other Company" in the clause "and also deducting "mileage proportion and terminals due to any other "Company in respect of such traffic" refer to any third Company interested in particular traffic, and not to the North-western Company.

In 1874 the North-western Company supplied the stations on the Harborne line with gas fittings and furniture at a cost of about 874*l*. This amount they claim to have repaid to them by the Harborne Company, who, however, say that it is the duty of the North-western Company as the working company to provide all such furniture and fittings as are included in the claim. The question turns more, as to a large part of the amount, upon what the Harborne Company bound themselves to do by agreement. They were at their own expense to complete the railway, stations, buildings, and works authorised by their Act, including stations for goods and passengers, with the necessary conveniences thereto, and any differences were to be determined by arbitration. Differences did arise in 1873 as to what was necessary to complete the railway within the meaning of the agreement, and on the application of the Harborne Company, an arbitrator was appointed by the Board of Trade, and on 5th March 1874 made an award directing that the Harborne Company should at their own expense, amongst other works, cause the signals to be lighted with gas, and the rooms of the station buildings to be provided with gas fittings, and the booking offices with cupboards. The Harborne Company argued that it was *ultra vires* for the arbitrator to give a decision to that effect, but he was careful to point out that he held the things he ordered to be done to be necessary to complete the railway within the meaning of the agreement, and we do not see that he exceeded his powers. We propose, therefore, to allow the claim of the North-western Company, so far as it is in conformity with the award of March 1874, as in fact *res judicata*. Any portion of it which may be for expenditure on other articles should, we think, be borne by the North-western Company.

With reference to a point which arose in the course of the hearing, we have since been informed by the Board of Trade, that they have no record of their having approved of this agreement, and considering the importance of maintaining the principle of the Railway Clauses Act, 1863, that the public shall have an opportunity of bringing objections against working agreements and being heard upon them, we think if this agreement has not yet been formally confirmed that steps should be taken to bring it before us for that purpose.

The Harborne Company having established some, though not every part of their application, we grant them one half of their costs.

BEFORE THE RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

[No. 15.]

THE SOUTHSEA AND ISLE OF WIGHT STEAM FERRY COMPANY

v.

THE LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,

AND

THE LONDON, BRIGHTON, AND SOUTH COAST RAILWAY COMPANY.

Judgment of the Commissioners, delivered 31st May 1876.

THE Southsea and Isle of Wight Steam Ferry Company and the Portsmouth and Ryde Steam Packet Company are two steamboat companies carrying passengers between Southsea and Ryde, and the Brighton Railway Company and the South-western Railway Company, desirous of providing for the continuous conveyance between their joint terminus at Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight of through passengers to and from London and other stations on their lines, have a traffic arrangement with the Steam Packet Company that their vessels shall run between Southsea and Ryde in connexion with the railways, and that the Railway Companies shall book through passengers and their luggage at an aggregate rate or charge for the whole distance. The through tickets so isued are available only by the vessels of the Packet Company, the Railway Companies refusing to book through by the vessels of the Ferry Company. This, the Ferry Company say, interferes with their profits, and subjects them to an undue prejudice, and they apply for an injunction under the 2nd section of the Act of 1854. Further, they say that the portion of the through fares attributed to the sea route greatly exceeds the rates charged by the Packet Company to persons who have not through tickets, and that the monopoly of the through traffic is used to lower the sea fares for the class of traffic by sea which the Ferry Company could carry as competing traders were it not that the low fares for this local traffic, which in the case of the Packet Company are compensated to them by the profits on their portion of the through fares, are so unremunerative that all competition on this particular line by sea is extinguished and driven off. Neither Railway Company have steamboat powers to run to the Isle of Wight, and the case does not come within section 16 of the Regulation Act of 1868, which obliges railway companies conducting a steam navigation to convey all persons by their vessels equally and after the same rate. But that section is referred to as showing the restrictions which are put upon railway companies exercising powers to engage in a sea service in combination with their railways, and the Ferry Company claim to have the benefit of any like safeguards which Parliament may have made applicable to the working of arrangements such as that of which they complain.

Upon the question of undue preference and prejudice, it appears that the arrangement between the two Railway Companies and the Packet Company, by which a through service is given and only one charge made to the passenger, has existed for many years. The arrangement is a verbal one, and, according to Mr. Scott and Mr. Knight, the general managers of the railways, the Packet Company have no exclusive right under it, nor any bias or feeling in their favour on the part of the Railway Companies, who wish only to procure the best boats that can be had for carrying passengers between Southsea and Ryde, and Mr. Knight added that, all things being equal with reference to the question of accommodation, through booking by the boats of the Ferry Company would at once be given. But the Railway Companies say that the boats of the Ferry Company are not equal to the boats of the Packet Company, and are not in size, power, and construction adapted to carry on a continuous

and regular service of a proper character for passengers between Southsea and Ryde, and that as the railway companies incur a responsibility beyond the limits of their railways by booking to an ulterior point, they give no undue preference, nor protect themselves more than is reasonable, if they deal only with carriers able to deliver traffic entrusted to them with speed, safety, and punctuality.

The Ferry Company commenced running in 1873, and has four screw vessels averaging 96 feet long, gross tonnage 61 tons, horse-power 28, and a space accommodation for 158 passengers. The vessels are duly certified as able to ply with safety between the mainland and the Isle of Wight, and as fit also to carry passengers, and the number of persons they carried last year was 130,000. But Mr. Scott and Mr. Knight say that, however fit the vessels may be for local traffic, they are not suited to railway through traffic, which requires room to be found on board for luggage as well as passengers, and that in rough weather they roll so considerably that complaints would be made of the discomforts and annoyances of the passage. For this particular traffic Mr. Scott and Mr. Knight consider them to be decidedly inferior to the boats of the Packet Company, which are eight in number, all paddle steamers, and which, though not by any means of the best class or so good as the railway general managers would wish to see running, are still steadier and larger than the screws, averaging 141 feet long, 120 tons gross tonnage, 60 horse-power, and a carrying capacity equal to 296 passengers. Independent evidence to the same effect was given both as to the relative merits of the two sets of boats, and also as to those of the Ferry Company being wanting in some of the conditions of fitness for the kind of traffic carried by the Railway Companies. Under these circumstances, the Respondents have, we think, justified themselves from the imputation of showing undue preference by their arrangement with the Packet Company, and we shall only suggest that passengers with through tickets and no luggage shall have the option at their own risk of crossing if it suits them by the boats of the Ferry Company, the Railway Companies in such cases accounting to the Ferry Company for what they have received for the sea transit. At present, if a railway passenger with a through ticket walks on board the boat of the wrong company, the other boat company receives from the Railway Companies the sea portion of the through fare just the same, while the passenger is called upon to pay a second time for his passage across.

As to the second head of complaint, we doubt our power of entertaining it, except so far as it raises a question of the reasonableness of the sum attributed to the sea portion of the whole distance traversed. Ordinary steamboat undertakings are not under our control, and the laws for securing equality of treatment, and the transmission of traffic at reasonable charges, do not apply to carriers at sea not being railway companies, or in closer alliance with them than is the case here. It appears that the part of the one payment for the whole distance which belongs to the Packet Company is first class 1*s.* 2*d.* single journey, and 2*s.* 4*d.* return or double journey, and second and third classes 10*d.* single, and 1*s.* 8*d.* return. These were also the old local rates, but when the Ferry Company was established in 1873, and competition for the open or local traffic ensued, the Packet Company reduced its local rates to first class 9*d.* single and 1*s.* return, and second and third classes 6*d.* single and 9*d.* return, these rates, moreover, including a toll of two or three pence to the Ryde Pier Company, which is an extra charge to the through passenger by railway. Thus, such a passenger taking a through ticket pays for his sea transit a sum largely exceeding what he would pay if he used the steamboat without also using the railway, or if he booked by the railway as far as its terminus and then re-booked by the boat, and the difference certainly seems more than can be accounted for by what may be allowed to the Packet Company as consideration for conveying luggage free, and for meeting the trains. The Railway Companies say in their Answer that they have no control over the management of the Packet Company or over their boats, or over the fares charged in respect thereof, but they book through by them, and if in consequence, as they argue on the preceding question of who should be their agents, they have a continuing liability up to the point of final delivery, it does not lessen that liability that the question has reference not to delays in conveying the passenger, or to damage to his luggage, but to the reasonableness of the sum charged him for his passage. However, this is a consideration which relates rather to what under certain circumstances a railway company is bound to do for its passengers. We do not think we can treat the allegation that the railway passenger pays more for his transit by sea than he should in fairness be charged as a question between the Ferry Company and the Railway Companies, and we must decline therefore on the application before us to make an order upon the Railway Companies to charge no more than a reasonable amount in their through fares for the boat service, regard being had to the fares charged by the Packet Company to their other passengers. This is not a case in our opinion in which costs should be given.

BEFORE THE RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

[No. 16.]

THE SOUTH DEVON RAILWAY COMPANY

v.

THE DEVON AND CORNWALL RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY

v.

THE SOUTH DEVON RAILWAY COMPANY AND THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, THE BRISTOL AND EXETER RAILWAY COMPANY, THE SOUTH DEVON RAILWAY COMPANY, and THE CORNWALL RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE CORNWALL RAILWAY COMPANY AND THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, THE BRISTOL AND EXETER RAILWAY COMPANY, AND THE SOUTH DEVON RAILWAY COMPANY

v.

THE DEVON AND CORNWALL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Judgment of the Commissioners, delivered 20th day of June 1876.

Sir F. Peel: The railway on the broad gauge from Launceston by Lidford to Tavistock, and from Tavistock to a junction near Plymouth with the main line of the South Devon Company from Exeter to Plymouth was constructed subject by statute to the condition that the Board of Trade might at any time, in the interest of the public service, require an additional rail to be laid down over which in combination with one of the broad gauge rails, narrow gauge traffic might be carried. This railway was by Acts passed in 1865 and 1869 vested in the South Devon Company, and both it and the main line of that Company are now worked by the Great Western Railway Company.

A railway on the narrow gauge called the Devon and Cornwall Railway, and commencing at Yeoford on the North Devon Railway, was in 1863 authorised to be extended to the broad gauge railway at Lidford, and under Acts passed in 1865, 1866, and 1869 the owners of this Devon and Cornwall Railway had the power of requiring independently of the Board of Trade, that from Lidford to the junction near Plymouth, a length of 23 miles, the broad gauge railway should be made capable by the addition of a third rail of

being used for narrow gauge purposes, and upon their giving an undertaking that they would comply with such terms and conditions as the Board of Trade might impose, the work was to be executed by the South Devon Company. By the Act of 1865 the Devon and Cornwall Company could also require the South Devon to lay down a third rail on their main line from the junction near Plymouth into Plymouth, and they had power to run as well over the branch from Lidford as over the piece of main line, and also to use the Mill Bay and Sutton Harbour Stations of the South Devon Company at Plymouth. But in 1873 the right of using these terminal stations was withdrawn, and instead the Devon and Cornwall Company were authorised to make stations of their own both in Plymouth and Devonport, and for further facilities to them the South Devon Company were directed to add a rail for the narrow gauge to a loop line at Plymouth connecting their railway with the Cornwall Railway and the Cornwall Railway Company the same to their line as far as to a junction with the government branch to Keyham Docks. The Devon and Cornwall Company were also given power to run to that junction, but they were not to use the Cornwall Railway except for traffic to and from the Government Dockyard. As to the mode in which the expenses of the South Devon Company under these various Acts were to be paid, provisions were inserted that the terms for the construction and the terms for the user of the additional rail should, in case of disagreement, be settled by the Board of Trade. It is a contention of the South Devon Company that the way in which these provisions are drawn clearly indicates that the terms (that is as to construction and user) are to be separate and cumulative. But the language, as we read it, conveys no absolute or unqualified directions on the subject. Its particular form seems to have been suggested by the expectation that the Company causing the work to be done and the Company using the work when done would be different Companies, but we think it leaves the whole subject of terms and their incidence to be settled in any way that circumstances may require. In 1871 the Devon and Cornwall Company exercised the power given them by the Acts of 1865, 1866, and 1869, and required the South Devon to put down a third rail from Lidford to Plymouth. The South Devon Company complied, and their estimate of the cost which the doing of this work has involved, making it amount to 86,000*l.*, the object of their application against the Devon and Cornwall Company is to obtain from us, as standing in the place of the Board of Trade, an order fixing the consideration to be paid by the Devon and Cornwall Company in respect of this outlay having been incurred at their request and for their accommodation. Meanwhile the railway of the Devon and Cornwall Company has ceased to be their property, it has become vested in the London and South-western Railway Company, and, as a consequence, the running powers from Lidford to Plymouth and Devonport will be used by the South-western Company and not by the Devon and Cornwall Company. No agreement has been come to between the South Devon and the South-western Companies as to the consideration to be paid for the user, and the terms and conditions to be observed, and the South-western Company bring that matter forward at the present time, and as a cross application to that of the South Devon in order that we may have the two claims for construction and user before us together in case each may appear to us to be not without bearing on the other, and to be an element of mutual account.

The principal question raised by the application of the South Devon Company is this, assuming their line to be used under the running powers and full payment to be made to them for the user, have they good grounds for claiming in addition to be paid interest on the cost of laying down the third rail and the extra expense of maintenance? They say they have, and that they ought to receive from the Devon and Cornwall Company as the Company on whose requisition the outlay took place at the rate of 7 per cent. on its amount for interest and maintenance, and this quite apart from any payment for user. They argue that they are a broad gauge Company and that the toll the South-western Company will pay for user will be no more than any broad gauge Company with running powers would pay, but that while their line, just as it was finished for their own purpose, would have sufficed for the running over it by a broad gauge company, they have been obliged to expend £86,000 in fitting it for narrow gauge traffic, and that this extra expense ought not to fall on themselves, but to be defrayed by the Company for whose benefit it was incurred. Now it is evident from the several Acts of Parliament which have been referred to that reservations were made in them respecting the gauge on which a railway connecting the North Devon and the South Devon Railways and approaching Plymouth from the direction of Tavistock should be constructed. Power was given in 1854 and 1856 to make a railway on the broad gauge from the South Devon near Plymouth to Tavistock and Launceston, but with the proviso that the Board of Trade might at any time cause it to be converted into a railway of a mixed gauge. In 1862 and 1863 a Company obtained power to make a railway on the narrow gauge from the North Devon line as far as to Lidford on the line coming from the South Devon, and in 1865 this Company, the Devon and Cornwall Company, proposed to extend its narrow gauge railway to Plymouth, and to make the extension by an independent route. The Bill with that object did not pass, and it was arranged instead, with the consent of the South Devon Company, that their railway from Lidford to Plymouth should, if required, serve as a continuation of the Devon and Cornwall line, and should be made mixed gauge on the demand of the Devon and Cornwall Company; the rights and obligations of all parties as to expenses to be determined by the Board of Trade. Considering then that there was from the first power to compel the Company making the line from Plymouth to Lidford to add a rail for narrow gauge traffic, and that the further powers over the line granted in 1865 were in lieu of a scheme for a separate route into Plymouth, we think the case of the South Devon Company has not as full force by any means as it would have had, supposing at the outset they had had unconditional possession of their district and its communications by railway, and had afterwards been required to cede running powers to a competitive Company and to prepare for their being exercised by substantially altering and adding to a line constructed with no prospect or notice that such a state of things might supervene. We think indeed they are entitled to be guaranteed a fair return upon the money they have expended, but at the same time that a fair return may be made to them by payment for the user, and that the claim to receive interest and tolls as a twofold consideration ought not to be allowed. We shall decide, therefore, that the Devon and Cornwall Company are responsible, that the annual payment to the South Devon shall not be less than such a sum as will give them 5 per cent. upon their expenditure, but that the guarantee shall only take effect when and so far as the receipts from the running Company fall short of that sum as a minimum.

The cross application of the South-western Company is upon the matter of user by the running Company, and the mode in which user should be paid for is the next subject of difference to which we will advert. The South-western Company propose that the South Devon should receive a mileage proportion of the through rates less working expenses. The South Devon Company object to this both as regards the principle of remuneration involved in it, and also on minor grounds connected with the fixing of the through rates, and the allowance to be made for working expenses, and they propose instead that they shall have a toll on all goods at a rate per ton per mile, varying according to their class from three farthings to three pence half-penny on the ground that the new route is competitive with the coast route from Plymouth to Exeter

the latter being their own for its entire length of 53 miles, the former for only a length of 24 miles, and that whilst they must lose as to all traffic on which they do not receive the mileage of their longer distance they may also be further losers unless they have the security of a fixed toll by the rates over the other route being reduced below their own, on competitive traffic for instance from beyond Exeter, or if remaining the same, being diluted by a longer run, and yielding a lower mileage rate. But, in our opinion, were we to give effect to considerations of this kind, we should act contrary to the true intent of the several enactments. These seem to us to require that the South-western Company should be regarded as having rights of access to Plymouth equivalent to those which an independent route of its own would give it, and to lead to the conclusion that the case ought not to be treated as though it were one of through rates, not to be properly adjusted, except with the concurrence and in the common interest of the several parties concerned, but that the principle should be to confine the payment strictly to the object of remunerating the South Devon Company for the use of its line, and not to look to making it a means of thwarting the running Company or putting hindrances in the way of its competition. Accordingly, we think the right mode of paying the South Devon Company for the use of their line will be by a mileage division of the traffic receipts.

The remarks we have just made as to regarding the South Devon Company not as being in a partnership with the South-western for the carriage of traffic, but as entitled in respect of ownership to payment for use made of their line bear also on the question of whether the rates at which the South-western Company carry shall be agreed rates or not. We think that the South-western Company should not be required to obtain the consent of the South Devon Company before rates can be made, except as regards local traffic and traffic between South Devon stations and the stations at Devonport of the Devon and Cornwall Company. If, however, the South Devon dissent from rates made as they affect the receipts on their portion of line, we propose they may demand a reference of the difference to arbitration, the disputed rates remaining in force pending the decision. As to the deduction to be made for working expenses we think it should be the same for all receipts of which the South Devon Company are to have a mileage proportion, and taking into account that much of the traffic will be carried for long distances, that the rate should be 27½ per cent. It was observed by the South Devon Company that if the sum they are guaranteed for interest merges in their proportion of traffic receipts, and the proportion accruing to them should not be more than sufficient to cover interest, part of their line would be used without payment. To guard against this contingency, we propose that during the exercise of running powers the South Devon Company shall be secured in addition to the 5 per cent. on their outlay for interest, a sum equal for 3 per cent. thereon as for maintenance of the extra rail, and the rail common to both gauges, and for general wear and tear of road, the 3 per cent. equally with the 5 per cent. merging in the proportion of receipts from traffic payable to the South Devon, if not falling short of the aggregate per centage, and any deficiency not met by the minimum payment for which the Devon and Cornwall are to be liable being made good by the South-western Company.

Engines and carriages on the narrow gauge did not run between Lidford and Plymouth before the middle of last month, and a claim for interest to that date is made by the South Devon Company. They commenced to adapt their railway in March 1872, having had notice from the Devon and Cornwall Company that their line to Lidford would be opened for traffic in September 1872. It was not completed and opened till October 1874, and the Devon and Cornwall Company are responsible for having fixed too early a date in their notice to the South Devon. There was then a further delay due to the passing of the Devon and Cornwall Act of 1873, by which powers to the Devon and Cornwall Company to construct their own stations at Plymouth and Devonport were substituted for their previous powers of running into and using the stations of the South Devon Company. We shall not attribute the whole of this additional delay to the Devon and Cornwall Company, and deducting for the part not so attributed, and also for the time that would necessarily be spent in mixing the gauge of a railway, and during which no interest should be allowed, we think the sums expended by the South Devon Company should carry interest at five per cent. to the end of October 1874, that is to about 18 months before the South-western Company had completed their Devonport branch and were prepared to run to Devonport. We do not propose to make any separate allowance for depreciation prior to user.

The sum upon which interest and the minimum payments are to be calculated is that which the narrow gauging has actually cost, and the Devon and Cornwall Company have not yet it seems had an opportunity of satisfying themselves as to the correctness of the claims made by the South Devon Company and amounting altogether to 86,372*l.*, including work on the Cornwall Railway and on the Laira sidings. We approve of the suggestion which received the assent of both sides, that these claims should be examined and checked by the engineers of the two Companies with provision for their referring differences to an independent engineer as umpire, to be appointed, in default of their making an appointment, by us, and as it may be inferred from part of the evidence that questions may arise as to whether the South Devon Company have not included in their account some expenses which have more connexion with requirements of their own line than with the necessary cost of adapting it to the narrow gauge, we reserve to each Company power to refer to us to decide the principle upon which any disputed points of that kind should be settled.

Upon the question of the consideration to be paid for the narrow gauge rails laid down on the Cornwall Railway, and the running powers over that railway under the Act of 1873, we think the Devon and Cornwall and the South-western Companies should come under like terms as regards division of traffic receipts and the minimum rents for construction and maintenance to those we have placed them under in regard to the railways of the South Devon Company.

Lastly, looking to the possibility of the narrow gauge lines laid down by the South Devon becoming useful for their own traffic, and to the working of a through route to Plymouth by the South-western Company being as yet undeveloped, we make this decision subject at any time after the expiration of three years to revision upon the application of any of the Companies interested.

Mr. Davey: The terms of that reference to which you have alluded, Sir, in your judgment, have not been settled between the parties, and partly for the reason that until we had the advantage of hearing your judgment there were questions which could not be determined.

Sir F. Peel: The reference to the engineers?

Mr. Davey: Yes. I anticipate that counsel will be able to settle it between themselves, but in case they should differ as to the particular terms of it, perhaps you will allow us to refer the matter to the Commissioners to settle it?

Sir F. Peel: Yes.

Mr. Clerk: I should hope we should be able to settle it. My learned friend knows we hesitated to accept proposals, because we wanted to wait; it must have depended on the judgment to-day what would be the terms to be submitted to the engineer hereafter, but I should hope we should be able to agree.

Mr. Davey: I fully anticipate so, but in case of difference there will be a reference to the Commissioners to settle the terms of the reference.

Sir F. Peel: Any reference to us afterwards may be considered as part of the present proceedings.

BEFORE THE RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

[No. 17.]

THE MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY
v.
THE NEATH AND BRECON RAILWAY COMPANY.

Judgment of the Commissioners, delivered 29th June 1876.

Under the Midland Railway (Swansea Vale Railway Lease) Act, 1874, the Midland Company have absolute running powers over the lines of the Neath and Brecon Railway Company at such through rates as may be fixed by the Midland Company on their own responsibility, and the question for our decision is the amount to be paid for such running powers.

The route by which the Midland gets to Swansea runs from Hereford by Brecon over the Hereford, Hay, and Brecon, the Mid-Wales, the Brecon and Merthyr Tydvil, the Neath and Brecon, and the Swansea Vale Railways, the respective lengths of these railways, as parts of the continuous route, being 26, 8, 4, 29, and 11 miles. By Acts passed in 1874 the Midland became lessees in perpetuity of the first and last of these railways, viz., the Hereford, Hay, and Brecon, and the Swansea Vale, the link by which their working was to be connected being running powers over the three intervening railways. The Midland acquired these running powers as regards the Mid-Wales and the Brecon and Merthyr simply as a company working the Hereford, Hay, and Brecon, the Hereford, Hay, and Brecon Company, and any company working their line, having statutory power to run to Brecon. But the power to run over the remaining line, the Neath and Brecon, was given by the Swansea Vale Lease Act of 1874, and the circumstances under which the power was granted are a material part of the case.

The Neath and Brecon Company made an agreement with the Swansea Vale Company in 1864 for mutual running powers over each other's line, with provisions in it for settling the allowance for working expenses to be made to the company which should exercise the powers, and for dividing traffic receipts in mileage proportion or otherwise.

This agreement was confirmed by an Act passed in 1864, and, subject to the alterations made in it by the Act of 1874, is still in operation. The alterations that were made were these:—The Midland was by implication substituted for the Swansea Vale Company as the party to the agreement, and their running powers under it were enlarged and made absolute. Moreover, they were authorised to carry at through rates fixed on their own responsibility, and without the concurrence of the Neath and Brecon. No reciprocal enlargement of powers was conceded to the other side, but it was enacted that the amount to be paid for the running powers given to the Midland should be settled by the Railway Commissioners. The wording of this reference to us is quite general. It allows of any form of payment being adopted, no one form in particular being suggested, as in the agreement scheduled to the Act of 1864, and it leaves the amount of the payment to be calculated, not only with reference to the Neath and Brecon Company being owners of part of the route over which the through Midland traffic is conveyed, but with reference also to its having been without their consent, that their agreement of 1864 was modified by the Act of 1874.

Now we have no doubt that the traffic which will be conveyed on the Neath and Brecon as part of a through route to Swansea worked by and in connexion with the whole system of the Midland will, both in quantity and in receipts earned, compare favourably with estimated traffic under any different arrangement which it was feasible for the Neath and Brecon to make. The London and North-western, and the Great Western Companies have each their own route to Swansea, and the route viâ Brecon could not possibly compete for through traffic on equal terms with those other routes except under similar advantages as regards uniformity of management, and an association of interest with a large company. On the other hand the Neath and Brecon Company are owners of a line connecting Brecon with the Swansea Vale Railway and which it suited the purpose of the Midland to make use of in preference to resorting to any other mode of bridging over the distance between those two points. Apart from the Act of 1874 the Midland could not have used, or fixed rates, over the Neath and Brecon without first coming to an arrangement as to terms with the owning company, and an owning company free to concede or withhold as it pleased could, the Neath and Brecon think, have obtained much better terms than they are offered, which is to share in the receipts in proportion to their mileage. We think this probable, but it materially alters the case that under the Act of 1874 the Midland has not to treat with the Neath and Brecon for the use of the latter company's line, but has the use of it granted absolutely, and that the payment to be made in return is to be such as may be settled by the Railway Commissioners, with whom the question must be not so much what the Midland might have given under pressure and supposing them not to have obtained the Act of 1874, but what is a proper sum for that Company to give upon a view of the case in all its different stages. The Neath and Brecon propose that we should fix the payment at such an amount as will pay them interest at some rate per cent. upon the cost of their line, but if a partnership or alliance with the Midland is, as we believe it to be, the way to turn that line to the most profitable account, it seems to us more fair in principle that the payment should be in proportion to the receipts from time to time, and where a line is of the length of 29 miles, the proportion by mileage may be taken generally to be sufficient. If there is anything special in the case, it is the circumstance that the Act of 1874 grants to the Midland power to fix through rates on its own responsibility. It may be true that the rates will be chiefly governed by the rates on the competitive routes, but still it is an advantage to the Midland to be able without consent to fix the rates over the Neath and Brecon, and on this account we propose to add 5 per cent. to the Neath and Brecon Company's share of net receipts by mileage.

The severe gradients of this line make the expenses of working it higher than usual. The bulk of the traffic is inland from Swansea, and the line rises that way 1,070 feet in 10 miles, the rise to the summit the other way being 790 feet in 7 miles. Such steep inclines continued for such long distances reduce, it is said, the number of waggons to a full train load to one half the usual average, and the Midland calculate the cost of working their trains over this line at 50 per cent., or only five per cent. under the average working expenses of all kinds including maintenance of way of their whole system. But they admit that, pending a settlement of the amount they are to pay to the Neath and Brecon, they have not been striving to develope traffic on that line, and we think at present that it will be sufficient to allow a deduction for working expenses at the rate of 40 per cent. of the gross receipts less terminals, but we shall be ready after a year's further experience of the cost of working to readjust the allowance, if it should be proved that the line cannot be worked without loss at the rate of 40 per cent.

The Act of Parliament directs us to fix the amount to be paid for working both in the past and prospectively, and we decide that the above-mentioned rates of payment and deduction shall apply to both cases.

BEFORE THE RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

[No. 18.]

THE TORBAY AND BRIXHAM RAILWAY COMPANY
v.
THE SOUTH DEVON RAILWAY COMPANY.

Interlocutory Judgment of the Commissioners, delivered 4th July 1876.

UPON an application made to us by the Torbay and Brixham Railway Company to determine certain matters in difference between them and the South Devon Railway Company, the question of jurisdiction has been raised by the South Devon Company, and having considered their objections, eight in number, we proceed to give our decision.

By the 8th section of our Act of 1873, any differences between railway companies, which, under any general or special Act are required or authorised to be referred to arbitration, may, instead, be referred to us at the instance of any of the parties to them. The Railway Companies' Arbitration Act, 1859, is a general Act, and gives power to railway companies to agree in writing to refer matters in difference as they arise to arbitration. No agreement in accordance with the Act is in existence between the Companies before us, but it was contended on behalf of the Brixham Company that it was not necessary there should be, that it was enough for our jurisdiction that there was power to agree, and that it could properly be said that differences were under the general Act of 1859 authorised to be referred to arbitration, whether or not Companies agreed to adopt it, and notwithstanding that except as agreed differences could not be referred to arbitration under it. This view gives a wide scope to the 8th section of our Act of 1873, but the argument to establish its correctness was not quite conclusive to our minds, and it would not be without hesitation that we should act upon it.

Half the objections of the South Devon Company are directed against the validity of an agreement made 26th March 1868, between them and the Brixham Company. This agreement adopted the Railway Arbitrations Act, 1859, but as it was expressed to be made for one year only, and there has been no subsequent renewal in writing of the article relating to arbitration, nothing in fact turns as to our powers upon that agreement being valid or otherwise.

A railway company can also force a reference to us of differences as to which any special Act has provided for their being settled by arbitration. A provision of that kind is contained in the Torbay and Brixham Railway Act, 1864, the 40th section of which is as follows: "All matters in difference between the "Brixham Company and the Dartmouth and Torbay "Railway by this Act directed to be settled or deter- "mined by arbitration, or as to the construction or "effect of the preceding enactments, or the performance "or observance or non-performance or non-observance "of any of the provisions thereof shall as and when "the same arise be referred to and determined by "arbitration in the manner provided by the Railway "Companies Arbitration Act, 1859, and as if the two "Companies had agreed to refer the same to arbitration "in accordance with that Act." The Brixham Company is the owner of the short railway from Brixham to a junction with the railway from Dartmouth to Torbay of the Dartmouth Company. The Dartmouth Company is now amalgamated with the South Devon Company. The Brixham Company is still independent, but it hires all its waggons and carriages and its whole staff from the South Devon Company who are also its agents to collect rates and fares, rendering accounts of the receipts, and debiting the Brixham Company with the charges for the hiring. Now the chief complaint in the application of the Brixham Company has reference to these accounts and is to the effect that the South Devon Company have omitted to give credit for that part of the receipts which represents terminal charges, and have indeed treated that part as being their own in respect of their junction station at Churston. Churston, as we have mentioned, is on the Dartmouth and Torbay Railway, and the Dartmouth Company has been amalgamated with the South Devon Company. But, inasmuch as the South Devon Railway Act, 1866, sec. 22, enacts that on amalgamation and thenceforth the South Devon Company shall to all intents represent the Dartmouth Company, and that Act besides incorporates Part V. of the Railway Clauses Act, 1863, one provision of which is that—"Every special Act, so far "as it relates to or affects the dissolved company or "their undertaking, shall be read and construed as if "the name of the amalgamated company (that is, in "this case the South Devon Company) had been used "therein in relation to that undertaking, instead of "the name of the dissolved company," it seems to us that a difference about charges at the Churston Station is since amalgamation a difference between the Brixham Company and the South Devon Company as representing the Dartmouth Company, and that the 40th section above cited must now be read as referring to the South Devon Company so far as it represents the Dartmouth Company not less than to that Company. Section 40, however, applies only to certain kinds of difference, and the difference submitted to us is, it is said, of a kind not within that section. But as the Brixham Railway was authorised to commence by a junction with the Dartmouth Railway at Churston, and the two railways are in the position of a single one, in consequence of the relations established between the three companies under the Torbay and Brixham Act, 1864, and the South Devon Act, 1866, a claim to make a charge on the Brixham Company in respect of traffic exchanged at Churston, or to retain in respect thereof that part of the receipts of the Brixham railway which stands for terminals, does, we think, primâ facie affect the observance of the Brixham Act, a matter of difference seeming to arise as to the effect or construction of its enactments, or as to the performance or observance or non-performance or non-observance of the provisions thereof. Under these circumstances we hold that we have jurisdiction to deal with the complaint in the application, so far as it relates to the particular matter we have mentioned.

BEFORE THE RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

[No. 19.]

HENRY ROBERTSON (trading under the name of "FISHBOURNE AND COMPANY")
against
THE GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, IRELAND.

Judgment of the Commissioners, delivered on the 14*th July* 1876.

THE rates for parcels by the Great Southern and Western Railway of Ireland include collection in Dublin, and the Railway Company receive parcels not only at their Kingsbridge terminus, but also at a railway parcels' office which is situated in the middle of the town, and which was opened in January last. They employ Messrs. Wallis, carriers, to convey parcels from this office to the Kingsbridge terminus, and allow them for the service one penny per parcel, irrespective of weight. Messrs. Wallis convey parcels also to the Kingsbridge terminus from receiving offices of their own in Dublin, and the Company allow them on these parcels the same sum of one penny each parcel.

The applicant, like Messrs. Wallis, the Company's agents, is a railway and general carrier in Dublin and elsewhere, and he complains, under section 2 of the Traffic Act of 1854, of being unduly prejudiced in the conduct of his business by the arrangement between the Railway Company and their agents. He applies

for an order enjoining the Company to desist from giving any undue preference or advantage over him to any other person in the matter of collection and cartage in Dublin, and requiring them under section 14 of the Act of 1873 to distinguish in their book of rates at the Kingsbridge terminus how much of their parcels' rates is for conveyance by railway, and how much for collection or cartage in Dublin.

As the applicant and any person taking parcels to the Kingsbridge terminus should pay only for conveyance on the railway, and the Company's parcel rates include charges for other services besides conveyance we shall make an order upon the Company to distinguish in the book of rates, kept at the Kingsbridge terminus, how much of the parcels' rates is for conveyance on the railway, and how much for other expenses, and to specify the nature and detail of such other expenses.

As to the charge of undue preference, we are of opinion that it was not made out, but that the applicant was not without excuse for bringing it forward. He had an offer in writing from the Company, dated 5th February 1876, to allow him on parcels brought by him to their terminus at Kingsbridge one halfpenny for each parcel weighing 18 lbs. or under, and one penny over that weight, and on his declining that offer another offer was made to him, dated 18th February, of one penny on all parcels, irrespective of their weight. At this time the Company were under agreement to pay to Messrs. Wallis on parcels brought by them to Kingsbridge from their own offices one penny as to parcels under 7 lbs. and twopence over 7 lbs., and had Messrs. Wallis been still receiving those rates of allowance there would have been a clear case of undue preference. On February 19th, however, the Company wrote to Messrs. Wallis to make a new agreement with them by which they were to receive one penny each on all parcels, whatever their weight, and whether brought by them to Kingsbridge from their own offices or from the railway parcels' office; but it was not till June 14, and after being served with notice of the application in this case, that the Company informed the applicant that the allowance they were then making to their agents was the same as they had last offered him.

The applicant seemed to think that cartage to the terminus in Dublin could not be done at so low a rate as one penny per parcel, but the evidence was to the effect that such was bonâ fide the remuneration for which the Company's agents were performing the service, and that the Company were not paying them more for collection than they were prepared to allow to the applicant.

There will be no order as to costs.

BEFORE THE RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

[No. 20.]

THE CALEDONIAN RAILWAY COMPANY

v.

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, THE NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, AND THE NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY COMPANY.

Judgment of the Commissioners, delivered 18th July 1876.

Sir Frederick Peel: The clearness with which the attention of the Commissioners has been called to the various points that are raised in this case, and to the important parts of the several acts of parliament to which reference has had to be made, and the opportunity which the time occupied by the hearing of the case has given us to consider these points ourselves, seem to make it possible for us to do what probably it will be convenient should be done, namely, to give our opinion upon the case without taking further time for deliberation.

When Parliament authorised the Edinburgh and Glasgow line, in the year 1865, to be amalgamated with the North British, and in the same year authorised the amalgamation of the Scottish Central Line with the Caledonian, and in the year following, in 1866, of the Scottish North-eastern with the Caledonian, it made special provisions for the transmission of traffic by the east coast route. It seemed to have been made a condition of the amalgamations which were authorised in those years that traffic by that east coast route should have the securities provided for it which are contained in the special Acts. The east coast route was defined to be a route which commenced at Larbert and went by Edinburgh and Berwick to London by the lines of the North-eastern and Great Northern Railway Companies. The Scottish Central line was a continuation of that route to the north, in the same way as it was a continuation to the north of the west coast route by Carlisle. The East Coast Companies were the two English Companies, the North-eastern and the Great Northern, and the East Coast traffic was traffic which passed from or from beyond the Scottish Central Railway by Larbert, and by Edinburgh and Berwick, on to the lines of the North-eastern and Great Northern Railway Companies or either of those lines.

That was the East Coast traffic, and the provisions which were made with reference to its transmission by the amalgamation Acts were these: The East Coast Companies were to be at liberty in the first place to work East Coast traffic by their own engines and carriages over the lines of the North British and Caledonian Companies from Edinburgh to Larbert and to Glasgow in one direction, and to Perth and Aberdeen in the other; and if they did not desire to exercise those running powers, then the North British and Caledonian Companies were to convey such East Coast traffic with the same diligence with which they would convey traffic of their own, or traffic which it was their interest to foster to the utmost.

But under certain circumstances much more than that was to be done for East Coast traffic, because if the East Coast Companies chose to run trains specially for its accommodation from York or from London, then it was the duty and was made an obligation on the North British and Caledonian Railway Companies to run trains in conjunction with the trains run by the Great Northern and North Eastern Railway Companies. The duty of the Caledonian and North British Companies in such case is to run trains in conjunction, and the East Coast Companies are given the right to require that trains shall be run in conjunction with their trains from or to the south, the provision in the Acts being that the trains shall be run in conjunction or connection, and so run as to make a continuous communication.

But it is asked what is the meaning of being required, or having the right to require that trains shall be run in conjunction. The contention of the applicants in their application certainly goes too far when they say, in one of their paragraphs, "That "according to the true meaning and intent of these "Acts the East Coast Companies are not at liberty of "their own mere will and motion to enforce an altera-"tion in the service of trains agreed between the "several parties, either without their consent, or"—so on. We should say, on the contrary, that the duty of the Caledonian and North British Companies waits entirely, as regards this matter, upon the mere will and motion of the East Coast Companies. The East Coast Companies are not bound to run any trains at all for the accommodation of East Coast traffic, nor to run them at any particular time, nor at the same time one month with another; but if they do run them, then it is made obligatory upon the Caledonian and North British Companies to run trains in conjunction with those trains so run by the English Companies.

On the other hand, we think that the East Coast Companies claim too much in insisting that their general power to require trains to be run in conjunction involves also that of fixing the times when those

trains shall arrive and depart on the Caledonian and North British lines. It is possible that that power may be included by implication in the words "trains "to run in conjunction." But we must regard rather what we find expressed in the sections of the respective Acts; and there we find that they may require trains to be run in conjunction, whatever that may mean, and that trains being run pursuant to their orders, they shall be run at particular speeds, and that, as to stopping at stations, they shall stop at such stations as may be designated by the East Coast Companies. Had it been intended that they should also have the power to fix the times for the arrival and departure of trains in connection with the accommodation trains run from York or London, it would, we think, have been clearly so expressed in one of the sub-sections to this section 98. In the section referring to their running powers there is provision made for fixing the hours of arrival and departure of trains run by the East Coast Companies, and we do not see why, if that was what Parliament meant, it should not have been said in one of those sub-sections that the hours of arrival and departure of the trains run in conjunction should also be fixed by them. To us it appears that the way in which this obligation is expressed leaves room for differences to arise with regard to the manner in which the trains must be timed in order that they may fulfil the condition of being in conjunction with the trains run for the accommodation of East Coast traffic. The trains may fit more or less closely as to time, but, for all that, may still be in conjunction; and the Act seems to provide that if differences should arise, those differences shall be settled by arbitration. We would even say that the mode of expression allows of matters of a general kind—such, for instance, as the public convenience, or even the convenience of the Caledonian Company, without at all subordinating through traffic from York or London to Scotch local traffic, or the relative importance of different train services and their several connexions, being taken into consideration. We think that the power to fix times which is claimed for the East Coast Companies would in practice be too absolute a power, and that the matter of it is, in fact, part of what is made subject to arbitration. At the same time the arbitrator, if he has a question of that kind brought before him, ought to take care to provide as far as possible against preferences as between the East and the West Coast routes.

Mr. Thesiger asked where, upon that view, was the difference between sections 88 and 98, and in what respect did section 98 give greater advantage to the East Coast Companies than had already been given to them by section 88. It occurs to us that the difference between those two sections is this:—That the trains which are run under section 88 are merely trains run in the manner that is usual and useful; while the trains that are run under section 98 are trains to be run at particular speeds in a particular manner and in the way most advantageous to the East Coast Companies.

Well now, that being the state of the case with regard to those Acts and our view as to the construction of them, I pass on to what has been done under them since they were enacted. Nothing appears to have been done between the years 1865 and 1869; but in 1869 the East Coast Companies called upon the two Scotch Companies to run under this 98th section and the corresponding sections in the two other Acts three trains each way daily; and it appears that in the years 1873 and 1874 the full number which they had power to require, or four trains each way, were run upon their requisition. On different occasions the times of running those trains had been altered by directions from the East Coast Companies; and about the middle of last month, on the 21st of June, a telegram was sent to the Caledonian Company by the North-eastern Company intimating that certain alterations would be made on and after 1st July in the trains run by the English Companies for this traffic, and that corresponding alterations would have to be made in the trains run in connexion with them. That telegram of the 21st was followed by a letter containing a time-table of all the proposed alterations. It was also dated the 21st, but not forwarded till the 23rd, and was not received till the evening of the 24th, after the business of the day was over, and consequently was not available for being acted upon till the morning of the 26th, which was Monday. And the view of the Caledonian Company (for the North British Company made no objection to the alterations) seems to have been that, besides the notice being too short, the East Coast Company had not that absolute power which they claimed of altering the times at which those notice trains were run.

Now the alterations applied to four out of the eight trains; three of them had reference to the down trains, and the fourth had reference to an up train from Perth to London; two applied to trains which ran between London and Perth as the Scotch terminus, and the other two to trains between London and Aberdeen as the Scotch terminus. We will consider each of the alterations in turn.

The East Coast Companies in the month of June had a train which left London at 10 o'clock in the morning, and arrived at about half-past 7 in Edinburgh; and they made arrangements by which that train was expedited on the route between London and Edinburgh, and arrived at Edinburgh in the month of July at 7 o'clock instead of at half-past 7 as in the month of June; and what they desired was that the half hour which they gained on the route between London and Edinburgh should not be lost in the last 70 miles or so of the distance between London and Perth through the train in connexion making no earlier start from Edinburgh for Perth than before, but that it should leave half an hour earlier.

The second train was a train which in the month of June left Perth at 8.45 in the morning and arrived in London at 9 o'clock in the evening. The Great Northern and North Eastern Companies proposed to accelerate that train by 50 minutes in actual travelling, and to make it arrive at King's Cross at 7 o'clock in the evening instead of 9 o'clock, as had been its time of arrival in the month of June; they gained 50 minutes on the road in greater speed, and the other one hour and ten minutes was to be obtained by making the train leave Perth at 7.35 in the morning instead of 8.45, as had been the case during the month of June.

Now in both those cases we think that the East Coast Companies are entitled to have the times of the Caledonian and North British trains altered as they propose. They have given an improved accommodation for the East Coast traffic so far as they are concerned, and unless the Companies who run the trains in conjunction with theirs respond to that improvement by adapting to it their part of the joint service, the service as a whole will derive no benefit.

Then the other two alterations refer to the trains which run between London and Aberdeen, both down trains, and leaving London at present at the same time that they did in the month of June, and also arriving at Edinburgh and Aberdeen at the same time as they did before. But the East Coast Companies appear to be able to make more sure of the time at which those trains arrive at Edinburgh, and they have therefore required that the trains which run in conjunction with them, and which now leave, the first, half an hour after the arrival of the first night-train at 6 o'clock in the morning, namely, at 6.30, shall leave instead at 6.15, and that the other, which now leaves at 55 minutes after the arrival of the second train from King's Cross in the evening, the train leaving King's Cross at 9 o'clock p.m. and arriving at 7.40 a.m. shall leave at 8.10 instead of at 8.35.

The Caledonian Company say that those alterations of the trains run in conjunction will not give any great additional convenience to the public, while they will be attended with great inconvenience to themselves. They point out that, as regards the passengers going to Aberdeen or going beyond Perth, it is a

mere question of redistribution of the time allowed for stoppage on the journey; that instead of stopping so much time at Edinburgh and so much time at Perth, they are to stop less time at Edinburgh and a longer time at Perth; while as regards passengers who are going no further than Perth, though they cannot dispute the advantage to them of arriving 15 or 20 minutes earlier, still they say practically there are none such by those trains, or too few to outweigh the objections to altering the time of leaving Edinburgh.

The inconvenience to themselves to which they refer is this, that the trains which leave at the old times, namely, at 6.30 and 8.35 from Edinburgh, when they get to Larbert are, the first of them at all events, connected not only with a train from Glasgow leaving at 6.45 in the morning, but also with the limited mail train leaving Euston Station at 8.40 in the evening and going on by this train to Perth.

Then as regards the second train, the train that now leaves at 8.35, that at Larbert connects also with a train from Glasgow, leaving Glasgow at 9 o'clock; but it does not appear to have anything to do with any train coming from the south by Carlisle.

Now if the question stood there, we might be inclined to hold that the Caledonian Company had shown reasons why those alterations should in neither case be carried out; but it appears, taking the first of those two trains, that the train that leaves at half-past six in the morning only arrives at Perth at 9 o'clock, and that the trains that leave Perth for the north in different directions go at 9.15 to Dundee, 9.20 to Aberdeen, 9.30 to Inverness, and it has been stated that it has occasionally happened that passengers going by this 6.30 train due at Perth at 9 o'clock have been late, at all events for the earliest of those departures, namely, the 9.15 to Dundee. It is also stated that the train from Euston Station which leaves about the same time as the train from King's Cross in the evening, and which used to arrive at Perth by this same 9 o'clock train, now arrives at Perth, under some new arrangements that have been made, at 8.30 in the morning; and that if passengers by the East Coast route are not to arrive at Perth till half an hour later, with the knowledge that occasionally they have been too late for those trains leaving Perth for the north, the East Coast route would be placed at a disadvantage compared with the West Coast route. Under these circumstances we think that the East Coast Companies are entitled to have this demand of theirs complied with, that the train in connexion with their train from London at 8·30 should leave at 6·15 instead of 6·30.

With reference to the other train that now leaves Edinburgh at 8·35, it connects, as I have said, with a train from Glasgow, leaving Glasgow at 9 o'clock, and the two trains go on together from Larbert to Perth, and arrive at Perth, it appears, at about a quarter past 11; and the first train out from Perth to the north does not go till ten minutes before 12, so that there is a margin of thirty-five minutes. It is true that a train that leaves Euston Station and that goes by the West Coast route arrives at Perth as early as 10 o'clock, which is two hours or an hour and fifty minutes before the first train out to the north. But upon the whole we do not see that there is any necessity for this alteration being made in their train by the Caledonian Company. I believe that I have now noticed all the questions that are at issue between the Companies.

Mr. Venables: Might I suggest the question of the 7·45 train?

Sir Frederick Peel: With regard to that the Caledonian Company ask that if they are required to run a train from Perth to the south, leaving at 7.35 instead of 8.45, it should be made subject to the condition that the North British Company should run a train to Edinburgh in connection with a local train, or at least not a notice train, which leaves Perth for Larbert at 7.45, or only ten minutes after the notice train leaving at 7.35. But we think that the obligation to run the train leaving at 7.35 is of an absolute character, and that we should not be justified in making it a condition of running that train, that the North British Company under another Act should run a train in connection with the 7·45 train.

I do not know whether we ought to refer to the remarks which have been made upon the subject of the shortness of the notice, which was given by the East Coast Companies to the Caledonian Company the latter end of the month of June. There does not appear to have been any rule or practice observed with reference to notices of alterations for the first of the following month being given not later than some particular day in the current month. Mr. Kempt, I think, stated that notices had been given 10, 14, and even 17 days before, and that there was an agreement between the North British and Caledonian Companies that as regards alterations of their trains they should give notice to each other about the 21st or the 22nd of the current month for the first of the following month. We should say that, considering that the alterations in the present case affected four of the eight trains, and that it was known that some of those trains that were to be altered were trains that were running in connection with other trains besides those trains run by the East Coast Companies, that a longer notice might have been given, and that it has not been shown that a longer notice could not have been given. At the same time we cannot say that the notice was so short that the Caledonian Company could not have made the alterations required of them in time, if not for the first of the following month, at all events within a few days after the month had commenced.

Lastly, as regards the questions between the North British and Caledonian Companies no alterations seem to have been made by the North British Company, except those which were dictated to them by the East Coast Companies, and we do not think that notices given by them of alterations so required to be made by them should be treated as if they were altering trains, settled between the two Companies under their agreement. The North British Company, as I understand, say that if there is any difference between the two Companies it is a difference that should be determined under an agreement made in the year 1873, and which provided for the appointment of a Joint Committee of four members of the Board of each Company; but there does not seem to be anything in that agreement which supersedes the provision made in the Amalgamation Act of 1865, by which the differences may be referred to arbitration under the 26th section of that Act of the North British Railway Company. But there really appears to be no difference at present between the North British Company and the Caledonian Company. The North British Company do not refuse, at all events as yet, to run a train in conjunction with the train leaving Perth at 7.45.

Under these circumstances we do not see what order we could make with reference to any difference between the North British and Caledonian Companies.

Mr. Thesiger: Perhaps you will allow me to ask you one question with reference to that train, which you say does not require alteration. I do not understand the Commissioners in any way to decide that the East Coast have not any right to make an alteration as regards the train up to Larbert.

Sir Frederick Peel: No.

Mr. Thesiger: Do I understand the Commissioners to decide that inasmuch as that train, under the altered circumstances, would arrive at 8.23, leaving at 8.40, would under the circumstances be a fair conjunction? Under the accelerated circumstances of that train, it would arrive now at 8.23 at Larbert. I understand that following out the principles of the Commissioners' decision, the decision as regards that particular train is that it is a fair conjunction under the circumstances if it leaves Larbert at 8.40. I do not understand the Commissioners in any way by their decision to negative the right of the East Coast Companies to accele-

rate their portion of the route so far as Larbert is concerned.

Sir Frederick Peel: No.

Mr. Thesiger: Therefore, supposing they carried it out and went to Larbert, they would have 17 minutes to wait.

Sir Frederick Peel: I should have thought that matter might have been arranged between the two Companies, because it is only the train from Glasgow that is carried on by this train from Larbert to Perth.

Mr. Thesiger: The Commissioners see that they have separated the West Coast route from that heavy traffic; they have attached that heavy traffic on to the East Coast train, and therefore have carried their West Coast train up at 10 o'clock; whereas now, according to the decision of the Commissioners, if we go to Larbert and arrive at 8.23, as we have a right to do, we shall have to wait till 8.40 until that Glasgow train leaves.

Mr. Venables: In answer to my learned friend I may suggest that that was one of our reasons for including the North British in the application. We should be subject to great inconvenience if the North British were to alter the time at Edinburgh, which really is what matters to us; and we ask you, under the North British Act of 1865, which is included in our application, that they should not make this alteration from Edinburgh.

Sir Frederick Peel: If they choose to comply, how could they be prevented?

Mr. Pember: It seems to me that there is some confusion. It is the 9 train from King's Cross that is not to be altered—that does arrive at Larbert at 9.23.

Mr. Thesiger: It is exactly the same. We have a longer wait. What time does it leave Edinburgh? I am told 8.10. Then it arrives at Larbert, and it makes my case stronger even as regards that. I understand the Commissioners to decide that we have a right to accelerate our service. The only question is as to how far we can say that the Caledonian Company are not giving us a fair conjunction. According to the decision of the Commissioners we arrive at Larbert at 9.10 under an accelerated train service, and we have to wait there 35 minutes, till 9.45.

Mr. Venables: The East Coast Companies do not arrive at Larbert at all; it is the North British Company that arrives at Larbert; and one of our applications is that the North British Company should not be allowed to alter the time of that train at any rate; that the East Coast Companies have no right to call upon them to alter the time of that train to Edinburgh. I understand that to be the decision of the Commissioners as to that train.

Mr. Pember: The North British cannot be allowed to acquiesce to our disadvantage.

Mr. Venables: If their contention is right, as the Commissioners seem to have decided, surely it is a very great hardship upon us that the North British should inflict the whole injury upon us of which we complain, by starting the train from Edinburgh at an altered time. The East Coast Companies have nothing to say to that at all; indeed I cannot see what reason they can have for requiring it; but whether they have a reason or not, it is the North British Company that starts that train from Edinburgh.

Mr. Thesiger: I do not understand that in any way the Caledonian Company has a right to interfere as between the North British and the East Coast Companies; the East Coast Companies give notice to the North British, and the North British assents to that notice under the arrangement between those two Companies; and the train would arrive at Larbert at 9.10. I have not disputed, and I may say I do not at all dispute, the principle that conjunction of trains may differ according to the different trains. I think I must have been misunderstood if that argument were supposed to be used by me; but I understood the Commissioners to decide, as regards this train, that it is a fair conjunction under the circumstances leaving Larbert at 9.45, although according to our accelerated train service we shall arrive there at ten minutes past nine.

Sir Frederick Peel: It is not your service; it is the North British service between Edinburgh and Larbert.

Mr. Thesiger: We have running powers, and we could run a train onwards. The North British does not dispute the acceleration; they are ready to carry our train on.

Mr. Clerk: We have always doubted our power of dissenting; it was not a matter of arrangement at all.

Mr. Venables: The arbitrator has the power to fix the time at Edinburgh as much as at Larbert, and if the Commissioners decide that the proper time to start from Edinburgh is at 8.35, then the North British will be covered against the East Coast Companies clearly.

Mr. Clerk: If there was a complaint on the part of the North British, then, unless the North British is to prevent the acceleration of the train from Edinburgh, it would be a matter which would come under your consideration; but the Caledonian Company cannot possibly complain that the North British Company comply with the requirements on the part of the East Coast to start a train, because they only come into action when the train arrives at Larbert, and whatever the East Coast Companies call upon the North British to do they may object to, but the Caledonian cannot.

Mr. Venables: The Caledonian are persons interested, and all parties are now before the Commissioners. The North British Company profess to be at the absolute disposal of the East Coast Companies, clearly if the Commissioners decide, that is to say, they have in substance decided that 8.35 is a reasonable time to start from Edinburgh, the East Coast Companies can have no further power to interfere with the North British Company as to that train. We have stated that this is the most important of all trains for Edinburgh passengers to go north, and the whole of the damage would be inflicted upon us, and inflicted for the purpose of damaging us, if they made an alteration at Edinburgh and remained as they are at Larbert, which would be one of the most wanton things to do, merely for the purpose of doing injury to our passengers and to our traffic. If they were to start unreasonably early from Edinburgh and bring them to Larbert——

Mr. Clerk: As far as the North British are concerned, this is a train which is going, as far as the local traffic is concerned, for the advantage and accommodation of the traffic from Edinburgh and traffic from Glasgow, and therefore the Glasgow traffic can be easily so arranged as to meet at Larbert to join on with the train going north, if it causes this, that the traffic carried from Glasgow, whether by the North British or by the Caledonian, gets a start about 15 minutes earlier, so that it would meet at Larbert a train which is accelerated, not for our advantage in the slightest degree, but for the accommodation of the East Coast.

Mr. Venables: It is asking to alter the whole decision, which I understood was that 8.35 was the proper time to start from Edinburgh.

Sir Frederick Peel: We cannot prevent the North British leaving Edinburgh when they please; surely they can leave Edinburgh when they please.

Mr. Venables: Certainly not; they are bound, even on their own showing, by this agreement not to alter the trains except with our consent or by going before an arbitrator; we are entitled to facilities and convenient arrangement of traffic under that Act, which we have included in our application, and we ask that the North British should be directed to leave Edinburgh at 8.35. That is our application under the Act of 1865, and that where there is a difference about the accommodation it is to be fixed by arbitration.

Mr. Thesiger: That does not touch the question of the East Coast. The East Coast give notice to the North British Company, and the North British Company consent, that the train shall leave Edinburgh at a certain time. No doubt, according to the decision

of the Commissioners, the North British Company might raise a question about the conjunction of our train under a parallel section, but they have not; therefore I venture to submit it does not lie in the mouth of the Caledonian Company to make any objections against the East Coast Companies.

Mr. Venables: The whole injury of which we complain entirely affects Edinburgh, and not Larbert at all. We complained that we were required to leave Edinburgh unreasonably early, and the Commissioners decided substantially that we were in the right. Now if the train nevertheless does, at the instance of these East Coast Companies, or by the will of the North British Company, leave too early, we incur the whole of that inconvenience of which we complain. The North British Company are just as much before the Commissioners as we are, with as ample power in the Commissioners to determine what is a reasonable time for starting.

Mr. Clerk: This is my learned friend's fallacy—the Caledonian Company do not leave Edinburgh; the arrangement is between us and the Caledonian that we should meet at Larbert, and that we should run north.

Mr. Venables: They are bound to give us conveniently timed and arranged trains, and this is an arbitration on the question whether it is a conveniently timed and arranged train or not; and we ask, as against the North British Company as well as against the East Coast Companies, that it should be timed at 8.35.

Mr. Thesiger: If I might suggest, without having a formal decision upon this point, if the Caledonian Company would meet us, and expedite their train a little from Glasgow, we giving them a little, the whole matter might be arranged without any difficulty.

Sir Frederick Peel: I think that would be the best course; we did not think that there was sufficient ground to require the Caledonian Company to alter their train.

Mr. Clerk: We feel, on behalf of the North British Company, that by starting a little earlier from Glasgow the public would be accommodated.

Mr. Venables: The 8.35 train is as much our train as it is the North British; it is one of those conveniently timed and arranged trains which the North British Company is bound to give us. My learned friend Mr. Thesiger has no interest in the matter now, because he admits that if the train does start earlier from Edinburgh it will only be that they will wait at Larbert; and what does he want that for except to damage us. It can be no advantage to the East Coast Companies, and, on the other hand, for all I know, the North British Company may have an object in view. What we contend is that the whole injury will be done to us by starting earlier from Edinburgh. What happens at Larbert is of no importance to us at all.

Mr. Clerk: I think if the parties were to meet they would settle it in five minutes.

Mr. Venables: We ask the Commissioners to settle it in this case. The case of the North British Company is that they are absolutely bound to comply with the intimation of the East Coast Companies. You have decided that they were not absolutely bound, and that in this particular case the East Coast Companies were not in the right on the merits, in the case of this train, as to the starting of this one train. Now, Mr. Thesiger, having, as I say no interest, and not getting a bit earlier to Perth by it, contends that merely for the purpose of injuring the Caledonian Company we should start earlier from Edinburgh. Can they, for that purpose, require the North British Company to do it? On the other hand, if it was reasonable, as against the East Coast Companies, that it should be started at 8.35, is it not reasonable, under our powers against the North British Company, that they should do it? In both cases they are inflicting very serious injury upon us, and in opposition to what the Commissioners have decided.

Mr. Clerk: There is no application before the Court with regard to starting the 8.35 train. Of course if the North British Company complained that the East Coast Companies called upon them to do something which was inconvenient, we should have raised that question, but it is not before you at all. The East Coast Companies have stated their reason for expediting from Larbert to Perth. That you have given your decision about, but the other matter of whether the East Coast Companies can call upon the North British Company to start at 8.35 or earlier is not a matter at all before you.

Mr. Venables: We apply as against the North British Company for "an order enforcing the defen-"dants to desist from altering the arrangements for "the running of trains in connexion with their respec-"tive systems which existed during the month of June "last." This is one of the arrangements that existed during the month of June, and we distinctly apply for that. You have already decided that it was unnecessary to alter, and I do not understand exactly what my learned friend Mr. Thesiger has to do with it, or what his interest is in re-opening the case.

Sir Frederick Peel: There would be no difficulty in the train leaving at 8.10 and going on to Perth under the running powers that these Companies have; and if the North British Company leave Edinburgh at 8.10, and you require them to leave also at 8.35, you can make an application for that purpose, I suppose?

Mr. Venables: That we shall have to do.

Mr. Clerk: Now, with regard to this matter, I stated to you when you first met that I really could not see how you could make an order with regard to the North British Company, because there was really no matter in difference; you have not concluded your decision with any expression of opinion upon that subject, and I think you will see that under the circumstances we should certainly be entitled to receive our costs.

Mr. Venables: In this particular case, with regard to what you said just now, the evidence and arguments would be all exactly what have been brought before you now; nor would the North British Company be more fully before you than they are now. We have nothing to say against their starting as often as they like, and taking running powers; that is a matter for their own consideration. All we care about is that they should continue the 8.35 train; and according to the prayer of our application they should not disturb (they having shown no reason for disturbing) the arrangements which prevailed in June.

Mr. Clerk: There is nothing with regard to starting trains from Edinburgh.

Mr. Venables: The arrangement in June is included in the notice.

Mr. Clerk: The Court have decided the matter, and I merely make my application under the circumstances.

Mr. Thesiger: Appearing for the East Coast Companies I do not propose to say anything upon the subject of costs; the Commissioners will deal with that matter in the way they think proper.

Sir Frederick Peel: We think the North British Company are entitled to their costs.

Mr. Venables: Do you fix any time at which these alterations should take place. I am told that for various reasons the most convenient time would be the beginning of next month; it is now the 18th, I think.

Sir Frederick Peel: The beginning of next month.

BEFORE THE RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

[No. 21.]

DUNKIRK COLLIERY COMPANY
v.
MANCHESTER, SHEFFIELD, AND LINCOLNSHIRE RAILWAY COMPANY.

Judgment of the Commissioners, delivered 22nd July 1876.

By the special Act of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company, 12 & 13 Vict. c. 81. section 208, the Railway Company, where they carry coal, not providing the waggons for the coal, and not being, in fact, bound to provide the waggons, are authorised, first of all, to charge a rate not exceeding one penny per ton per mile for conveyance and for everything incidental to conveyance, and next, reasonable sums for certain terminal and extraordinary services. Those terminal and extraordinary services are particularised in a clause of the 208th section, and are as follows: "Loading, covering, and unloading of "goods, delivery and collection, and any other services "incidental to the business or duty of a carrier where "such services, or any of them, are or is performed "by the Company, and warehousing and wharfage of "goods, or any other extraordinary services performed "by the Company."

The complainants in this case are colliery proprietors, and the lessees of two coal pits which are opposite to each other at a point on the main line of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Company's Railway, with which main line their pits are connected by sidings which are their own and on their own property. The Railway Company carry coal from these sidings in different directions, and amongst other places to the four places which are named in the application, namely, Ashbury, Ardwick, Mottram, and Stockport. The distance from the pits to Stockport is a little over six miles. The distance to the three other places is under six miles. At the rate of one penny per ton per mile the mileage rate to Stockport would be not exceeding 7*d.* per ton, and to the other places not exceeding 6*d.* per ton, because although the distance to the other places is short of six miles, yet the Railway Company under a short-distance clause in this Act are empowered to charge as for the full distance of six miles. But the actual charge which the Railway Company make for conveyance of this coal is, to Ashbury 1*s.* instead of 6*d.*, to Ardwick and Mottram 1*s.* 3*d.* in lieu of 6*d.*, and to Stockport 1*s.* 6*d.* instead of the mileage rate of 7*d.* It is these differences between the mileage rate and the tonnage rate of which complaint is made in this application.

The questions, and the only questions, which arise upon the application, therefore, are these. First, what is the work over and above conveyance, and anything which may be considered as incidental to conveyance, which the Railway Company perform in carrying the coal for the complainants? secondly, is the work, if any, which they do of that kind, work that comes within the exception clause of this 208th section which I have read? is it one or other of those services that are particularised in that exception clause? and in the third place, if so, is the sum which the Railway Company charge for such extra services a reasonable sum or not, we having power under the 15th section of the Regulation of Railways Act, 1873, to fix what we consider a reasonable sum for terminal and extraordinary services?

Now, if I take the answer of the Railway Company I find that they state there that the traffic from these collieries has to be worked into Guidebridge before it can be marshalled and arranged, "and owing to this "and to the nature of the traffic itself considerable "additional haulage has to be performed by the re-"spondents." It appears to us, however, that any charge for additional haulage belongs to that portion of the tonnage rate which is mileage rate. As it happens, Guidebridge is on the way to two of the stations, namely, Ardwick and Ashbury, and coal from these pits would necessarily pass that way; but it is in the opposite direction to that which coal would take going direct from the pits to Stockport or to Mottram. Even, however, including this additional haulage the distance to Stockport does not exceed seven miles, and the distance to Mottram does not exceed six miles. Therefore any expense that this additional haulage puts the Railway Company to can count for nothing in the total of the tonnage rate.

Then mention was made at the hearing of the marshalling and shunting which were done by the Railway Company for the complainants in respect of their coal. We consider that services of that kind have been decided by that case which was referred to yesterday (Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company *v.* Gidlow, 7 Law Reports, English and Irish Appeal Cases) to be services incidental to conveyance, and at any rate not to be services coming within the exception clause of this 208th section.

In the next place the Railway Company, in the answer, refer to the back haulage of empty waggons as a service which they perform free of charge. The proprietors of the colliery supply the waggons in which their coal is carried along the Company's railway. These waggons are taken to their destinations, there they are unloaded, and then they are brought back by the Railway Company free of charge to the premises of the colliery proprietors. We are of opinion that there is no authority in the 208th section or any other part of the special Act for the Railway Company to charge in the tonnage rate for the service which they render in bringing back empty waggons, and that, in fact, the back haulage of empty waggons has nothing whatever in common with any one of the particular services which are enumerated in the exception clause.

Now, where a private siding communicates with a passenger railway, the opening into that railway and the switches by which the passage of traffic between the railway and the private siding is regulated are required by the Railways Clauses Act of 1845, which was referred to yesterday, to be provided and renewed from time to time upon the most approved plan by the owners of the private siding. But then the Railway Company say that the existence of the junction of the private siding with the railway obliges them over and above the junction works to provide and maintain an expensive signalling and interlocking apparatus, and to pay for pointsmen and signalmen to manage the points and the signals. That is a service which the Railway Company state puts them to considerable expense, and they also say that it is an extraordinary service coming within the exception in this 208th section, and that they charge for that service in their tonnage rate upon these coals. In their contention on this point we are of opinion that they are right, and that a service of that kind is an extraordinary service within the exception referred to. It is so, we think, because it is a service from which the general public using the railway derive no benefit, and which is rendered by the Railway Company for the particular benefit of the owners of the siding; and also because it is rendered by the Railway Company at a place where they have no station of their own, and where, if it was not that the collieries of the Company are situated at that particular spot, they would not find it necessary to maintain a signalling and interlocking apparatus. We are empowered to state what we consider to be a reasonable sum for a railway company to charge for an extraordinary service of that sort. Upon the whole we are of opinion that of the tonnage rate 3*d.* per ton may be assigned as a fair charge to be made for the extraordinary service performed for the benefit of the colliery lessees.

When the coal has been conveyed to the stations which are its destinations it is placed by the Railway Company in sidings at the different stations. I think it was stated that at Ashbury the sidings belong to

the complainants, but at the other three stations the sidings are the property of the Railway Company, and, in fact, part of their railway. But at one of these stations, namely, Stockport, the Railway Company have provided coal-shoots or coal-drops for unloading and discharging the waggons, and they say that part of their tonnage rate is on account of these coal-shoots, and that the providing of them is another extra service rendered by them, and for which, under this 208th section, they are authorised to charge.

Now it seems to us that providing coal-shoots is something over and above the accommodation which a station of a railway company must necessarily contain. There are several of these coal-shoots at the Stockport Station, and it appears that for an annual payment of 10*l.* they allow a coal dealer to have the exclusive use of one of their number. The complainants in this case pay 30*l.* a year, and they have the exclusive use of three coal-shoots at the station at Stockport. The Railway Company say that that payment is not for the use of the coal-shoots, but that it is, as it were, an acknowledgment for having the right of user reserved to them in particular, to the exclusion of other persons, and that it does not include payment for the actual use of the coal-shoot.

We think that the Railway Company made out that point satisfactorily, and judging of the matter by the evidence which was given by Mr. Oakley, we think that the Railway Company may reasonably charge for the use of those coal-shoots at the rate of 2*d.* per ton. The coal-shoots at the Ashbury Station do not belong to the Railway Company. They, like the sidings there, belong to the proprietors of these collieries. At the other two stations it seems, as far as we could understand the evidence, that the complainants consign all their coal to single customers, who receive the coal at the station, and pay the Company for using coal-shoots to unload the coals. If that is the case, of course it would not be right to make a second charge for the same services to the proprietors of these collieries. But as to the principle itself, just as a railway company, if it undertakes collection and delivery, and actually performs the service, may include a reasonable sum for doing that in the tonnage rate at which it carries goods, granting a rebate if it does not perform the service, so we say that under this section a railway company may include in their tonnage rate a something, which we fix in this case at 2*d.* per ton, for providing coal-shoots, which are an assistance to people in unloading and in warehousing their coal, and in that sense come within the clause of this 208th section.

With those exceptions, we think that the excess in the tonnage rate charged by the Railway Company over the mileage rate is not authorised by anything that we can find in their Act. We therefore are of opinion that, subject to what we have said, the tonnage rates charged by the Railway Company must be reduced accordingly.

We are of opinion also that the complainants are entitled to their costs.

Mr. Hibbert: May I ask on behalf of the applicants whether the 2*d.* per ton is in addition to the 30*l.* per annum?

Sir Frederick Peel: Yes, in addition.

Mr. Underdown: Will you allow me to say a word? Our counsel are not here. With regard to Ashbury I think you said that the sidings as well as the drops belong to the complainants?

Mr. Frederick Peel: The sidings on to which the coal trucks are pushed in order to be unloaded.

Mr. Underdown: But the siding that has access to those drops belong to the Railway Company.

Sir Frederick Peel: Yes; I look upon sidings as part of the railway, in fact.

Mr. Underdown: I only wish it to be quite clear. With regard to Mottram the Railway Company provide the drops there, and they have received nothing from any one for them.

Sir Frederick Peel: You would be entitled to make the charge.

Mr. Underdown: And at Ardwick as well?

Sir Frederick Peel: If that is the case.

Mr. Benjamin Ashton: May I ask whether the shorthand writers' notes as to the tariffs will fix them?

Sir Frederick Peel: We shall draw up an order.

BEFORE THE RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

[No. 22.]

HENRY ROBERTSON (trading under the name "FISHBOURNE AND COMPANY")

v.

THE MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF IRELAND COMPANY.

Judgment of the Commissioners, delivered 3rd August 1876.

THE Midland Great Western Railway Company, the defendants in this case, have two scales of charges for the carriage of parcels by their line. One of these scales varies in amount according to the weight of the parcel carried, and according to the distance for which it is carried; the other scale varies also according to weight, but is irrespective of distance. This latter scale is much lower in amount than the first, but it can be used only under particular circumstances and upon certain conditions. The parcels to be carried by it must not exceed given dimensions, nor be of more than a certain value, and they must be prepaid by having adhesive stamps affixed to them. Both these parcel rates are stated in the Company's printed notice to include delivery at the Broadstone terminus. It appears that since the commencement of this year the Railway Company have opened an office of their own in Dublin, where they receive parcels, and from which the parcels are carried to their terminus in Dublin. The parcels are carried by their agents, Messrs. Wallis, who have similar receiving offices of their own; and whether the parcels are carried by Messrs. Wallis from their own or from the Company's offices, the railway rate charged to the public covers the cost of conveyance by cart from the receiving offices to the railway terminus. But here a distinction is made by the Company between stamped and unstamped parcels; for the latter they pay to Messrs. Wallis for cartage 1*d.* per parcel: for the former they pay them nothing at all; and they deal with all other carriers and private persons carting for themselves upon the same principle. The question is, whether the Railway Company are justified in drawing this distinction between stamped and unstamped parcels. At first sight it is not clear why, if it is reasonable to make a rebate or an allowance of 1*d.* on every unstamped parcel that is carried to their railway terminus, they should not do the same with regard to parcels that are stamped. These latter when collected or delivered in other towns than Dublin, are, according to the Company's notice, charged an extra sum of 2*d.* for collection or delivery, and Mr. Robertson, the plaintiff, says that it makes no difference to him, as far as the trouble and expense caused to him are concerned, whether the parcels are stamped or unstamped. There is, however, this difference between the two, that while the latter may be of any weight up to 1 cwt. or more, and yet go at the unstamped parcels' rate, the former get the benefit of the reduced or stamped parcels' rate only when they are of a weight not exceeding 21 lbs. There is that difference as far as the trouble and expense to the carrier is concerned between the two sets of parcels. The explanation which the Company give is this:—They say that the stamped parcels' rate includes nothing for collection in Dublin, and that they pay also nothing to their carting agent for carrying such parcels between their and his receiving offices and their railway terminus. They charge the public nothing for collection, and collection costs themselves nothing, because in consideration of their paying 1*d.* for

every unstamped parcel, Messrs. Wallis consent to carry stamped parcels gratis; and the Chairman of the Company and Mr Wallis have both given evidence to the effect that neither directly nor indirectly does the latter receive anything more than this penny. We could hardly go so far as to say that an arrangement of that sort could not, under certain circumstances, cause a prejudice and an undue preference to others, because one might suppose the case of a carrier who carted parcels only that were stamped. But the case is not a very probable one to occur, and upon the whole we think that the explanation of the Company is not an unreasonable one, and that it has not been shown that they have given by this arrangement an undue preference either to themselves or to the person they employ as their carting agent, and we must decline to grant the injunction. With regard to the application made under section 14 that we would require the Company to distinguish in their book of rates how much of this rate is for the conveyance of parcels on the line, and how much for other expenses, we have already stated that there is nothing, in fact, included in the rate for anything except the carriage on the railway, and under these circumstances we do not think it necessary to make an order under that section. As the point raised was one not without difficulty each side will bear their own costs.

BEFORE THE RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

[No. 23.]

THE TORBAY AND BRIXHAM RAILWAY COMPANY
v.
THE SOUTH DEVON RAILWAY COMPANY.

Judgment of the Commissioners, delivered on the 10th of August 1876.

THE railway of the Torbay and Brixham Company is a short line of two miles and one chain from Brixham to a junction at Churston, with the South Devon Railway. It was opened for traffic early in 1868. Rolling stock and a staff for working the railway were provided by the South Devon Company, and that Company through its officials collected the receipts from traffic, and paid out of them the expenses of the line for wages, maintenance, hire of stock, and other services. There was no working agreement in the sense of the Railway Clauses Act, 1863, Part 3, and the arrangement in form seems to have been that the South Devon Company should work and manage the line for and on behalf of the Brixham Company, and as their agents. The shares of the latter Company were at first nearly all held by Mr. R. W. Wolston, of Brixham, and the terms upon which the line was worked were those to which he individually gave his assent. The various rates and fares charged by the South Devon Company were settled with his concurrence. The rate on consignments of fish by passenger train was made 1*s.* 8*d.* a ton, and on station to station goods and minerals 6*d.* and 4*d.* per ton respectively at first, and at a later time 8*d.* and 6*d.*, or 2*d.* more in each case. In regard to the charge on tonnage goods above 500 lbs. in weight, Mr. Wolston acted on the advice of the South Devon Company, who suggested to him that it should be a uniform rate of 1*d.* per cwt. or 1*s.* 8*d.* per ton from Brixham to Churston. Whether these several rates are to be deemed to have included terminals, or to have referred only to carrying, is the subject of difference between the parties before us.

The Brixham line has little, if any, local traffic. Its traffic is carried from Brixham to places beyond the line, and at the time we are concerned with was either consigned to stations of the South Devon Company, or passed over that Company's line on to the Bristol and Exeter and other lines. The South Devon, which has now become Great Western, booked the traffic through to its destination, and the railway charge in each case was the sum of the rate or through rate in force from Churston Junction, and of the local rate from Brixham to Churston. But notwithstanding that the traffic was despatched from Brixham, and all documents regarding it prepared at the Brixham Station, the way bills and invoices and the returns to the clearing house were made out as from the South Devon Station at the Churston Junction, and as if the traffic had originated and been booked there, and not at Brixham, and the local rate for the distance between Brixham and Churston, if not paid by the consignor was inserted in a 'paid on' column, and if paid did not appear at all in the advices, and was entered only in a separate account kept by the South Devon Company for the Brixham line. If the traffic went no further than to a South Devon Station, the Brixham Company was credited in that account with their local rate, and all else that was paid as railway charge was retained by the South Devon Company as due to their own line; and if the traffic was partly carried by other Companies, for instance, if it was fish from Brixham to Paddington, the South Devon Company deducted the Brixham share of the joint earnings, viz., the added local rate, accounting for it separately to the Brixham Company, and returned the rest of the earnings to the clearing house for division amongst the other Companies interested, their own included. The mode in which the clearing house divide is to give, in the first place, out of the receipts to be divided an allowance for terminal services to the two terminal companies,—the companies, that is, at either end of the through route traversed by the particular traffic,—and to apportion the remainder amongst the carrying companies according to their respective mileages. The traffic from Brixham appearing in the returns sent up to the clearing house by the South Devon Company as traffic from Churston, the South Devon Company received terminal allowances for that end; but as a matter of fact Churston was not a terminal station for Brixham traffic, nor were any terminal services performed there. The services of that kind, such as loading, were done at Brixham, and their cost charged in the expenses of the Brixham line. The Brixham Company say that, in relation to through Brixham traffic, the South Devon Company occupied the position of an intermediate company, and were not entitled to a terminal for themselves, and that the terminals they received ought to be treated as received by them in their capacity of agents of the Brixham Company, and an account rendered of them accordingly. For the South Devon, on the other hand, it is said that the Brixham Company were credited with all the receipts of the line according to the charges fixed for the use of it by Mr. Wolston as representing his Company, and that the manner of invoicing the traffic was a matter which they had no title to interfere in.

The Brixham line was opened in 1868, and it was not till 1873 that Mr. Wolston claimed that the South Devon Company should allow him terminals on the traffic of his line. But he states that it was not till then that he became aware of the railway practice, that where traffic is carried at through rates by two or more companies, the company at each end of the route receives out of the gross receipts prior to their division by mileage an allowance for terminal services; and he denies that in fixing the tonnage rates of 1*s.* 8*d.*, or the other rates, he had in his view the handling of traffic which took place at the Brixham Station, or the making of any charge for that or for any service other than carrying. It is true that as regards goods 1*s.* 8*d.* for merely carrying would have been at a rate per mile in excess of the authorised maximum for goods of any class; but, as we have said, he adopted that rate at the suggestion of the South Devon Company, and there is no evidence that in so doing he accepted the amount by which the maximum was exceeded as the sum he was to receive for or in lieu of terminals. The South Devon Company say that he could have had terminals if he would have consented that receipts derived partly from his line

and partly from other lines should be divided in due mileage proportions, and that he preferred his local rate without a terminal to a terminal, and the same mileage rate as other companies had. But this was denied by Mr. Wolston in his evidence, and was not, we think, made out; nor would such a course have been a reasonable one to take, considering the small difference on a line of such short length between its maximum charge per mile, and the charge per mile of any through rate, however low. Mr. Wolston seems, indeed, not to have been sufficiently well informed to be able to act for the best in the interests of the Brixham line, but we think it was for the South Devon Company, under the circumstances, to have advised him more clearly and fully than they did, and that as to the matter of terminals they should have allowed him to benefit by their being able to work the Brixham line as regards goods traffic as a through line in connexion with their own line. Nor is there any doubt that had that line been an integral part of their own line, the way bills and clearing house returns they used would not have appeared to emanate from Churston, but would have been headed with the name of the place from which they were in fact issued; and as the South Devon Company were only at the Brixham Station as the agents of the Brixham Company, we think the terminals should go as they would have gone if the way bills and returns had been made out in conformity with the real state of things. We think also that on traffic between Brixham and South Devon Stations, the receipts from which, the South Devon Company working the whole distance, did not pass through the clearing house, the Brixham Company, no agreement to the contrary having existed, and their line being used by the South Devon Company as the agents of its owners, should receive the terminals they would have had supposing their line and the South Devon line had been worked by separate companies on a similar basis of through booking.

In the application it is stated that the terminal on fish received by the South Devon Company was 8*s.* a ton. But this appears to have been a special terminal agreed to by certain companies, and the allowance to the Brixham Company should be at the ordinary rate for fish traffic conveyed by passenger train and not carted. As regards also the claim in the application to a terminal of 4*s.* per ton on carted goods, that allowance covers cartage, and the amount for cartage should be deducted, because the South Devon Company, with Mr. Wolston's assent, performed or undertook to perform the cartage of traffic at Brixham, and employed an agent for the business at their own expense. With respect to the remainder of that terminal, and with respect to the usual station to station and mineral terminals, we are of opinion that their respective amounts should be accounted for to the Brixham Company; but that so far as the sums already credited to that Company have exceeded their parliamentary maximum rates for carriage, the excess should be taken as a part payment of the terminals now awarded.

BEFORE THE RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

[No. 24.]

THE EAST LONDON RAILWAY COMPANY
v.
THE LONDON, BRIGHTON, AND SOUTH COAST RAILWAY COMPANY.

Judgment of the Commissioners, delivered on the 28th of August 1876.

THE questions in this case arise under an agreement for working the East London Railways, entered into between the East London Company and the Brighton Company, and dated November 1869. These railways form junctions at New Cross and Old Kent Road Station with the Brighton and the South London Railways of the Brighton Company, and the agreement was confirmed in 1870 by Act of Parliament, and the Brighton Company empowered to use, work, and manage the East London Railways. It is part of the agreement that "the Brighton Company shall so work the railways as fairly and efficiently to develope the traffic," and that "the number of trains, the fares, and all other matters affecting the working, shall from time to time be settled by agreement between the two Companies, or failing agreement, by arbitration." The complaint of the East London Company is that the railways are not worked in conformity with this article.

The East London extends from the junctions with the Brighton Company's railways northwards, and through the Thames Tunnel to a junction at Shoreditch with the Great Eastern Railway into the Liverpool Street Station. It was at first intended that the East London should itself be continued to the Liverpool Street Station, by being constructed under the Great Eastern Railway, but in 1869 the plan of a junction at Shoreditch was adopted instead, and the Great Eastern and the East London Companies made an agreement (dated December 1869 and afterwards confirmed by Act of Parliament) which granted to the East London Company, subject as to all arrangements of detail to the absolute control of the Great Eastern Company, running powers over the Great Eastern Railway between the junction and the station in Liverpool Street, and the use also of that station. The distance from the junction to the station is 51 chains.

The East London was completed and opened for traffic for its whole length in April last, and since the opening trains have been run by the Brighton Company between Liverpool Street and New Cross or Old Kent Road Station at intervals of about a quarter of an hour through the day from 5 a.m. to 11 p.m., the number each way daily being 68, or at the rate of four per hour. These trains stop at all the six intermediate stations on the line, and are, it is admitted, sufficiently frequent to satisfy the requirements of local traffic. But the East London Company complain of the mode of working as being unfavourable to the through traffic of their line, that is to say, to passenger traffic, viâ the East London between Liverpool Street as a City terminus, and suburban places on the South London line, or Brighton, Croydon, and other places on the main Brighton Railway and its branches. In the first place, the East London trains are not allowed to use the up and down junctions with the Brighton Railway at New Cross, but are run on a short branch line into a separate low-level station near the New Cross Station of the Brighton Company, and connected with it by a subway. In the next place, the times of the trains, both on the Brighton lines and on the South London line, fit so badly to the times of the East London trains, and the interval between the arrival at New Cross or Old Kent Road Station of a train on one line and the next departure of a train on the other is so considerable, that through journeys cannot be accomplished in any reasonable time. Thirdly, through fares from the same places to London Bridge and Liverpool Street are different, and lower considerably to London Bridge, in addition to which the Brighton Company do not divide the receipts by mileage as they should do according to the agreement.

The Brighton Company do not object to their present arrangements for working the East London, being regarded as to some extent provisional and capable of improvement, but they say that, considering the recent opening of that line, they give an adequate accommodation to the traffic. They have endeavoured to make the connexions at New Cross and Old Kent Road as good as possible, but the times of trains in and out of Liverpool Street are, they observe, controlled by the Great Eastern Company, which the joint user which the South Eastern Railway Company has of the line from London Bridge past New Cross to Redhill makes any alteration in the times of the Brighton trains at New Cross dependent on the con-

currence of the South Eastern Company. They say that it is to their interest so to work the East London as to make it a source of a through or contributory traffic to their own railways, and that, partly on this account and partly to meet the complaints of a want of correspondence of trains, they have since 1st of July run six trains each way daily, without change of carriage, between Liverpool Street and Croydon, where most of the fast Brighton trains stop, and since 1st of August have put on an additional or seventh up through train from Croydon daily.

As, however, the East London Company urge the necessity of more through trains, and of a timing of them more consonant with the exigencies of City traffic, and the Brighton Company deny that they can be required to run any trains of that kind, or that the trains of that kind at present running are run on compulsion, the first question to be determined is, what duty in this respect is imposed by the agreement on the working Company. The Brighton Company contend that it is enough if they work the East London as the East London Company would work it considered as an independent company, admitting at the same time that, as to the connection of trains, they must have regard to the Brighton and East London lines forming a continuous communication. It appears to us that what can be required of railway companies to work a line efficiently must vary according to their respective powers, and that a mode of working which would be sufficient in one case would not be so in another. It is only reasonable to suppose that the East London Company, in making junctions with the Brighton Company, and arranging with them to work the East London line, counted on the advantage of getting it worked as part of a large system; and the Brighton Company engaging to work it efficiently may, we think, fairly be regarded as engaging to do so, as the Brighton Company, and as the owners of the railways to which it was one of the objects of the East London line, to give a new access from the City. We find, indeed, no provisions which necessarily suppose through trains to be run, or which make it impossible for the agreement to be carried into effect without them. But the Brighton Company have so to work the line as fairly and efficiently to develop the traffic, and the expression "the traffic" must be taken to apply both to through and to local traffic. If through traffic can be sufficiently encouraged by having a good correspondence between trains, then, however convenient it may be to avoid a change of carriages, through trains are an accommodation which the Brighton Company can withhold if they think fit. If, on the other hand, by reason of the restrictions on the Brighton Company arising from their having to work in conjunction with the Great Eastern Company at one end and the South Eastern Company at the other, the establishment of a good through communication by means of an interchange of trains is prevented, other means by which that object may be achieved and which the Brighton Company can exercise, must be used instead; and if the agreement would be rendered inoperative except through trains were run, there would seem to be the same obligation to run them as if they had been expressly mentioned.

Taking this view of the principle to be followed, we pass from the question of construction and come now to what it is in practice of which complaint is made. Trains cannot arrive at New Cross in as few minutes after leaving Liverpool Street as after leaving London Bridge. The East London is one mile and a quarter longer, and trains call at every station, the same as on the Metropolitan Railway. But subject to this difference, the through traffic between Liverpool Street and the main and suburban lines of the Brighton Company ought, it appears to us, to be accommodated as far as possible not less satisfactorily than similar traffic from London Bridge. At present so much time is lost in the case of the East London line, partly by the many stoppages which have been mentioned, but principally in making the connexion at New Cross and Old Kent Road, that the slowness of the through journey drives away passengers, and the line loses the benefit of terminating in so central a station in the City as Liverpool Street. To passengers to and from suburban line stations of the Brighton Company viâ New Cross or viâ Old Kent Road a delay of a quarter of an hour in changing trains at those points can hardly fail to be more inconvenient than using the London Bridge Station instead of Liverpool Street, and yet in respect to half the trains shown in the East London time-table as keeping up a through communication viâ either New Cross or Old Kent Road with the suburban line stations, there is a delay in changing trains ranging from 15 minutes to half an hour, or even a longer time. A closer coincidence of trains at the junctions could be effected by altering the trains either of the suburban line trains or of the East London trains, and we suggest as the best of these two courses a rearrangement by the two Companies of the times of the East London trains, in concert of course with the Great Eastern Company with reference to the use by those trains of the station at Liverpool Street being subject as to time and in other respects to that Company's control.

As regards Liverpool Street traffic for places on the Brighton Railway not reached by suburban trains, or in other words for main line stations, the Brighton Company have since the 1st of July last improved the through communication viâ New Cross, by running six through trains without change of carriage to and from Croydon, and since 1st August by adding a seventh up train leaving at 7.50 a.m. and arriving at Liverpool Street at 8.35. But the times of these trains are represented by the East London Company as not being such as to accommodate local residents having places of business in the City, and requiring to travel by trains timed to arrive in London in the morning between 9 and 11, and to leave in the evening between 4 and 6; none of these trains, with the exception of one down, fitting in with those hours. We think this is a defect in the service, and that if two up trains and a second down train could be arranged to run so as to suit those times the through communication would not be put on more than an adequate footing, considering the absence of facilities, especially as regards speed, in that part of it which is carried on by an interchange of trains at New Cross. And with reference to the rate at which the through trains run we notice that 45 minutes are allowed for the journey between Croydon and Liverpool Street. This is not quick travelling for a distance of 11 miles 44 chains, and is very slow in comparison with the time in which trains pass between Croydon and London Bridge; and we think the time that would be saved would make it worth while to arrange for these through trains making fewer stops on the East London line than in the case of the ordinary local trains. It was suggested by the Brighton Company that there were serious obstacles to the working of both a through and a local traffic on a line laid with two pairs of rails only; but the difficulties do not seem to be insuperable where, as in the present case, trains follow each other at stated intervals, and starting from either end about every 15 minutes occupy under 20 minutes in going from end to end.

There is not at present any good through communication either way with Brighton by the East London line; and as that line has a Brighton traffic, and its development should be one of the objects with which the line is worked, we think that by some arrangement for connecting trains passengers should have at least one opportunity daily to go up and return by trains fixed at suitable times and affording a reasonably quick service.

The East London Company complain of the impediment in the way of an interchange of traffic at New Cross caused by none of the East London trains being brought into the Brighton Company's station. It is evident that passengers would change carriages more easily if trains meant to correspond drew up on opposite sides of the same platform, or near each other instead of running as at present into separate stations

and on lines at different levels ; and the East London Company say that their New Cross Station and the short branch to it were constructed with the object of providing temporarily for the working of the first portion of line that was opened, and that it was always intended that when the whole line should be completed to Liverpool Street the mode of working at New Cross should be by the junctions with the Brighton Company's lines. The Brighton Company admit that it was always intended to run some of the trains into their New Cross Station, so as to facilitate the interchange of passengers, but they say that the accommodation at their station is at present insufficient for the traffic of the East London line, and that that line has been so recently opened that they have not yet had time to determine on the new works and alterations of platforms and sidings which must be carried out. They are at the same time about to enlarge their station, and have obtained powers from Parliament this year to widen their bridge under the New Cross road which bounds one side of the station yard. We are of opinion that the Brighton Company should have a reasonable time allowed them to make their contemplated alterations, and that then the use of the low-level station of the East London Company should, if that Company desire it, be discontinued, and the East London trains, local as well as through, be run into the Brighton Company's station.

As regards the complaint about the through fares being higher to Liverpool Street than to London Bridge, and the receipts not being divided as provided for in the agreement, it seems to have been with the concurrence of the chairman of the East London Company that the through fares were fixed on the principle of charging the two local fares ; but Mr. Hawes stated that he was not aware at the time that the local rates charged by the Brighton Company to New Cross, from Croydon for example, were the same as to London Bridge, and that the through fares to Liverpool Street would thus be higher than to London Bridge by the amount of the East London local fares. As a matter of fact, the through fares generally are considerably higher to Liverpool Street than to London Bridge, and as we do not think that competitive traffic can, under the burden of higher fares, be fairly developed in terms of the second article of the agreement, the fares viâ London Bridge and the fares viâ Liverpool Street ought to be at the same mileage rate ; and as respects the division of receipts, instead of each Company receiving its local fare the division should be by the mileage principle, pursuant to the provision on this subject contained in the agreement.

APPENDIX No. 2.

List of the Working Agreements approved by the Railway Commissioners between the 1st of September 1875 and the 31st of August 1876.

1.
The Cowbridge Railway Company
with
The Taff Vale Railway Company.
Approved 18th January 1876.

2.
The Sirhowy Railway Company
with
The London and North Western Railway Company.
Approved 26th April 1876.

3.
The Portpatrick Railway Company
with
The Caledonian Railway Company.
Approved 29th April 1876.

4.
The West Cork Railway Company
with
The Ilen Valley Railway Company.
Approved 29th April 1876.

5.
The Culm Valley Light Railway Company
with
The Bristol and Exeter Railway Company.
Approved 15th June 1876.

6.
The Kington and Eardisley Railway Company
with
The Great Western Railway Company.
Approved 14th July 1876.

LONDON:
Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

TITHE COMMISSION.

COPY of the REPORT of the TITHE COMMISSIONERS to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, dated 31st January 1877.

[For the Year 1876.]

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Consolidated Commission,
31st January 1877.

SIR,

IT is our duty to forward to you the Report of our Proceedings in the Tithe Department of this Consolidated Commission to the close of the year 1876.

We have received 7,070 Agreements, and confirmed 6,778.

We have made 5,650 Drafts of compulsory Awards, and confirmed 5,452.

In 12,230 Districts, as will be seen from the above statement, the Tithes have been commuted by confirmed Agreements or confirmed Awards.

In 416 of these Districts the Rentcharges have been disposed of by Redemption or Merger.

We have received 11,788 Apportionments, and confirmed 11,784.

We have made 5,073 Altered Apportionments, and confirmed 4,456; and of these 141 have been received and 127 confirmed during the year 1876.

We have received 1,353 Applications for the Exchange of Glebe Lands, and confirmed 1,220 of such Exchanges; and of these 19 Applications were received and 12 Exchanges confirmed during the past year.

We have received 2,515 Applications for the Redemption of Rentcharge, and have completed 2,061 of such Redemptions; and of these 215 were received and 218 completed during the year 1876.

We have received 13 Applications to convert variable Corn-rents payable under local Acts of Parliament into Rentcharges to be henceforth payable in like manner as ordinary Tithe Rentcharges, and have completed Awards in 9 of these cases.

At the close of 1876 we had confirmed 15,185 distinct Mergers of Tithes or Rentcharges.

We annex an Abstract.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your very obedient Servants,

G. DARBY.
G. RIDLEY.
JAMES CAIRD.

To the Right Honourable
The Secretary of State for the Home Department,
&c. &c. &c.

41571.

[C.—1730.] *Price* ½*d.*

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

Agreements received		7,070
Do. confirmed	6,778	
Do. superseded by awards	291	
		7,069
Do. not completed		1
Awards made		5,650
Do. confirmed	5,452	
Do. superseded by agreements	165	
		5,617
Do. not completed		33
Total number of agreements and awards confirmed		12,230
Tithe districts in which the rentcharges have been disposed of by merger or redemption	416	
Apportionments received	11,788	
		12,204
Tithe districts in which the rentcharges remain to be disposed of		26
Apportionments received		11,788
Do. confirmed	11,784	
Do. withdrawn	1	
		11,785
Do. not completed		3
Altered apportionments received		5,073
Do. confirmed	4,456	
Do. withdrawn	473	
		4,929
Do. in progress		144
Applications for the exchange of glebe lands received		1,353
Exchanges confirmed	1,220	
Do. withdrawn	102	
		1,322
Do. in progress		31
Applications for the redemption of rentcharge received		2,515
Redemptions completed	2,061	
Do. withdrawn	37	
		2,098
Do in progress		417
Applications for the conversion of corn-rents received		13
Awards completed	9	
Do. withdrawn	1	
		10
Do. in progress		3
Mergers of tithe or rentcharge received		15,189
Do. confirmed		15,185
Do. in progress		4

31st December 1876.

TITHE COMMISSION.

COPY of the REPORT of the TITHE COMMISSIONERS to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, dated 31st Jan. 1877.

[For the Year 1876.]

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
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1877.

ROYAL COMMISSION

ON THE

PRACTICE OF SUBJECTING LIVE ANIMALS TO EXPERIMENTS FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES.

GENERAL ANALYTICAL INDEX TO REPORTS, EVIDENCE, AND APPENDICES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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1877.

[C.—1864.] *Price 3d.*

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ABUSES.

I. Generally.
II. By incompetent persons.

I. Generally.

There have been great abuses which should be put a stop to, *Burrows*, 156–8. From the English medical press it would appear that there is much to condemn in this country, *Walker*, 1711. Animals are kept alive much longer than they ought to be; instances frogs under electric and other experiments, *ibid.*, 1729–31. Vivisection is abused, but should not be forbidden; it should be controlled, and experiments might be lessened without injury to science, *Rolleston*, 1293. These experiments are liable to abuse from the enthusiasm of investigators in their researches, *ibid.*, 1226–7; is of opinion that some experiments performed should not have been undertaken, *Sharpey*, 580. Many experiments are not justified by the objects in view, *Colam*, 1549. Lecturers in these experiments are tempted to show off their skill, *Rolleston*, 1287. Hopes such experiments as those on dogs with regard to suspended animation will be forbidden, *Colam*, 1655. Once saw galvanism tried, but not by a medical man, in a cellar as a cure for poisoning by strychnine, *Hoggan*, 3462, 3465–9.

Scientific men would concur in supporting a remedy for any existing abuses, *Simon*, 1383. If abuses exist they should be restricted, even if the advancement of science were retarded thereby, *M'Kendrick*, 4013–4. Thinks abuses are very rare, that the tone of scientific feeling is good, and that the control and discretion of professors is a sufficient safeguard, *Acland*, 930–1, 969, 998. Has never known an instance of cruelty to animals by medical men in their own houses, *Colam*, 1632–3. Does not admit that abuses have increased in the same ratio as vivisection itself, *Sibson*, 4733–6. Does not consider Sir Charles Bell's assertion that a great many useless experiments were performed in his day as of any weight, *ibid.*, 4737–9. Believes there is no abuse in England, *Gamgee*, 5383; *Gull*, 5478–80; nor is there any danger of inhuman vivisection here, *Lister*, 4401–3. Some continental practices might be forbidden, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2218–9, 2292; otherwise experiments as cruel as that of Paul Bert on a curarised dog would be undertaken, *Hoggan*, 4164. Anyone may hire a room and experiment, provided he does not contravene the Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, *Turner*, 3115–7. Does not think purposeless experiments are made by scientific men, *ibid.*, 2117–8. Thinks no one would make such experiments without a definite object, and that they do not deaden humane feelings; gives instance, *Humphry*, 618–22. Educated men do not inflict pain without good reason, *ibid.*, 676. There is no inherent attraction in vivisection, *Garrod*, 1988. Physiologists give as little pain as possible and well consider their experiments before performing them, so as to avoid repetition, *Sibson*, 4685–7, 4716–7. Painful experiments should never be performed unless the experimenter is satisfied that good would result, *Ferrier*, 3426; but thinks the majority of mankind may be trusted on that point, *ibid.*, 3400.

II. By incompetent persons.

Incompetent persons should be restrained from performing experiments, *Acland*, 930; *Gamgee*, 5376; *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2290–1; *Watson*, 37–8. An excess of cruelty by ignorant experimenters should be punished, though quacks and bone-setters might thereby attain the popularity of martyrs, *Fergusson*, 1136–7. Painful experiments should be undertaken only by most competent persons, but it is difficult to decide on competency, and legislation might retard research, *Lister*, 4297a–301. Is not opposed to incompetent persons being restricted; although it is difficult to decide as to competency; considers a student of psychology should not be restrained, even if not up to a medical standard, *Ferrier*, 3262–8, 3395, 3399. Drawing a hard and fast line would exclude many good men; gives instances, *Gamgee*, 5378–80, 5393–5, 5404–5. If men are to be forbidden to experiment because they are unknown to fame, the experiments of such men as Davy and Faraday would be stopped, *Lister*, 4324–7. There are very few who are competent or who should be allowed to conduct such experiments, *Watson*, 106. Only persons who have a thorough knowledge of anatomy and physiology should be allowed to experiment, *Burrows*, 149–51, 198. Only persons trained in a laboratory of research should be allowed to experiment, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2241–2. None but experts should attempt these experiments, *Acland*, 927, 947. Considers a thoroughly instructed medical student "competent," *Lister*, 4303. What is required is painstaking carefulness, and an exact record of facts, *McDonnell*, 4575, 4580. A man will become competent by two or three experiments, or abandon the practice, *Garrod*, 1984, 1987. Veterinary surgeons might in some cases be competent, but not ordinarily, *Sharpey*, 429–30. Disputes the assertion that nine tenths of these experiments are made by men incompetent to make discoveries, *Lister*, 4399–400; the converse would be more accurate, *McDonnell*, 4579–84. Believes that only competent men undertake these experiments in England, *Lister*, 4302, 4401–3, 4426; *Turner*, 3129; *Pavy*, 2064–7. Considers experiment is in the hands of competent men, and that it is done humanely and for definite purposes, *Gamgee*, 5371; and that there is no experimentation by incompetent persons to restrain, *Gull*, 5478–80, 5494; *Pye-Smith*, 2058–9. Ordinary students should not be allowed to experiment, *Gamgee*, 5378; *Acland*, 968, although some might advance knowledge, *Burrows*, 200–3, 211. Private experimentation among students need not be forbidden; it does not exist, *Pavy*, 2064–8, 2086–7; *Purser*, 4817–20.

Believes a large number of painful experiments are performed by incompetent persons, *Walker*, 1800. Bernard complains that science is encumbered with a mass of contradictory results from incompetent persons experimenting, *Hoggan*, 4238–41. Much useless suffering is caused by inferior minds not discerning where further development is possible; men like Hunter, Brodie, and Davy seem to have been instinctively restrained from unsuccessful experiments, *Acland*, 1005–7. Vivisection is valueless unless performed and observed by competent persons; performed by others it inflicts useless suffering, *Humphry*, 607–8, 629, 634. Experiments by ignorant or incompetent persons are not likely to be of any use, *Ferrier*, 3260–1; *Watson*, 37. Knows one or two cases of useless experimentation by incompetent persons; gives details, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2615–7.

Vivisection is by its nature capable of great abuse, and ought to be subjected to due regulation and control. Its abuse by inhuman or unskilful persons is justly abhorrent to the moral sense, and the most distinguished physiologists as well as the most eminent physicians and surgeons may, as well as the general public, be confidently expected to support any reasonable measure to prevent abuse.—Report, pp. 17, 18.

ALLEGED CALLOUSNESS OF VIVISECTORS TO ANIMAL SUFFERING.

Medical men are humane and anxious to check abuses, *Burrows*, 146–8; they know from observation more accurately than others what suffering is, and are therefore likely to be more considerate with regard to animal suffering, *Lister*, 4330, 4395. The increasing class of pure physiologists is naturally not brought into such frequent contact with suffering, *ibid.*, 4396–8; believes, however, that they are as humane as medical men, *Gull*, 5522–4.

English experimenters are not regardless of animal suffering, *Acland*, 948; *Gull*, 5465; experiments are from a sense of duty conducted in England as humanely as possible, *Carpenter*, 5583–4, 5628–9.

Experimenters do not become hardened by their practice, some of them are most humane, *Ferrier*, 3249–50; *Simon*, 1493; neither does witnessing these experiments blunt humane feelings, *Pavy*, 2197–9; *Sharpey*, 585–6; gives instance, *ibid.*, 503. Many severe and painful but necessary experiments are and have been made by men of kind and gentle natures; gives names of several, *Acland*, 921–6;

Lister, 4286–90, 4370–1; *Simon*, 1475–7, 1493. Refers to the reluctance of Sir Chas. Bell and Dr. Jones to undertake experiments on living animals; resorts to such experiments himself only when it is of paramount importance, and believes other experimenters are equally careful to avoid giving unnecessary pain, *Turner*, 3079–80. Reads passages showing the painful nature of some of Dr. John Reid's experiments and referring to his abandonment of several experiments on account of their painful nature, *Jesse*, *pages* 273–5. Refers also to certain books to show Dr. Reid's remorse at having inflicted such suffering, *Jesse*, *page* 223. Witness is in possession of letters written by Dr. John Reid a few weeks before his death, in which he expresses his thankfulness for having been permitted to so far complete his physiological researches, *Carpenter*, 5630–1.

In spite of a temporary downward tendency there is a growth of moral feeling both generally and individually as to the infliction of pain, *Rolleston*, 1290. Has found physiologists, especially abroad, among the kindest and most gentlemanly of men, and yet their feelings were entirely blunted with regard to the infliction of pain, *Hoggan*, 4244.

Regards vivisection as a moral ulcer, *Jesse*, 4438–9, and believes that it tends to divorce intellect from moral principle; gives reasons for this statement, *ibid.*, 6475. Contends that it demoralizes the experimenters, *ibid.*, *page* 271, and that Professor Huxley's "Elementary Physiology for Boys and Girls" shows that the rising generation is being actually taught cruelty, *ibid.*, 6475–7. Reads extracts to show the demoralizing effects of certain books, *ibid.*, *page* 272, 275. Considers vivisection mentally degrading; instances Spalanzani, Bracket, &c.; gives quotations supporting this view, *ibid.*, 6475. Abernethy himself censured Spalanzani for his cruelty, *ibid.*, 6436–40.

Vivisectors become morally and physically hardened; instances a case, *Walker*, 4908–9.

Many experiments, such as some of Majendie's for instance, have been made simply to see what will happen; witness has himself seen, before the introduction of anæsthetics, perfect callousness to animal suffering on the part of the experimenter, *Carpenter*, 5624–7.

ANIMALS, RELATIVE SENSIBILITY OF, TO PAIN.

Man is the most sensitive of all creatures, but a great amount of human suffering is in the anticipation and retrospect, *Humphry*, 655; for which reason chloroform is much more necessary for adults than for infants; instances the operation for harelip as an example, *ibid.*, 704–6. Doubts the skin being the seat of sensibility in man, *ibid.*, 711–5. The lower animals have diminished sensibility; warm-blooded animals are more sensitive than cold-blooded ones, *ibid.*, 641–8, 655, 702–4.

Believes the lower animals have but little sensibility; experiments can be performed after the brain has been removed, as in frogs, *Paget*, 357; on which observations of the widest extent can be made, *Sharpey*, 525.

A frog's restlessness when irritated by a parasite may be partly due to reflex action, *Schäfer*, 3860–3; it is difficult to prove that they *suffer* from parasites, *Lister*, 4392. The irritation produced in a small animal, however, is as great as that in a large animal, *Pritchard*, 846–50. In painful experiments frogs should be anæsthetised or their heads cut off, *Handyside*, 5986–92.

In experimenting on frogs he kills them first, *Gamgee*, 5414; *McKendrick*, 3915; believes there is no evidence that they suffer after the section of the spinal chord, *Carpenter*, 5614.

Does not think it necessary to give frogs anæsthetics, *Lister*, 4415.

Thinks anæsthetics might be as painful to frogs as an operation, and chloroform a great irritant to the skin, *Schäfer*, 3797, 3816; a diluted solution of chloroform renders them rapidly insensible, *Gamgee*, 5415.

Considers that the sensibility of frogs and other animals varies with the development of the nervous system, and the excitement of the motor nerves does not necessarily imply pain, *Taylor*, 1854–5.

Does not think the frog as sensitive as the higher animals, *Schäfer*, 3791; *Rutherford*, 2871–2; *Klein*, 3583–9, 3707–16; nor the feeling of pain comparable, gives reasons in detail, *Cleland*, 4626–32; besides frogs cannot reason about their sensation, *Schäfer*, 3859.

Thinks the frog insensible to much pain, and that it has from this reason become "the physiologist's animal," *Lister*, 4390, 4411–4; *Carpenter*, 5613; the smallness of its sensory system justifies such an opinion, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2379, 2382–5.

A frog's sensibility to pain is a matter of speculation, *Cleland*, 4614–6; does not doubt its susceptibility to pain, but it is difficult to compare it with other animals, *Simon*, 1499.

But for the insensibility of frogs many experiments would be very painful, *Schäfer*, 3795–6, 3801; at University College anæsthetics are seldom given to frogs, but they are often made insensible without them so as to facilitate the operation, *ibid.*, 3788–90, 3798–800, 3809–10, 3837, 3865–7.

The destruction of the upper part of the spinal cord destroys sensation in the parts below the *medulla oblongata*, but organic life may be maintained for days in cold-blood animals as practised by Sir Benjamin Brodie, *Sharpey*, 490–5.

The struggling of a brainless frog or a worm on a hook is not evidence of pain, any more than the unconscious movement of a paralysed limb or of the sensitive plant, *Lister*, 4380–1, 4384–5; it may simply be the result of muscular excitement, *Sharpey*, 512–4. Contortion does not necessarily imply pain; gives instances, *Humphry*, 649–55.

Cannot give an opinion as to the relative sensitiveness of animals to pain, or say how it could be ascertained, *Watson*, 100–3; thinks the sensibility in human and other animals, including frogs, much the same, *Pritchard*, 846–9. Believes sensibility among men differs in individuals, and also probably among animals, but not to the same extent as among human beings, *Humphry*, 751–2.

The lower the organization, the lower the sensibility; gives reasons and examples, *Lister*, 4374–8; instances the dividing a polyp into pieces, *Sharpey*, 513.

Has often been surprised at the stillness of animals under the knife, *Humphry*, 707–10, but it does not prove absence of pain, *ibid.*, 711; it is doubtful if their movements indicate pain or not, *Sharpey*, 516.

Cannot say if vertebrate suffer more than invertebrate animals, *Sharpey*, 512–4; sensibility in vertebrate animals appears to be more acute, but the manifestations of pain differ in individuals of the same species, *ibid.*, 496–7, 502.

ANÆSTHETICS. *See also* EXPERIMENTS, *Sub-head* III.

I. Extent to which used in experimentation.
II. Experiments in which they cannot be used.
III. Kinds and nature of anæsthetics used.
IV. Effects of, on animals.

I. Extent to which used in experimentation.

Anæsthetics are always used by physiologists when possible, *Gull*, 5466–7; *Handyside*, 5957, 5975; *Pye-Smith*, 2052–4; except for frogs, *Simon*, 1498. Most experiments in this country are under anæsthetics, and therefore painless, *Pavy*, 2031–2; *Pye-Smith*, 2048–9, 2052–4.

Has never seen nor performed a painful experiment except under anæsthetics, *Pye-Smith*, 2056; always uses anæsthetics when possible, *Handyside*, 5957, 5975, *Pavy*, 2140–2, *McDonnell*, 4518, with the object of saving pain, *Sinclair*, 5825–8.

Never met with a man who used them simply for convenience sake, *Handyside*, 5976; such a spirit should be repressed, *Sibson*, 1718–20; any unnecessary infliction of pain by omission of anæsthetics deserves detestation and abhorrence, *Darwin*, 4672. The good feeling of the profession and the public is against experiments without chloroform, *Sinclair*, 5909–10, and renders their habitual performance impossible, *Acland*, 940–4.

Believes anæsthetics are used, but it is often a delusion to believe the animals are kept insensible, *Walker*, 1810. Believes anæsthetics are used very imperfectly, and dropped altogether when the controlling eye is gone, *Haughton*, 1884. Chloroform is really given to narcotize the public mind, and make the patient helpless, *Jesse*, *page* 221.

Most experiments and severe operations should be rendered painless, *Burrows*, 160, 249–50; *Paget*; *Simon*, 1374–7; *Lister*, 4293–4. Anæsthetics can be used wholly or partially in a large proportion of experiments, *Turner*, 3029, 3034–6; *Sharpey*, 392, 448–51, 534, 590; *Humphry*, 631–2, 725–6; including nearly all that are necessary, *Acland*, 932–9. The most painful part, if not the whole, of an experiment can generally be done under anæsthetics, *Burrows*, 192–3; *McDonnell*, 4466–9, 4585–6; *Allman*, 5435–8, *Watson*, 19–24, 42–3; gives instances, *Cleland*, 4644; *Pavy*, 2182; *Pye-Smith*, 2055–7.

Anæsthetics should always be used unless likely to interfere with the result, *Acland*, 932–9; *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2221–2; *Ferrier*, 3230–3, 3245–8; *Allman*, 5432–4; certainly in all experiments on mammals, *Cleland*, 4611–3, 4617, 4643, 4647–8. Their use should be compulsory, *Watson*,

29–30. Agrees on the whole with the Committee of the British Association as to their use, *Acland*, 947.

Where anæsthetics have not been used in painful operations it has been probably because they would have defeated the object of the experiment, *Colam*, 1540–2; although they are sometimes neglected when they might be used, *ibid.*, 1530–2, 1543.

As to the use of anæsthetics in medical schools, veterinary colleges, &c., see Appendix III. § 8, also as to their use at St. Bartholomew's, *Brunton*, 5693, 5700–1; *Colam*, 1568–9; at Guy's, *ibid.*, 1568, and at Edinburgh, *Sinclair*, 5826–8, 5833, 5839–40.

II. Experiments in which they cannot be used.

It is difficult to draw a definite line when chloroform can or cannot be used, *Pavy*, 2177–9.

Experiments in which disease is induced by innoculation, *Gamgee*, 5364–6, and those with regard to the action of drugs are necessarily painful, *McKendrick*, 3899–905, 3933; *Gamgee*, 5359–63.

In pathological experiments anæsthetics can be given before the operation unless the pain is too trivial to require them, *Sibson*, 4678–80, and in addition many diseases have an anæsthetic effect; gives instances, *ibid.*, 4681–4. The more painful ailments, such as carbuncle, are never made the object of experiment, *ibid.*, 4730–2. Does not consider that the use of anæsthetics should be compulsory in pathological experiments, *Humphry*, 670–1.

Nearly all Harvey's experiments would now be rendered painless, *Turner*, 3065–8; *Watson*, 35–35c; *Burrows*, 38; and also, except as regards the pain during recovery, those performed by Hunter, *Paget*, 296.

Painful experiments are sometimes necessary in the promotion of science, *Paget*, 293–7; *Gamgee*, 5358; *Turner*, 3138; *Burrows*, 162; but the pain would usually be of short duration, *Lister*, 4296–7, 4315–6; *McDonnell*, 4489, 4570; and be minimised by operators, *Turner*, 3438. The number of very painful experiments necessary in research is very small, *Sibson*, 4744. Some experiments on the nerves of sensation are necessarily painful, *Pavy*, 2182–4; *McDonnell*, 4586–8; *Burrows*, 144, 194–7, 251; *Watson*, 53–6; *Sharpey*, 533. Anæsthetics would have frustrated Sir C. Bell's experiments on the nerves for instance, *Watson*, 47–50; *Sharpey*, 408–9. They would also possibly interfere with the object of many experiments as to the action of poisons, but is not aware of any other classes of experiments in which they cannot be used, *Watson*, 53–6.

Many experiments on the nerves are, however, not of a serious nature, *Burrows*, 140. Bell's experiments on the facial nerve, for instance, were almost painless, *Sharpey*, 408–9; and some may be performed under partial anæsthesia, *McKendrick*, 3944. The number of necessarily painful experiments is very small, *McDonnell*, 4470–1, 4490, 4587; and when the result has been obtained the animal should be at once killed, *Pavy*, 2182–4; *Allman*, 5455–6. Lingering pain is neither necessary nor justifiable, *Watson*, 25–6, 44, 94–5; *Taylor*, 1181–3; *McDonnell*, 4474, 4490, 4587.

Anæsthetics are not much used in toxicological experiments, *Taylor*, 1241; they would interfere with the results, *ibid.*, 1188–9; but protracted suffering is never necessary, *ibid.*, 1181–3; *Watson*, 55–6.

The effects of drugs or of operations can only be judged of after recovery from anæsthesia, *Pye-Smith*, 2053.

There is a considerable latitude of opinion amongst physiologists as to the amount of pain which it is justifiable to inflict, *McKendrick*, 4009.

In investigation anæsthetics should not be used except for convenience sake; gives instances, *Klein*, 3538, 3562–3, 3599, 3602–5, 3660–1. Investigators have no time to consider the sufferings of animals, *ibid.*, 3538–44. Believes that investigators in pure physiology share his views on this point, *ibid.*, 3606, 3700–6; and thinks that there is little difference of opinion between English and foreign physiologists on the subject, *Klein*, 3553. Admits, however, that Dr. Sanderson does not agree with him, *Klein*, 3750–2. Considers also that some experiments are performed with less pain without chloroform than with; gives instances, *Klein*, 3560–1, 3741–5.

Correspondence as to emendations in Dr. Klein's evidence, and amended copy, *Appendix II.* § 2.

III. Kinds and nature of anæsthetics used.

Claude Bernard has recently published a book on the use and effects of anæsthetics, *Gamgee*, 5419. Chloroform is the anæsthetic best understood, *Watson*, 63. Chloral is not safe, *Brunton*, 5769–70. Alcohol acts as a strong narcotic on frogs; chloroform and chloral are more powerful, but cannot be used in many experiments; opium is more available, *Sharpey*, 532, 556.

Opium is an anæsthetic, but more dangerous than chloroform, *Brunton*, 5771–5. Maintains that under morphia or opium pain is felt but forgotten, *Hoggan*, 4184–93. Quotes Claude Bernard's opinion that the action of morphia is "stupéfiant," producing immobility, but not insensibility; points out that the dog referred to by Bernard cried when pinched; quotes passage on the point, *Hoggan*, 4133, 4194–5. It is certainly erroneous to assert that "there is "no real insensibility to pain from narcotism by morphia "or opium," or that narcotized animals are sensible to pain, *Brunton*, 5809–10.

Opium, chloral, and chloroform, all destroy pain if given in sufficient doses, *Rutherford*, 3010–1; *Garrod*, 1919. Animals can easily be kept under the influence of chloroform for three or four hours, *Pavy*, 2205; death under their influence is painless, *Paget*, 381.

Thinks anæsthetics do more to lull public opinion than to mitigate animal suffering; gives reasons, *Hoggan*, 4107–8. There is an uncertainty about the question of anæsthetizing animals; it is difficult to know when an animal is anæsthetized, *Rolleston*, 1349–50. Regards perfect quiet during an important skin section as a sign of complete anæsthesia, *Garrod*, 2022–6.

Irrespective of feeling, anæsthetics are of great use to operators, *Pavy*, 2099, and would be used if only to facilitate operations, *Colam*, 1568 (*page* 81); pain complicates results, *Gull*, 5469–70, and the removal of sensation is generally necessary to the success of an experiment, *ibid.*, 5466–7; *Turner*, 3153–5. A severe operation introduces abnormal conditions, and the physiologist has to choose between that and the disturbance caused by the anæsthetic, *McKendrick*, 3934–8.

Considers that experiments under anæsthesia are, with some exceptions, of but little value, the conditions being abnormal, *Fergusson*, 1077, 1083–5.

IV. Effects on various kinds of animals.

Believes there is no difficulty in anæsthetizing animals if the anæsthetic be varied; instances the giraffe, *Garrod*, 2006–9. Has tried to produce anæsthesia in lions and tigers without effect, *Haughton*, 1947.

Sometimes chloroform, sometimes local anæsthetics, such as ether spray or iced water, are used in operations on animals at the Royal Veterinary College, *Pritchard*, 791–3, 889.

Describes the means by which cats, dogs, and frogs are put under chloroform, *Brunton*, 5737–9. Giving chloroform to dogs is a long and painful operation, *Klein*, 3601, 3654–5, and often kills them; would use it on cats, *Pritchard*, 797–822.

It is difficult to chloroform a horse, and only necessary in severe operations, *Lister*, 4331–7; it injures horses and poisons their blood, but it is almost impossible to destroy them by it, *Pritchard*, 794–5, 804–5. There is no difficulty in giving chloroform to a horse if it be done with care, *Mills*, 5050. Oxen and sheep do not require so much chloroform as horses, *Pritchard*, 812–4.

It is difficult to give anæsthetics to the lower animals without destroying them, *Haughton*, 1947. Thinks frogs and the lower animals may be put under anæsthetics, but has not had much experience on that point, *Humphry*, 727–34. Has no knowledge of the effects of anæsthetics on the lower animals, *Watson*, 74. Can give no information as to effect of anæsthetics on frogs, *Burrows*, 228–9.

Frogs and even tadpoles can easily be rendered insensible by immersion in chloroform and water, *McDonnell*, 4563–5; *Gamgee*, 5415; or by means of ether, *Garrod*, 2028. It is difficult to get frogs under chloroform, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2378, or ether, and probably causes considerable pain, *Lister*, 4379, 4416–9. Frogs can generally be pithed, *Cleland*, 4632, 4658–9; *Sharpey*, 535; except in experiments on the nerves, in which chloroform could not be used either, *Haughton*, 1948–50.

Proper care should be taken to insist upon the removal of sensibility to pain even in cold-blooded animals.—Report, p. 19.

THE BROWN INSTITUTION

Is an institution for the study and cure of maladies and injuries of animals serviceable to man; latterly investigations into the nature of diseases have also been carried on there, *Carpenter*, 5646–50; *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2625–6.

The senate of the University of London are trustees, and some points connected with the trust will be dealt with by that body, when the Commission have reported, *Carpenter*, 5647, 5651–4.

Witness describes his position with regard to the University of London, *Klein*, 3574, 3612, 3615–7, and states that

he has with Dr. Sanderson the direction of those who come to the Brown Institution to make special researches, *ibid.*, 3572, 3620, and has during the last three years performed certain experiments, including three or four painful ones, *ibid.*, 3664–70, in his private room, *ibid.*, 3612, before students from the hospitals, to assist them in microscopic or histological anatomy, *ibid.*, 3626; there is no class, and the experiments are sometimes performed for a single student only, *ibid.*, 3663, 3675. Anæsthetics are used if more convenient for the operator, but frogs are not pithed, *ibid.*, 3631–3, 3681–3, as their sensibility is of a low order, *ibid.*, 3583–9, 3707–16.

About 10 or 12 animals are consumed during the year in the experiments for teaching purposes, *Klein*, 3676–80.

Some other experiments of a private nature were formerly made at the institution, but they have lately been discontinued, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2796–800.

The pathological researches made by witness have been for the medical officer of the Privy Council alone, *Klein*, 3620–1.

Witness keeps a private stock of rats, guinea-pigs, and rabbits at the institute for his own and Dr. Klein's use, but they do not interfere with the reception of animals for cure, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2801–20.

BURDON-SANDERSON'S, Dr., HANDBOOK.

Is well acquainted with Dr. Burdon-Sanderson's handbook. Considers it suitable for professors, not for students, *Pavy*, 2080–5, 2150–1; *Pye-Smith*, 2170. It is a book for experts, not for beginners, *Paget*, 354–6; *Simon*, 1500. Has purposely avoided it, *Fergusson*, 1110–1. It is of very considerable reputation, *Taylor*, 1270. It appears designed for learners to pursue experiments for themselves, *Acland*, 970–1, 999, and would encourage them to do so, *Colam*, 1623–6. Does not think it leads students to try experiments themselves, *Humphry*, 767.

Many of the experiments are misleadingly described, *Pavy*, 2081–2, and are not adapted for repetition, *ibid.*, 2163–5, 2168–9. Most of them are taken from continental sources, and had probably been tried by the editors, *ibid.*, 2083, 2156. They are obviously intended to be performed, *Rolleston*, 1346–9, and should be shown for the purposes of demonstration, but to a select class only, *Cleland*, 4650–2. There is an absence of sufficient directions with regard to anæsthetics and the duration of some of the experiments, *Scott*, 5194.

Does not agree with every line, but thinks all the experiments justifiable in teaching students pure physiology, *Pye-Smith*, 2175. Refers to several experiments "suited for demonstration," and points out that, with two exceptions, they are painless, *Brunton*, 5776–90. Does not think that it has tended to increase the practice of vivisection, *Pavy*, 2084, 2155. Considers it valuable, but believes that it tends to encourage vivisection both by students and generally, *Haughton*, 1939–42. Thinks it warrants the public feeling against vivisection, and misrepresents its authors, *Rolleston*, 1351. Knows all the contributors to be men of humanity and judgment, *Pye-Smith*, 2176.

Gives a general statement of the object and intentions of various experiments, and thinks the publication of the details prevents their being repeated, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2280, 2640–8, 2650. The object of the book is to advance physiological science by experimental and other methods, *Foster*, 2414. It was designed to give a new start to physiology, and as a statement of the objective basis of physiological doctrine, as well as a guide in experimentation, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2214–5, 2666–8. There ought to have been a distinction drawn between these basis experiments and those for demonstrations and patterns, *ibid.*, 2372. The title indicates that it is for students in laboratories under the control of skilled physiologists, and makes no reference to experiments for education, *ibid.*, 2639, 2662–5. The book "is intended for beginners" in research, not for students of medicine, *ibid.*, 2239–40, 2243, 2638. It was designed for physiological readers only; the use of anæsthetics was assumed; should have been more explicit on that point, *ibid.*, 2265–73. Would be glad to see his real views placed before the public more clearly than they are in the book, and the mistakes therein rectified, *ibid.*, 2284, 2367–70. In writing the book again he would be more careful about anæsthetics, and give additional cautions to prevent pain, *Foster*, 2333–9. Was somewhat regardless about directions for the use of anæsthetics in each experiment, as it was intended they should be under competent supervision, *ibid.*, 2332. Does not believe that it will tend to introduce continental methods, *ibid.*, 2411, 2415.

The book is intended as a guide to students working under proper supervision, *Klein*, 3533, 3537, 3565. It is assumed that anæsthetics will be used whenever possible, *ibid.*, 3566–7.

The handbook is in the publisher's hands; cannot say how many copies have been sold; the only edition is dated 1873, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2364–6, 2634–5. Cannot say how many of the experiments are painful and how many not; many of them have not been verified by himself, *ibid.*, 2746–9. Very few of them could be conducted without exceptional instrumental aid, *ibid.*, 2684.

In these experiments the frogs are pithed or put under the action of curari only, *Rolleston*, 1352–4. The experiments on a frog exposing the heart after inserting two needles would cause but extremely little pain, even if not curarised, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2253–4. The experiments being for a definite object, it would have been absurd to use any other anæsthetic, *ibid.*, 2256–8. The action of curari is not yet thoroughly understood; it is not treated as an anæsthetic for the higher animals, but frogs are influenced by it, *ibid.*, 2244–53, 2636–7. At the time the handbook was written the action of curari was more doubtful, *Foster*, 2327–9, 2331.

In demonstrating the functions of the chorda tympani, points can be shown under curari which cannot be demonstrated under chloroform, *Brunton*, 5811.

In experiment 74 the brain of the frog should have been directed to be destroyed, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2259–61. Refers to a painful experiment on a rabbit, in which an anæsthetic should also be used, although not mentioned, *ibid.*, 2262–5. The division of the vagus nerves (Ex. 101) produces inflammation of the lungs, entails pain, and results in death; some doubts having been thrown on the alleged results, its repetition may be necessary, *ibid.*, 2274–82, 2771.

The recurrent sensibility experiment is suggested as one for the lecturer, but it would not be performed at Guy's, nor tolerated by any body of English students, *Pavy*, 2152–4, 2157, 2193–6. The experiment demonstrating recurrent sensibility referred to in the handbook would be under chloroform; the subsequent excitation of the nerve roots under consciousness; does not think them described for repeating as demonstrations, *Humphry*, 746–8. The recurrent sensibility experiment was inserted to complete the section and not meant for demonstration; has never performed it himself, *Foster*, 2419–20.

The "excitation and section of the spinal chord in the rabbit," referred to in the handbook, would be lingering and painful; cannot say if anæsthetics would interfere with its object, *Burrows*, 208–10.

CURARI.

I. As to its being an Anæsthetic.
II. Generally.

I. As to its being an Anæsthetic.

Considers curari an anæsthetic; gives reasons, and details of Dr. Schiff's experiments in support of his view, *Klein*, 3718–20; but is unaware of Bernard's reasons for holding an opposite opinion, *ibid.*, 3753–4.

Considers curari, for reasons given, to some extent an anæsthetic, although its exact properties are involved in doubt, *Brunton*, 5693–9, 5791–5. It affects the sensory nerves of frogs, *ibid.*, 5699, 5791; *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2380–1; and probably also those of the higher animals, *Brunton*, 5796–8. Animals do not appear to have suffered pain when recovered from its effects, *ibid.*, 5796.

Recent experiments indicate that curari affects the sensory system as well as the motor nerves, *Rutherford*, 2909–10, 2934, 2939, when given in sufficient quantity, *Sibson*, 4752–9, *Rolleston*, 1350; although in ordinary doses it does not affect the sensory nerves of any animals, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2380–1.

There is tolerably conclusive evidence that it destroys consciousness, at any rate in frogs; gives reasons in detail, *Foster*, 2323–6. Curari renders animals insensible, but also destroys life; therefore it is not an anæsthetic, *Burrows*, 135–7; *Hoggan*, 4175–83. Has never heard of any human being poisoned by an arrow dipped in it recovering from it, *Taylor*, 1191–4. Is fully convinced that curari is not an anæsthetic, *Hoggan*, 4115–6, 4199. Quotes Professor Vulpian in support of this opinion, *ibid.*, 4175–83. Considers Bernard's experiments and opinions decisive, *ibid.*, 4172–4; and that the conclusion based on Mr. Yule's experiments are invalid; gives details, *ibid.*, 4121–31.

Considers curari is not an anæsthetic, *Watson*, 75–83, *Walker*, 1731–4. Quotes Claude Bernard, that animals under its influence "feel pain, but cannot manifest it," *ibid.*, 1735; but rather as witness heard in a French laboratory, "feel doubly," *Hoggan*, 4234–7. Bernard

expresses himself as if it were "horrible beyond all conception" to be under its influence, *ibid.*, 4116–7.

Claude Bernard's opinion that sensation remains is of much weight, *Sharpey*, 440–3.

Does not agree with Bernard, *Foster*, 233–6. Both he and Kölliker go beyond the premises on which the conclusions are based, *Sibson*, 4762–77.

Doubts the anæsthetic properties of curari, *Schäfer*, 3780–1; gives reasons, *Gamgee*, 5403, 5407, 5411.

Whether curari destroys sensibility is doubtful, *Acland*, 973; *Fergusson*, 10.

Considers that at present the consciousness or unconsciousness to pain of the animal under curari cannot be decided; it appears from Mr. Yule's experiments, however, to deaden the reflex action of the spinal chord, *Sibson*, 4752, 4778–82. Does not think the desire to believe it to be an anæsthetic has led to its being so regarded, *ibid.*, 4761.

Considers curari does not destroy consciousness; it may sensation. That is a most important point requiring further investigation, *Sharpey*, 435–9, 462–3.

It is not a proved anæsthetic like chloroform, *ibid.*, 468–73; and it should not be treated as one, *Gamgee*, 5413; *Taylor*, 1242–3; *Sharpey*, 440–3.

Some to avoid doubt give opium also, *Sibson*, 4758, 4779; does so when possible, *Foster*, 2332; *Schäfer*, 3780–1; gives instances, *ibid.*, 3838–49.

Thinks the variation in the preparation itself diversifies opinions, *Taylor*, 1239.

II. Generally.

Curari is used to eliminate certain disturbing influences, *Gamgee*, 5412, resulting from the irritation of the nerve centres; gives example, *Brunton*, 5742, 5744; and to keep the animals still, *Sharpey*, 468–73.

The curari poison deprives an animal of motion, and facilitates experiments, *Acland*, 972–4; *Watson*, 75–83. Is disposed to think that it acts on the muscles through the nerves, *Taylor*, 1191–4.

Curari might be given to prevent manifestations of pain or disapproval by the students, but a known anæsthetic should always be used in experiments for demonstrations, *Rutherford*, 2933–5.

Its action on the respiratory organs prevents its use in some instances, *Klein*, 3600. In some experiments curari is necessary, in others chloroform; administering both is often impossible; gives reasons, *Brunton*, 5741–5; but sometimes they can be given together, *Rutherford*, 2935a–6.

It is commonly used in physiological laboratories in England, *Taylor*, 1240, as Dr. Sanderson's work shows, *Scott*, 5226.

In demonstrations uses it for frogs only, *Brunton*, 5693–9.

It is not now used at the Royal Veterinary College, *Pritchard*, 816–9, 885–7.

Bernard deplores the excessive use made of it, *Hoggan*, 4239–40.

Refers to accounts of cases in which human beings put under curari lost the power of movement but retained consciousness, and subsequently described their sensations, one who had been operated on under it complaining of "douleurs atroces," *Hoggan*, 4119.

Refers to experiments at La Salpétrière, in Paris, mentioned to witness by Bernard, *Gamgee*, 5409–10.

Gives details of an experiment on two children at Manchester with curari, in which partial paralysis was produced, sensibility remaining unimpaired, *Gamgee*, 5407–8.

Refers to the accounts given by Bernard of the deaths of Indians from curari, *Rutherford*, 2937–9.

Is not aware of any facts showing that curari affects differently different classes of animals, *Rutherford*, 2911.

Curari, as a sedative, is said to counteract the excessive stimulus of strychnine, *Taylor*, 1204, 1238; and has been suggested as a remedy for tetanus, *Sharpey*, 571.

Curari appears to destroy sensation; it is a poison, and its effects are not sufficiently known to warrant its general use, *Taylor*, 1244–7.

Until the question as to the anæsthetic properties of curari shall be very much better settled than it is at present, this poison ought not to be regarded as an anæsthetic by those who administer the law in respect of experiments on animals.—Report, p. 19.

DRUGS.

The knowledge of the action of most drugs has been ascertained by experiment, *McKendrick*, 3921. Such experiments are sometimes necessary for the advancement of knowledge, and have been most useful, *Burrows*, 153–4, 219–20; and many valuable remedies have been discovered by them, *Brunton*, 5666–70; gives examples, *ibid.*, 5670–4. They are necessary for the discovery both of antidotes and of the properties of new drugs, *Taylor*, 1188, 1203.

Although the knowledge obtained is valuable, it is imperfect, *Burrows*, 259–61; *Sharpey*, 504–6. One cannot argue by analogy from one animal to another; gives instance of this, *Haughton*, 1875, 1911–2. The knowledge acquired at the expense of one animal may be the means of saving many others, *Watson*, 59–61.

Refers to the value of experiments under this head made by Dr. Hughes Bennett, &c., *McKendrick*, 3879.

Experiments on animals are not necessary for ascertaining the properties of drugs, *Gull*, 5545–6. The effects of poisons and drugs cannot be studied under chloroform, *Paget*, 278; *Humphry*, 698, 701. Sometimes, however, they can be observed under anæsthesia, and an allowance made for the anæsthetic, *Brunton*, 5675–7. The number of experiments is increasing, *Paget*, 345–7.

To discover the action of drugs, operations, which are generally performed under anæsthetics, are often necessary, *Brunton*, 5660–2; the pain resulting therefrom is rare, and probably of small amount, *ibid.*, 5687–8; the chief pain is from the action of the drug, *ibid.*, 5664–6; after the result is obtained the animal is destroyed, *ibid.*, 5801–2.

Testing the action of poisons on animals is sometimes necessary in legal investigations, *Burrows*, 153–4; *Ferrier*, 3300–2; *Watson*, 35*e*; as in Palmer's case, or when a man has died after eating some substance, the nature of which was unknown, *Rolleston*, 1280; and if chemical tests fail, it may be necessary to apply a part of the suspected substance to a living animal; gives an instance, *Taylor*, 1188.

Refers to various discoveries by experiment with regard to the antagonism of certain poisons, *Sibson*, 4783. Refers to the discovery by experiment of an antidote for pycrotoxine, and also as to the value (*concerning which, see* "Results") of nitrite of amyl in *angina pectoris*. In the two series of experiments he operated on 46 animals, *Browne*, 3161–8.

Believes an antidote to snake poison can only be discovered by experiment, *Brunton*, 5689, and has inoculated a large number of animals and birds, in the hope of discovering a remedy, *ibid.*, 5746–5750; describes the symptoms, *ibid.*, 5681–4. Anæsthetics cannot be used, *ibid.*, 5683; but it is doubtful whether the pain be as great as in poisoning by strychnia, *ibid.*, 5685–6. Considers the discovery of an antidote unlikely, *Taylor*, 1205. He proved by experiment that the poison of the cobra di capello operates by absorption through a wound, and not through the stomach, *ibid.*, 1160–1.

It is seldom necessary to place an animal under the action of poison, *Paget*, 344. There is much useless toxicological experiment abroad, especially in France, *Taylor*, 1175–8; but, except in great trials, not in England, *ibid.*, 1235–7, 1263–7. In Palmer's case one witness experimented on 60 animals without obtaining any additional knowledge, *ibid.*, 1158, 1165–8, 1195–9. Considers the results arrived at by experiments with poisons are not to be relied on, inasmuch as the poisons are so often introduced into the system in methods which could not occur naturally; gives numerous instances, *Walker*, 4888, *page* 244.

Refers to Towell's case, *Taylor*, 1200–1; to chronic poisoning, *ibid.*, 1207; and to poisons which cannot be detected chemically, *ibid.*, 1208–11.

Strychnine kills vertebrate animals, but not invertebrate; gives instance, *Taylor*, 1174. Its action was not known before the trial of Palmer, *ibid.*, 1220–1. The cause of death in poisoning by strychnine was ascertained by experiment, *Pavy*, 2143–6. Refers to the probability of hydrate of chloral proving an antidote for strychnine and for the Calabar bean, *McKendrick*, 3879. In resuscitating by sustained artificial respiration an animal poisoned by strychnia probably no acute pain is felt, *Pavy*, 2148–9. Refers to a curious case of poisoning by arsenic, and to the proof obtained by experiment of its being accidental, in spite of apparently overwhelming evidence to the contrary, *Taylor*, 1162–4.

In Palmer's case experiment proved that absorption of a quantity of poison too small to be detected produced death, and that detection depended on the interval between its administration and death, *Taylor*, 1157.

Refers to his discovery by experiment of the anæsthetic properties of chinoline, *McKendrick*, 3906–28. Refers to his investigations with regard to the properties of podophyllin, *Rutherford*, 2945–6; and to the value of the experiments with regard to it, *ibid.*, 3016–7, 3020–1.

Regards the experiments on the biliary secretion of the dog as a very important one, *Rutherford*, 2002–8, 2959, 2961, 2964. Before this experiment, the action of rhubarb was involved in doubt, *ibid.*, 2955–6. Considers the knowledge of its effects on the dog a guide to its probable action on man, *ibid.*, 2956–9, 2962–7; and therefore calculated to

prolong human life and diminish suffering, *ibid.*, 2960. The operation was performed under curari, and took about half an hour, the dog was killed eight hours after; does not think the experiment involved great pain, *ibid.*, 2917–31; either chloroform or opium would have interfered with the result, *ibid.*, 2912–3. About 30 experiments were previously performed on the same subject under chloroform, *ibid.*, 2932. It is a moot point whether the action of calomel on a dog and on the human subject is similar, *ibid.*, 3012–4. Thinks testing the effect of rhubarb and other drugs on the secretion of bile in a dog a most important experiment, and one which should be performed both with and without anæsthetics, *Carpenter*, 5632–4.

Thinks the experiment on a dog as to the effects of rhubarb on its liver justifiable, *Lister*, 4404–7. Such an experiment should not be repeated for teaching purposes, *Rutherford*, 2943.

Reads detailed description of the experiments in which information was sought as to the effects of aloes and rhubarb on the secretion of bile, and contends that these experiments show the necessity of the measures advocated by the Society for the Abolition of Vivisection, *Jesse, pages* 277–8. Characterises such experiments as useless and cruel in the extreme; gives reasons, *Hoggan*, 3464, 4052–61.

Does not think the experiment of establishing a biliary fistula in dogs under curari would be very painful; gives reasons, *Sibson*, 4752, 4760. Dr. Rutherford first tried the effect of curari on the liver; and in other experiments under its influence made allowance for it; cannot say if an allowance could be made for an anæsthetic, *McKendrick*, 4003–8. Does not think chloroform could have been used in Dr. Rutherford's experiments, *Brunton*, 5760–8.

Gives details of Dr. Hughes Bennett's experiments with theine on a cat; urges that it shows the need of forbidding such experiments, *Jesse*, 4443.

Refers to Dr. Bennett's long and tedious experiments at Edinburgh as to the effect of mercury on the flow of bile, *Sharpey*, 575. Voted for the grant for these experiments, but was disappointed at the smallness of the result, *Haughton*, 1955. They were of great value for sick dogs, but none for sick men, *ibid.*, 1875. The old notion of the action of mercury on the liver has been disposed of by these experiments, *Humphry*, 699.

Experiments with regard to the properties of new drugs were going on at Guy's Hospital at the time of witness' visit, *Colam*, 1658.

EXPERIMENTS.

See also **LIMITS OF JUSTIFIABLE EXPERIMENT; STUDENTS, EXPERIMENTS BY;** *and* **VERIFICATION OF RESULTS, EXPERIMENTS FOR.**

I. Experiments in general, necessity for.
II. Statements and opinions regarding certain specified experiments.
III. Experiments for demonstrations.
(i.) *As to their necessity.*
(ii.) *Painful experiments.*
(iii.) *As to the use of anæsthetics.*
(iv.) *Effect of experiments on students.*

I. Experiments in general, necessity for.

Vivisection is essential for the development of physiology, *Acland*, 920, 923; *Darwin*, 4668; *Sharpey*, 393; *Watson*, 41; *Carpenter*, 5601; *Humphry*, 630; *Handyside*, 5949–50; *Burrows*, 134; *Pye-Smith*, 2040; *Allman*, 5430–3.

Some painful experiments have elucidated points which could not otherwise have been ascertained, *Acland*, 915–22; they are necessary in novel cases of injury, *Paget*, 271–5; and in new ground, even if painful; gives instances, *Hayden*, 4601–2. Most eminent men agree that these experiments are necessary, but they should be conducted humanely, *Simon*, 1368; *Handyside*, 5949–50.

Civilization causes increase of disease, and consequently a necessary increase of experiments, *Humphry*, 724.

Without vivisection a knowledge of the functions and relations of the several parts of the body could not be obtained, *Humphry*, 602; and our ignorance of the vital processes would be barbarous, *ibid.*, 685–8. The practical observation of the living structure gives very different conceptions from those obtained by studying the dead subject, *Acland*, 990; and has revolutionized the theories of animal economy, *ibid.*, 922.

Most eminent surgeons have experimented on animals for investigating definite points; gives instances, *Turner*, 3141–5; those who have not, probably did so on their human patients, *Simon*, 1459. Experiments on animals obviate needless experiments on man, *ibid.*, 1442.

Vivisection establishes certainty, where otherwise surmises only exist; instances the circulation of the blood, *Darwin*, 4668. Reads extracts from Haller with regard to the necessity for vivisection, *Sharpey*, 692–3.

Knows what is being done generally, and the great advantage experiment has been to physiology, *Cleland*, 4609–10.

True scientific investigations develop medical and surgical improvement, and are useful in explaining observations on the human subject, *Sharpey*, 398–407.

The method of study, which may suffice for surgery, is not applicable to physiology, *Pavy*, 2113–5.

Deductions from anatomical observations can only be tested by experiment; refers to some of Sir C. Bell's erroneous deductions as examples, *Carpenter*, 5601. Observes that although anatomy traced the nerve fibres of the spinal chord, it was physiology which showed that the fibres on each side were connected with the opposite side of the brain, *McKendrick*, 3878–9. Has found his own investigations with regard to the respiratory organs of every-day service, *Sibson*, 4709–10.

Refers in detail to various investigations and researches, and argues that the resulting advantages are a justification of vivisection, *Handyside*, 5951–94; and the fact of eminent men experimenting on themselves shows its necessity, *ibid.*, 5994.

Is of opinion that many things essential for the preservation of human life can be ascertained only by experiments on animals, *Paget*, 382–5.

Fears lest in preventing abuses undue restraints should be put on scientific research, *Paget*, 382–5. The present state of surgical knowledge, *Watson*, 34, and our present knowledge of several of the vital functions of various organs and nerves could only have been reached by vivisection, *Turner*, 3081–8.

Refers to the desirability of speedily finding an antidote for snake poison as illustrating the necessity for experiments, *Paget*, 305. Advance of science necessitates new experiments, which lead to new discoveries, such as the use of anæsthetics, but they should be directed by skilled persons, *Sharpey*, 543–7.

Experiments on animals increase knowledge, and increased knowledge brings improved treatment, *Burrows*, 233; *Sharpey*, 394; *Simon*, 1462. Such as the use of the stethoscope, the improved treatment consequent on Harvey's and Sir Charles Bell's discoveries, the tying of large arteries, and the functions of the periosteum, *Sharpey*, 394–7. Lays stress on the additional knowledge derived rather than on the improvements resulting from vivisection, *ibid.*, 394–7, which often cannot be foreseen, *McKendrick*, 3795, as in the case of chloroform, *Carpenter*, 5615, and in the important results from Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood, *Burrows*, 244–8. Considers experiments on living animals one of the most important means of acquiring knowledge, *Lister*, 4291–2.

Gives instances of improved treatment resulting from increase of knowledge by experimentation, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2296–300. Refers to the discoveries of the physiological antagonism between hydrate of chloral and strychnine, and also between the former drug or sulphate of atropia and the Calabar bean, *McKendrick*, 3879.

Most of his physiological experiments were for the relief of pain and cure of disease; those on the eye were for purely scientific ends, *McKendrick*, 3972. The advance of physiological science will also tend to mitigate the sufferings of animals, *ibid.*, 4020–1.

It is not the present applicability of physiological research, so much as the certainty of its ultimate guidance to the best treatment in medicine and surgery which manifests its utility, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2296, 2704–6. Exact knowledge is the basis of preventive or curative treatment, and hence experiments are most desirable, *Simon*, 1417, 1420–1. The practice of medicine and surgery is based on clinical observations, physiological research, and experimentation, *ibid.*, 1444–5. Relies more on the knowledge derived from these experiments as to the nature of inflammation and fever than on that obtained from any other sources, *ibid.*, 1443. The knowledge obtained by the physiologist is used by the general practitioner, *ibid.*, 1460–1.

Putting animals to pain or death is justifiable, if likely to benefit man or increase knowledge, even if there be a doubt as to the practical use of that knowledge, *Acland*, 956–9, 992–3; *Humphry*, 778–9; *Simon*, 1358, 1409, and if undertaken with a definite object in view, *Haughton*, 1952–3.

Considers physiology the true basis on which pathology rests, *Sibson*, 4706–8. Experiment is the basis of medicine, *Handyside*, 5951. The practice of medicine and the foundation of the treatment of disease are based on physiology; a knowledge of healthy action is essential to a knowledge of diseased action; gives instance, *Pavy*, 2122–4, 2128.

It is not necessary to experiment on human beings to acquire thorough knowledge; there is no essential difference between the great functions in man and the lower animals; the physiology of the brain would be different, *Pavy*, 2133–9.

The phenomena in horses and calves being similar to those in the human being, the results would be analogous, *Lister*, 4363–6. The symptoms and effects of poisons on dogs and human beings are much the same, and so is the quantity which will produce death, *Taylor*, 1202. Drugs do not necessarily produce the same effect on human beings as on animals, *Pritchard*, 907–10. A drug may poison a dog, but not a man, *Watson*, 57. The effect of drugs on animals often differs widely from that on man, *Watson*, 35 *f*, *g*, 58. A drug may prove a poison to small birds and frogs, but an experiment with it may not yield much further information, *Taylor*, 1171–2. The effects of drugs on animals and on man sometimes vary; a rabbit will eat without injury sufficient belladonna to poison a dozen men, *Rolleston*, 1280. Dr. Hughes Bennett's experiments on dogs were of great value for sick dogs, but none for sick men, *Haughton*, 1875.

Dead animals are of little use in the study of anatomy, *Paget*, 342–3. Vivisection, though sometimes necessary, *Burrows*, 134, is comparatively rarely so, *ibid.*, 174. The present medical men who have never practised vivisection are efficient, *Cape*, 1817–8. Reads passage from Pichot's "Life and Labours of Sir Charles Bell," showing his reluctance to experiment and his objections to vivisection; reads also passages as to the necessity of pain, and refers to Collier's Translation of Celsus, *Jesse*, 6423–7. Puts in a reference to a sermon by Dr. Chalmers against vivisection, *ibid.*, 5553–6. Reads extracts giving Sir Charles Bell's opinion on causing protracted suffering, and one referring to mental and moral attributes of animals, *ibid.*, *page* 272. Quotes passages from Dr. Elliotson's "Human Physiology," showing that Dr. Majendie was unnecessarily cruel; also that the experiments of various eminent men were unsatisfactory, and that Gall and Sir C. Bell objected to vivisection, *ibid.*, *page* 271.

Prohibition of experiments would lead to general evasion of the law or to the flight of students to foreign schools. But an effectual restraint should be placed upon experiments made either in excessive numbers, or to establish what has been already proved, as well as upon experiments attended with great pain, and defeating the very object in view, and upon those undertaken merely for the sake of notoriety.—Report, pp. 11, 14.

II. Statements and opinions regarding certain specified experiments.

Experiments on arterial pressure should be performed under anæsthetics, *Humphry*, 749–50; without anæsthetics experiments as to pressure of the blood must be very painful; starving to death would be protracted suffering, *Sharpey*, 470.

Doubts the veracity of the description of the experiment in the *Doctor* demonstrating the structure of the cornea of a frog, *Humphry*, 656–66. Such an experiment would not have taken place under the control of any eminent man, *ibid.*, 673. Causing inflammation in the cornea of a frog's eye may not be very painful, and might be done after the brain is destroyed, *Sharpey*, 548–51. Nitrate of silver applied to the cornea of a frog to produce inflammation would not be very painful, *Taylor*, 1256–7.

Does not know whether administering curari to frogs, slitting them open, and dragging out the mesentery would be justifiable without seeing the experiment and knowing the conditions, *Burrows*, 243. It would be a cruel and useless experiment, the result being already known, *Acland*, 922–3. Cannot see what object the painful mesenteric operation referred to in Dr. Sanderson's handbook can serve, *Taylor*, 1271. Has performed the mesenteric experiment on a frog, twice for teaching, and several times for pathological purposes, under curari, which witness considers an anæsthetic, *Klein*, 2723, 3719–26.

Reads passages as to the intensity of the respiratory efforts when the animal is deprived of air, and the various phenomena observable during apnæa, *Jesse*, 6465.

Instances experiments by the Medical and Chirurgical Society on dogs, partially drowning them, then resuscitating and half drowning them again; it was very cruel, and, as it proved, useless, *Colam*, 1533.

Asphyxia is now well understood; painful experiments to prove known facts should not be made, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2283.

Was at Norwich when absinthe was injected into a dog's veins. The animal did not appear to suffer much, *Humphry*, 707–17. Considers the knowledge obtained by the experiment was of some value, *ibid.*, 717–23. Considers the Norwich experiments were most cruel and unjustifiable, *Taylor*, 1188. The Norwich experiment was unnecessarily cruel; if the object was to ascertain the effect of absinthe on men, doubtless one of the purchasable voters would have got drunk on it for a consideration, *Haughton*, 1874–5. The majority of the Medical Association would have forbidden such experiments, *ibid.*, 1874. Did not witness the Norwich experiments; thinks they were founded on wrong views; the dogs were kept strapped down until relieved by a surgeon, *Fergusson*, 1086, 1106–7.

Some of the experiments proposed by Professor Magnan at Oxford were prohibited by the committee, *Haughton*, 1951.

Instances the injection of boiling water into the stomach and sand into the veins of dogs as wanton cruelty, *Walker*, 1802–8, 4888. Would not like to offer an opinion on the experiment of introducing boiling water into the stomach of a dog, without knowing its object, *Carpenter*, 5620.

Reads translated details of Paul Bert's prolonged experiment on the nerves of a curarised dog, kept alive by artificial respiration, and states results, *Hoggan*, 4109–11, 4235, 4140–1. According to the received theory of reflex action, there may not have been sensation, but has doubts as to the correctness of the theory, *ibid.*, 4143–53. Does not for an instant suppose that Paul Bert considered curari an anæsthetic, *ibid.*, 4154–6. Considers that tying the nerves would cause great pain; that experimentation was carried on during 10 hours; that the sufferings were the most excruciating and atrocious conceivable, and the results most trivial, *ibid.*, 4111–4, 4165–9, 4196–7, 4229–32. Contraction of the bladder is sometimes produced by the pain from a pinch; to obtain the same effect by such an immensity of pain was an inadequate result, *ibid.*, 4163. The fact that the pneumo-gastric and sympathetic nerves remained intact is an instance of the previously known action of curari, and proves that in this case the dose was small, an important fact, *ibid.*, 4157–61. Thinks the translation perfectly fair, and that his own remarks on it would be justified if ten times stronger, *ibid.*, 4170–1. In M. Paul Bert's experiments on the pneumo-gastric and sciatic nerves, there was not sufficient regard to the infliction of the smallest amount of pain necessary, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2778.

Reads passages relating to the extremes of temperature which animals can endure, the phenomena attending starvation and other experiments, also as to the functions of the pneumo-gastric nerve, &c., *Jesse*, 6473.

Chosat's experiments on starvation have given valuable results, but should not be repeated unless doubted, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2774–6. Considers Chosat's starvation experiments were carefully planned, and have shown that a certain temperature is necessary to preserve life, *Sibson*, 4751. The experiment of starving an animal to death might be tried once, but should not be repeated; would not have undertaken one, *Sharpe*, 572–4. Thinks that no great pain was given, starvation at one stage deadening the nerves, and thus stopping pain, *Sibson*, 4787–9.

Considers that the animals baked and frozen to death by Delaroche and Berger soon ceased to feel, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2778–9. Thinks the experiment of raising or reducing the temperature of the body until death supervenes cannot be very painful, as the animal would soon become unconscious, *Sibson*, 4745–9. On raising the temperature of an animal to 112° or 113° it practically dies; when it sinks to about 70° it becomes unconscious, *ibid.*, 4784–6. In Dr. Legg's experiments on cats the temperature never exceeded fever heat, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2388.

Goltz's experiment of boiling a frog to death is horrible, *Sibson*, 4750. Considers putting a frog into water and raising the temperature to 100° Fahrenheit a cruel and purposeless experiment, *Taylor*, 1258–9. A frog would be killed by placing it in water and raising the temperature to 100° Fahrenheit; such an experiment should not be repeated, *Rolleston*, 1345–6. A frog put into water and the temperature gradually raised should be removed directly it becomes uneasy; this is not specified in the directions in Dr. Sanderson's handbook, *Foster*, 2421–4. Argues that placing a frog in cold water and raising the temperature would not give much pain, *Parry*, 2159–62. Placing a frog in water and raising the temperature would be painful, but does not think the suffering worth serious consideration, *Lister*, 4420. Not knowing the particulars, declines to give an opinion on the experiments for ascertaining what temperature animals can endure, *Foster*, 2408–9.

Starving a dog in sight of food and water would not produce rabies, but would be unjustifiable from the ignorance displayed more than from the pain; does not know of any foreign experiment so painful, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2764–70.

Majendie's experiments in feeding animals on gelatine or

on albumen were dietetic rather than therapeutic, *Walker*, 1783–4.

Is aware that in Norway stockfish and cow dung are given to cows in winter and sometimes lemons, *Walker*, 4900–1; but considers forcing Liebig's extract of meat into the stomachs of rabbits an experiment against nature, *ibid.*, 4888, and starving rabbits until they ate dead frogs cruel and unnecessary, *ibid.*, 4888, 4898–9. Admits that birds swallow frogs alive, but thinks it goes to prove the experiment unnecessary, *ibid.*, 4902–3. The experiment to show that the gastric juice will dissolve living substances might have been less cruelly performed; and its repetition for demonstration was cruel and unnecessary, *ibid.*, 4888.

Anæsthetics were used in his experiment as to the effect of light on the retina; had it failed, it would have been tried once without anæsthetics, *McKendrick*, 4015–6.

Refers to Baker's edition of Kirke's "Handbook of Physiology" as containing records of very cruel experiments, and tending to induce young men to practise private experimentation, *Jesse*, 6460*a*, 6466–70. Reads particulars of Dr. Hughes Bennett's experiment with théine on a cat, and various extracts to prove the correctness of the Society's views, *ibid.*, 4443. Reads passages from Hansard showing the great disgust and sensation of the House of Commons on hearing details of some experiments, thereby proving that the cruelties of vivisection are not exaggerated, *ibid.*, *page* 223. Gives details of experiments for testing the effects of aloes and rhubarb on the biliary secretion of the dog, and extracts from the British Medical Journal to show that painful experiments are being carried on, *ibid.*, *pages* 277–8.

Instances cruel and useless experiments on dogs, rabbits, doves, and frogs; puts in a sketch of a frog nailed to a board and starved, so as to test the nervous exhaustion, *Walker*, 4888. The descriptions are taken from various writers, but there is no reference in them to anæsthetics, *ibid.*, 4888–90. Refers to "one of the frightful struggles so common in physiological laboratories" when meat steeped in colocynth was thrust down a cat's throat, *ibid.*, 4888, 4891–7.

Thinks the extirpation of the kidneys as described by Béclard justifiable, being likely to produce scientific results, *Foster*, 2406.

Testing the action of the inhibitory nerves on the secretions was tried with and without anæsthetics, the results being the same; anæsthetics were subsequently used, *Sinclair*, 5829–32. They would have been used at first had there not been doubt as to the result, *ibid.*, 5905–6.

Thinks a repetition of the experiment on the chorda tympani, described by Claude Bernard, criminal; believes anæsthetics would effect the result, *Hoggan*, 4034–51.

Quotes from a work by the editor of the "Veterinarian" an account of various painful experiments on the functions of the brain in birds and dogs, some lasting from six to 16 days, *Jesse*, *pages* 271–2. Refers to various experiments on dogs, especially to one of eight hours duration, in which various portions of the brain were successively removed, and consciousness partially retained, *ibid.*, *page* 221.

Considers the experiment of making two animals grow together might be of importance in the treatment of ulcers, *Carpenter*, 5621–2.

A surgeon abroad trephined the skulls of six goats to discover its effect by post-mortem examination; considers this purposeless, *Walker*, 1721–6, 1791–2. Gooch excised the rib of a dog to see if it might be possible in a human subject, *ibid.*, 1793–4.

A lobster moving its limbs when cut is not a proof of cruelty, but ignorance on the part of those who allege it, *Turner*, 3108–9.

Some of Sir B. Brodie's experiments were on animals just killed rather than live animals, *Acland*, 921.

In some of Brown-Séquard's experiments animals were kept suffering for weeks, *Colam*, 1544. Believes Brown-Séquard's experiment of producing epilepsy artificially is painless; gives reasons, *McDonnell*, 4571.

Has performed some operations on live animals to elucidate the condition of the blood-vessels of the brain under different modes of dying; death ensued in less than five minutes, sensation ceased before death, and the pain was less than from the ordinary modes of killing, *Burrows*, 125–8, 130–1.

Professor Syme's experiments were few, very judiciously chosen, and humanely conducted, *Sharpey*, 410–1.

Schwann of Louvain tried some severe experiments on the gall bladder, *Sharpey*, 575. He connected the gall bladder with an opening in the side to discover the use of the bile; the experiment would last some weeks, but the operation would be performed under chloroform, *ibid.*, 420–7.

Has never experimented on the injecting small mammalian animals, nor on arterial pressure in England, *Klein*, 3727–9.

III. Experiments for demonstration.

(i.) *As to their necessity.*
(ii.) *Painful experiments.*
(iii.) *As to the use of anæsthetics.*
(iv.) *Effect of experiments on students.*

(i.) *As to their necessity.*

Considers that no definite line can be drawn between experiments for demonstration and for investigation, *Humphry*, 735, 739.

Experimental illustration is as necessary for teaching physiology as it is for teaching chemistry, *Pavy*, 2109–13; or as bedside practice is for the medical student, *ibid.*, 2130–2; or as dissection for learning the structure of the body, *Turner*, 3092–8; *Cleland*, 4638. Knowledge gained by seeing, hearing, and reading is better than knowledge gained by hearing and reading only, *Pavy*, 2125–6, 2129; gives instance, *Brunton*, 5716–7. A desire to impress facts on the mind by demonstration sometimes leads to extravagant experimentation, *Rolleston*, 1286.

The knowledge gained by seeing the action of a living heart, and the peristaltic action of the intestines, is of inestimable value to a medical man, and can be obtained only by vivisection, *ibib.*, 2200–4; *Pye-Smith*, 2108–21; *Simon*, 1464, 1455–8. In this respect the study of physiology is analogous to that of chemistry; experiment is essential in both; while for surgical operations the knowledge required is rather of the mechanical structure of the parts, and can be obtained by anatomy, *Pye-Smith*, 2108–21.

Believes it impossible to teach physiology by lectures only, *Sibson*, 4705. Experiments are essential, *Rutherford*, 2940–2; *Brunton*, 5716–7; *McDonnell*, 4505–8; *Purser*, 4793–9*a*; *Gamgee*, 5386–7. Reasons and instances given, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2658–9; *Brunton*, 5716–7; *McDonnell*, 4505–8, 4528.

Is of opinion that the circulation of the blood is more easily learnt from description than from ocular demonstration, *Garrod*, 2000–3. Admits that no one could understand the action of the living muscle from seeing a dead one, but considers that it is not necessary to teach it by demonstration, *ibid.*, 1999. Points out that although in chemistry, experiment is necessary for the student, surgery is taught by text-books without experiment, *ibid.*, 1996–8. Except for senior students, experiments for demonstration are unnecessary, *Hayden*, 4598–9, 4603. Performed some experiments before his class when he first became professor; gives details; the higher animals were always anæsthetized, *ibid.*, 4595–7, 4600. Has never exhibited experiments, except on frogs, but has seen vivisection in Professor Ludwig's laboratory at Leipsic, *Cleland*, 4653–4.

Has never demonstrated on live animals, *Sinclair*, 5849–50; but in his investigations has used 30 or 40 frogs, but not anæsthetised; they were pithed when possible, *ibid.*, 5847–8, 5900–4; some of his pupils were present at these investigations, *ibid.*, 5851–3.

Thinks experiments necessary for the advance of science, but not for teaching if painful, *Allman*, 5430–3; has never made experiments on live animals for demonstration, and for private experiments has used frogs only, *ibid.*, 5448.

Objects to all experiments for mere instruction, *Acland*, 947; *Haughton*, 1872, 1876–7, 1963; they are unnecessary, *ibid.* 1897, 1943; *Hoggan*, 4244. Instruction can be adequately conveyed by diagrams, dissections, *Ackland*, 933, 939, 947, 965–7; mechanical contrivances, *Hoggan*, 4244; and descriptions, *Walker*, 1809; *Garrod*, 1986, 1993, 1995.

Classes generally may be as well taught without experiments as with them, *Paget*, 375; besides the abnormal conditions introduced by the operation often affect the result, *Haughton*, 1897. An organized course of practical instruction minimizes the number of experiments, one animal being sufficient for a whole class, *Rutherford*, 2867–8, 2891, 2894–5. Witness has been told by students that seeing these experiments has taken away that desire they might otherwise have felt to make experiments for themselves, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2613.

Some of the experiments demonstrating the mechanism of the human body are even more necessary than those showing the action of poisons, *Rutherford*, 2981.

Details his method of instruction; never performs a painful experiment for demonstration, and always destroys the animal before sensibility returns, *Gamgee*, 5356–7, 5373, 5397–400; performs experiments before his class with regard to arterial pressure, but always under anæsthetics, *ibid.*, 5401–2.

Considers that the action of poisons is so marked, and the descriptions so clear, that demonstration is unnecessary, *Allman*, 5449–51.

The dreadful action and operation of strychnine can be described without experiments, *Taylor*, 1218–9, 1222; such

experiments for demonstration are purposeless cruelty, *ibid.*, 1179–80, 1260; cannot remember an instance where the death of an animal is necessary for medico-legal teaching, *ibid.*, 1229. Has never performed such experiments for demonstration, with the exception of one or two as to the action of mineral acids, *ibid.*, 1227; but as these did not prove more instructive than drawings and models he discontinued them, *ibid.*, 1261. Considers wax models and drawings, together with verbal descriptions, sufficient for enabling students to recognize the action of ordinary poisons, *ibid.*, 1223–7, 1261–2. Used a large number of stomachs of human beings who have been poisoned, for demonstration, *ibid.*, 1228.

Would not like to consider such an eminent man as Dr. Taylor wrong in saying that experiment on live animals was not necessary in toxicological education, *Simon*, 1463.

The action of the most important poisons should be shown to students so as to give them a vivid conception of their action; anæsthetics could not be used, but the pain is of short duration, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2231–8, 2618, 2620–2.

Students should be shown the action of poisons, so as to recognize them in the human subject; the experiments are of short duration, and give a completeness of knowledge which cannot be communicated by oral instruction, *Ferrier*, 3237–42, 3244, 3299, 3303. In such experiments uses such poisons as have marked characteristics and act speedily; enumerates the kinds of animals experimented on, *ibid.*, 3401–5.

Students should see the effects of poisons, so as to recognize them in man; one animal is sufficient for 300 students; chloroform cannot be used, but death would be speedy, *Sharpey*, 507–11. They are necessary on frogs to show the action of poisons, *Rutherford*, 2858–9, 2862. Considers ocular demonstration of the action of poisons, such as strychnine, &c., essential, *ibid.*, 2980–2. It is desirable that students should see the action of strychnine, so as to recognize its effects on the human subject, and to understand tetanus, *ibid.*, 2860–1, 2976–9.

Advanced students only, require to be shown such experiments as those showing the action of strychnine, or that of hydrate of chloral as an antidote, *McKendrick*, 3886–92, 3966–9; such experiments are not very painful, and are soon over, *ibid.*, 3880–5.

It is seldom necessary to show the action of posions, but the desirability of doing so should be left to the discretion of the teacher, *Gull*, 5507–10.

Poisoning by prussic acid is the only experiment witness performs at present without chloroform; uses rabbits and cats for these demonstrations, *Brunton*, 5704–7. The pain from poisoning by carbonic oxide or carbonic acid gas is in the recovery, and is probably not great, *ibid.*, 5710–5. Poisoning by strychnine and picrotoxine and other organic poisons is shown at St. Bartholomew's by the lecturer on forensic medicine; the pain is much the same in either, *ibid.*, 5708–9, 5814; thinks the action of strychnine could not be shown under chloroform; gives reasons, *ibid.*, 5803, 5813. Having ascertained the cause of death in poisoning by strychnine, witness demonstrates it under chloroform in lecturing, *Pavy*, 2143–6.

Experiments for the induction of disease are unsuited for demonstration, *Ferrier*, 3243–4.

Attaches very great importance to demonstration as a means of instruction; gives instances of its advantages, *Lister*, 4312–3, 4339–43; but has only once experimented himself for demonstration, his subject, practical surgery, not requiring it, *ibid.*, 4308–9, 4317–23. Some demonstration by experiments is desirable, but students should be prohibited from operating, *Gull*, 5476–8. Instances various desirable and painless experiments and gives details, and also particulars as to the duration of mobility after death or after severance from the living body, *Handyside*, 5930–6.

(ii.) *Painful experiments.*

Some painful experiments are most important in teaching, *Cleland*, 4635–7, 4657; *Purser*, 4793–9*a*; but very few such are necessary, *Gull*, 5505–7; *McDonnell*, 4568. Believes painful experiments are more numerous than is necessary, and that the knowledge gained has not been commensurate with the pain given, *Ferguson*, 1016–8.

The fundamental facts of physiology can be demonstrated on insensible animals, *Sibson*, 4714.

Painless experiments only are necessary for demonstration, *McKendrick*, 3898, 3933; is himself contented with demonstrations on decapitated frogs, *ibid.*, 3897. Believes that allowing painful experiments in research would be useless practically, as any experiments might be held to come under that head, *Hoggan*, 4244.

Painful experiments should not be allowed for demonstration, *Paget*, 282–4, 290; *Sharpey*, 466–7; they are unnecessary, *Rutherford*, 2940–2; *Carpenter*, 5602, 5620; and might be forbidden without disadvantage, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2619; *Pavy*, 2191–2; but if painless they are most desirable for teaching purposes, *Carpenter*, 5602, 5620.

There is a general agreement among physiologists that painful experiments are neither necessary nor desirable for demonstration, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2618, 2756–62.

Painful experiments to demonstrate facts should not be repeated for demonstration, *McDonnell*, 4472–3, 4587; such repetition is cruel and useless, *Watson*, 39–40, 67, 70.

Considers the repetition of a painful experiment to demonstrate admitted results an abuse; gives an instance, *Hoggan*, 3454–8.

(iii.) *As to the use of anæsthetics.*

Considers that in demonstration anæsthetics should be used on the higher animals in deference to the feelings of those present, *Klein*, 3538, 3542, 3563; cannot say, however, whether the efficiency of the demonstration is affected by their use, *ibid.*, 3555. When chloroform cannot be used, witness asks if any of the students object to the experiment being performed, *ibid.*, 3550–2, 3627–8; on one occasion, objection having been taken, the experiment was not performed, *ibid.*, 3671–5. Does not consider it necessary to pith frogs for demonstration, *ibid.*, 3681–3.

Experiments before classes should be very few, and most of them be performed under anæsthetics, *Turner*, 3138. A few cardinal experiments confined to those which can be performed under anæsthetics may be desirable for students, *Rolleston*, 1283, 1291–5; but the animals should be killed before recovering consciousness, *ibid.*, 1315–6; *Walker*, 4910.

Experiments for teaching should be limited even under anæsthetics to facts which cannot be illustrated by description or diagrams such as the action of the heart, *Paget*, 291–2.

Thinks that the exposition of the movements of the heart and similar experiments ought not to be undertaken without anæsthetics in addition to curari, *Scott*, 5195–9.

Has an instinctive aversion from demonstrational experiments before classes in special physiology, *Garrod*, 1980, 1992; does not object to those on pithed or decapitated animals, *ibid.*, 2004; but does to those under anæsthetics, because the animals can return to the normal state, *ibid.*, 2005. Performs experiments for his own instruction, but always under anæsthetics, *ibid.*, 1976–8.

Always uses anæsthetics himself, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2230.

A known anæsthetic should always be used in experiments for demonstration, *Rutherford*, 2933–5.

Believes that no large body of English students would tolerate experiments unless anæsthesia is produced and maintained, *Pavy*, 2035–6; gives instances, *Rutherford*, 2898–900. In England animals are never "crucified" for several days, *Ferrier*, 3333–8; has never seen any "frightful" experiments, before students, *ibid.*, 3351–2; students have a repugnance to experiments for demonstration, and would rebel against painful ones even under anæsthesia, *ibid.*, 3340–4, 3354–5.

Has seen formidable but not "frightful" experiments performed before students, but always under anæsthesia; they would manifest great repugnance if anæsthetics were not used, *Schäfer*, 3828–36.

Anæsthetics should be used in class demonstration; they prevent the demoralizing effects of seeing unnecessary pain inflicted, *Lister*, 4328; but does not believe that properly conducted experiments demoralize students, or that there is any levity at class demonstrations, *ibid.*, 4311, 4314, 4367–9. Believes students would not object to any properly conducted experiments even if painful, *Purser*, 4304. Has occasionally given painless demonstrations when teaching privately, and saw a few when a student, *ibid.*, 4826–33, 4881. Practically all experiments for demonstration can be performed under anæsthesia, *Ferrier*, 3234–5, 3244, 3297, 3353; with the exception of those with poisons, *Sharpey*, 300, 539–42; *Carpenter*, 5602, 5620.

Considers it most undesirable to forbid experiments on living animals when deprived of sensation, *Carpenter*, 5642–3.

In painful experiments for demonstration witness always uses anæsthetics, *Foster*, 2338–42, 2417–8.

Experimentation without the use of anæsthetics is not a fitting exhibition for teaching purposes, but where demonstrations are exhibited under anæsthetics the sense of humanity of the students is not impaired.—Report, p. 18.

(iv.) *Effect of experiments on students.*

Sees no reason why experiments before classes should exert a bad influence on students, *Simon*, 1497. Considers,

on the contrary, that the impression on a class that good will result from an experiment has a humanizing effect, although passively witnessing suffering is brutalizing, *McDonnell*, 4480–3. Does not think witnessing these experiments blunts humane feelings; gives instances to the contrary, *Sharpey*, 503, 585–6.

Students should study in a physiological laboratory, learn how knowledge is acquired by demonstrative experiments and see some painful ones; very few would suffice, except in pathology, *Humphry*, 736–8. Scientific education is to a great extent based on the evidences of the senses, and it is a question whether students should individually experiment or collectively, *Simon*, 1454.

Is convinced that in many cases vivisection in the presence of students would have a hardening and degrading effect, *Haughton*, 1888.

Painful demonstrations are demoralizing, *Rolleston*, 1299–300; *Walker*, 4910; quotes Kingsley and Lipsius in support of this, *Rolleston*, 1287, 1338; they should be forbidden, *ibid.*, 1306–14; *Burrows*, 139, 175, 199; *Walker*, 1701, 1731, under heavy penalties, *Hoggan*, 4244.

Considers that the teacher should decide as to the repetition of such experiments as those of Sir Charles Bell on the nerves, but believes they would not be tolerated by students or teachers, *Gull*, 5471, 5511–5. Teachers of physiology should be the sole judges as to the propriety of performing experiments, *Purser*, 4800–9.

EXTENT OF PRACTICE OF EXPERIMENTS ON LIVE ANIMALS.

I. Generally.

II. In the United Kingdom.
(i.) *Generally.*
(ii.) *In the medical schools.*
(iii.) *In private laboratories.*

III. Abroad.

I. Generally.

Vivisection is not a new thing; Galen describes it as it existed in the second century, and gives details with regard to his experiments on the spinal chord, *Sharpey*, 499–500. Vesalius devotes a chapter of his work, published in 1543, to it, and appears to have exhibited his experiments to a class, *ibid.*, 497, 501.

In England it has long been recognised as a method of research. Harvey demonstrated the circulation to Charles I. and his family by experiment on the living animal, *Burrows*, 138; and in more recent times the labours of such men as Sir Benjamin Brodie, Dr. Hope, and Sir Charles Bell have been recognised by the profession as well as encouraged by the learned societies of the country, *Acland*, 985–6; and it is doubtful whether experiments on living animals are now more numerous than in former years, *Watson*, 104–5; *Pavy*, 2037.

The method of investigation has not changed, but it is more completely carried out, and the schools of physiology are more completely organized than formerly, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2212–3, 2672–6.

The practice of vivisection is a new phase of research, and is extending, *Walker*, 1717. Enumerates the various kinds of experiments, classified according to their objects, which are comprised under the term vivisection, *ibid.*, 1721.

Formerly medical men made experiments with the object of being enabled to relieve human suffering; now there are professed biologists whose object is to obtain abstract knowledge, irrespective of ulterior advantages, *Walker*, 1777; *Acland*, 944, 978–84; fears that this results in animals being treated as if they were unconscious inorganic substances, *ibid.*, 944–5.

Considers physiological experiments have much increased since Sir Charles Bell's time; but believes that when Sir Charles spoke of their being then monstrously prevalent he referred to the French school and Majendie, whose experiments, although they led to the saving of lives, were needlessly repeated to classes, *Paget*, 349.

Vivisection has increased because teaching generally has become more thorough and practical, and because there are more workers, *Turner*, 3090–1, and more purely physiological investigators, *Rutherford*, 2848.

Physiological laboratories are the outcome of the zeal of physiologists, *Acland*, 978–80; and special appliances will follow the growing refinement of research, and make experiments by students improbable, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2680–5; as well as tend to produce men of higher scientific attainments, *ibid.*, 2732–4.

The improvement of the microscope, *Acland*, 922, the increase of investigators, and the discovery of anæsthetics have all tended to extend the practice of experiment, *Humphry*, 604, 675–9.

Reads memorial from the medical profession in Dublin, referring to the enormous extension of vivisection, its liability to abuse, &c., *Haughton*, 1867.

Refers to the publication of such works as Huxley's "Elementary Physiology for Boys and Girls" as an evidence of the spread of the practice of vivisection, *Jesse*, 6465–7.

Believes that the progress of discovery is likely to be rapid, *McKendrick*, 3930, and that as science advances vivisection will decrease; instances a case in point, *ibid.*, 3905–6.

Vivisection is much discouraged by eminent men, except when absolutely necessary, *Sharpey*, 445.

As a rule medical men have neither time nor inclination to vivisect, *Turner*, 3077–8. Many eminent men have never either performed or seen a vivisection, *Watson*, 32–3, 62; *Walker*, 1778; *Darwin*, 4661, 4670.

The number of persons competent to undertake original research is comparatively limited, *Fergusson*, 1023.

Thinks from published accounts that the number of experiments is excessive, *Walker*, 1810, and that they are often ill-conducted and useless, *ibid.*, 1726, especially among French experimenters, *Taylor*, 1178. It is very difficult to judge when an experiment is needless, but there have been such, *Foster*, 2405.

Experiment on live animals is frequently resorted to prematurely, and before other available means have been exhausted, *Paget*, 302.

It would be as easy to inquire into freemasonry as to seek information with regard to private experimentation, *Hoggan*, 4225–8. Admission into laboratories is refused to those who are known to be opposed to the practice of vivisection; gives instances, *Walker*, 4904–9. Medical men naturally refuse to collect evidence against scientific brethren, *Haughton*, 1867.

Believes if the details of these experiments were known public indignation would be as much roused as it was at body snatching, *Fergusson*, 1036, 1040–8; and that even in the London laboratories there is great recklessness in performing experiments. Is of opinion that inquiries should be made with regard to what is done in them, *ibid.*, 1035, 1112–6, 1125.

Puts in statement, with references, of a large number of experiments attended by pain, and of others entailing prolonged suffering (Appendix IV.), *Colam*, 1533–9. Foreign experiments are omitted, except when recommended in English publications, *ibid.*, 1569.

The study of physiology in England has extended since witness first came over, *Klein*, 3567–70; formerly one had to go abroad to learn it, *Hoggan*, 4205.

The performance of such experiments as Professor Rutherford's, *ibid.*, 4203–5, and the "liberal" supply of animals for experiment at the West Riding Lunatic Asylum, *Walker*, 4888, and the provisions made at the New University, Edinburgh, for these experiments, *Fergusson*, 1115, are all evidences of the extension of experimental physiology, *ibid.*, 1016. It is even taught in girls' schools by lady physiologists; instance and particulars given, *Colam*, 1569, 1614–21; *Turner*, 3108–9.

Believes that the number of experiments for ascertaining the action of drugs and poisons is increasing, but those for physiological and surgical purposes diminishing, *Paget*, 345–7.

The comparatively large number of experiments arises from the increased rapidity of investigation, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2786–9; believes, however, that the number will decrease as organisation increases, *ibid.*, 2825, and as knowledge becomes methodised and the number of facts on which it rests smaller, *ibid.*, 2783–5.

The elaborate nature of the appliances now required will tend to diminish private experimentation, *Gamgee*, 5377, 5421–3.

II. In the United Kingdom.

(i.) *Generally.*

Believes painful experiments in this country are very few, *Sharpey*, 584; and that no one in England performs them on the same scale that Mayo did in Majendie's time, *Simon*, 1372–3, 1478–80. Mayo's experiments, if not great experiments, were certainly justifiable ones, *Sibson*, 4740–2.

Twenty years ago there was very little physiological work done in England, but from 1810–20 there was probably as much done here as abroad, *Foster*, 2413.

Doubts if there be more vivisection in the way of research than formerly; instances the time of Harvey, *Gull*, 5487.

In the last 20 years only three papers of the Royal Society, out of 18 or 19, on physiological subjects have related to painful experiments on animals, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2605–7. Until lately the only pure physio-

logical office in Great Britain was at Edinburgh, and now there are three only, *ibid.*, 2301.

Does not think there is any private experimentation out of a laboratory, *Klein*, 3571, and very little out of the physiological schools, *Humphry*, 638–40; *Fergusson*, 1139–40; *Sharpey*, 482–4; *Paget*, 307; *Gamgee*, 5370.

The physiological investigators in England are very few, *Ferrier*, 3256, *Gamgee*, 5370, and are mostly eminent, *Ferrier*, 3257–9, as well as competent and careful men, *Simon*, 1369–71, 1378–81, who experiment for the purpose of discovering actual benefits only. Believes they would support any legislation for restraining vivisection within these limits, *Taylor*, 1184.

In England these experiments are in the hands of a comparatively few competent persons only, *Sharpey*, 431–4.

Believes English experimenters generally are humane, *Turner*, 3139–40, and more considerate than foreign physiologists, *Foster*, 2410. Experiments are in England, as far as possible, performed under anæsthetics, *Pye-Smith*, 2048–9. The tone of English feeling on this point is higher than that abroad, *Rutherford*, 2850–4. The English public has considerable regard for the feelings of animals, *Klein*, 3547–8, 3554; and this feeling tends to prevent the infliction of unnecessary pain, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2285–7. Does not believe there is any cruel experimentation in England, *ibid.*, 2688. Does not believe that abuses exist in English schools, and thinks they may be safely trusted to prevent them and to minimize pain, *Foster*, 2320–1, 2346–7, 2416. Severe experiments are seldom performed in England, *Sharpey*, 479.

English physiologists are more considerate than foreign physiologists in inflicting pain, *Foster*, 2410; *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2227–9. Does not know of any case of wanton cruelty, 1543–8.

Does not believe the opinions held abroad will make progress here, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2759.

Any abuse in experiments on live animals is greatly exaggerated; believes these investigations are properly conducted by competent persons in England, *Humphry*, 619–20. There is no basis for the present popular excitement, *Handyside*, 5948.

Thinks it probable young English physiologists who have studied abroad, particularly at Leipsic, might introduce the methods used there, *Sharpey*, 538; but they are not common in English schools, *Paget*, 351.

Considers that medical journals and works of physiologists prove vivisection to be frequent in this country; that students are instructed by means of handbooks; and hat the experiments are often useless and cruel, *Colam*, 1569. Believes also that continental views of vivisection are rapidly spreading in this country, *ibid.*, 1569.

The course of experiment in England and abroad is much the same; and such experiments as Paul Bert's will certainly be undertaken here unless they are forbidden, *Hoggan*, 3459–61, 4164.

Refers to the appointment of a French physiologist at the college for the medical education of women, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2790–5.

(ii.) *In the medical schools.*

Does not know half a dozen schools in England in which experimental physiology is carried on, *Humphry*, 763–5. The number of laboratories in London is very small; the largest are at University College, Guy's Hospital, King's College, and the Brown Institute, *Schäfer*, 3820–3. Hopes, however, that the number of laboratories will increase, as vivisection is now much too infrequent, *Gamgee*, 5383. There is very little physiological work now done in England, *Humphry*, 763–8. Believes that less pain would be inflicted if physiology were as well studied here as abroad, *Cleland*. 4660.

Vivisection is carried on at some colleges and hospitals in London; also by Dr. Richardson at his residence and at Owen's College, Manchester, at Edinburgh, and by Professor Foster at Cambridge, who is much employed in that way, *Sharpey*, 457.

The medical school in Edinburgh is the largest in the kingdom, and physiology is taught there by a course of lectures, a practical course and a few experiments on live animals, *Rutherford*, 2830–1. All experiments at Edinburgh are performed as humanely as possible, *Handyside*, 5928–9, 5931.

Reads, as evidence of the growth of the practice of vivisection, particulars with regard to the plans for the physiological laboratory in the new university buildings at Edinburgh, *Jesse, page* 223. These buildings are designed not to increase vivisection but to give greater convenience for experiments, *Rutherford*, 2890, 2892–3; the larger number of which are on the dead tissues, the chemistry of digestion, &c., *ibid.*, 2869–70.

States the number of dogs, rabbits, and frogs used in the systematic and practical courses at the University of Edinburgh, *Rutherford*, 2990–2, 2838. In both courses the dogs and rabbits are rendered unconscious, and the frogs generally pithed; those not pithed are used to illustrate the action of poisons, *ibid.*, 2832–9.

Experiments for original research are either performed by himself or his assistant, or some one under their immediate superintendence, *Rutherford*, 2840. During the last year 40 dogs and 8 rabbits were used for purposes of research; the number of dogs was, however, exceptionally high, *ibid.*, 2993–5. On the average about half these experiments are painful, *ibid.*, 2841–6.

Quotes from the "Scotsman" a passage by Dr. Rutherford as to the practice at Edinburgh University of making experiments without narcotics when necessary for research or verification of results, *Jesse, page* 223.

Has never known a student desirous of undertaking an original research; at Edinburgh the only experiment by students is that of demonstrating the circulation of the blood under the microscope, *Rutherford*, 2997.

Deprecates the practice of requiring theses from students before giving them the M. D. degree at the University of Edinburgh, on the ground that it leads to vivisection by the M. B.'s in order that they may have something original to write about, *Hoggan*, 4238; admits, however, that the number of theses at Edinburgh on experimental physiology is relatively small, *ibid.*, 4242–3.

Refers in detail to an experiment on a curarised frog, which formed part of the course at Edinburgh in June 1871, and with which witness was so disgusted that he never went again, *Scott*, 5188–93, 5200–3, 5221–3, 5227–8, 5233–6.

Experimental research has been long and humanely pursued in Ireland, *McDonnell*, 4511, but experiments for teaching are very few indeed, although some are desirable; the number of animals witness has used altogether is very small, *ibid.*, 4509–10.

The Dublin University forbids vivisection and will not recognise the certificates of schools in which students are permitted to practise it, or in which it is used as a means of demonstration, *Haughton*, 1867, 1869. All experiments on live animals, even if under anæsthetics, are included in the prohibition, but not experiments on animals just killed, *Purser*, 4839–43, 4847–9, 4867–8, 4886; *Haughton*, 1919–23; and as artificial respiration can be kept up, a considerable number of experiments can be performed under these conditions, *Haughton*, 1917–8. These regulations were made a year and a half ago, when the physiology class was first started, *ibid.*, 1898. Professor Purser conducts the classes in physiology and histology without experiments on live animals, and finds no practical difficulty, although he would as a matter of feeling prefer being unfettered, *ibid.*, 1903–7. Is considerably impeded in his physiological lectures by the University regulation, forbidding experiments on live animals, *Purser*, 4792–3, gives instances, *ibid.*, 4843, 4851–5, 4876; thinks that if the regulation were repealed the control of the University authorities would prevent abuse, *ibid.*, 4834–5.

Students do not perform experiments at Dublin; considers that they should not be allowed to do so, unless under the direction of a professor, *Purser*, 4812–6, 4835–8.

The professors in the five extra schools agree that vivisection is unnecessary in lecturing, *Haughton*, 1900–2. Describes the government, &c. of the school of physic, *ibid.*, 1868.

At Oxford no one in particular is authorised to perform experiments, *Acland*, 960, but students are not allowed to undertake them, *ibid.*, 961–2, *Rolleston*, 1334, and there is no reckless experimentation, *ibid.*, 1335. The experiments shown to students have been very few, and always under anæsthetics, *ibid.*, 1336–7.

Experiments at Cambridge are not under control of the authorities, but of one of the professors, *Humphry*, 757–61, under whom senior students, many of them men advanced in years, are sometimes deputed to perform vivisection, but always under anæsthesia, *ibid.*, 694–6.

There is no physiological laboratory at St. Bartholomew's, but a private room of Dr. Brunton's is used for experiments, *Legg*, 5257–8.

At St. Bartholomew's saw Dr. Brunton perform several experiments on cats and frogs to ascertain the action of certain poisons, and to endeavour to find an antidote; the animals were wholly or almost entirely insensible, and were destroyed, *Colam*, 1568–9.

In the first series of investigations with regard to cholera, gives details, witness used 90 cats, *Brunton*, 5721–7; is now proceeding with the third series of experiments; no beneficial discovery has yet been made, *ibid.*, 5728–30, 5747. Has never sewn up the lips of any of the cats, *ibid.*, 5731–6. Observes that the number of animals required in original research varies enormously, *ibid.*,

5720; has himself used about 150 animals in all, *ibid.*, 5748–9.

Has performed four or five series of experiments, all referring to diseases which may occur in man, *Legg*, 5255, 5320–2; gives particulars, *ibid.*, 5295–314. Reads up his subject well before experimenting, and employs anæsthetics, where practicable, *ibid.*, 5286, 5331, 5342. Performed a series of experiments as to the effect of ligature of the biliary duct on 16 cats, *ibid.*, 5256–9; this was the largest number of animals in any one series of experiments, but not, witness considers, too large for securing accurate results, *ibid.*, 5265–7, 5313. The experiments were conducted as humanely as possible, but the results could not have been obtained by killing the animals after three or four days, *ibid.*, 5277, 5290–1. Judging from human experience, does not think, however, that the experiments could have been very painful, *ibid.*, 5269–80; gives details and particulars, and enumerates the main results, which he considers new and important, *ibid.*, 5260–5, 5284–6, 5292, considering the great differences of opinion which exist with regard to liver diseases, *ibid.*, 5322–4.

Has not read the details, but thinks it quite possible these experiments were not advisable, *Sharpey*, 577.

Reads extracts from St. Bartholomew's Hospital reports, 1873, as to Dr. Legg's experiments on biliary fistula in cats, giving details with regard to some of the more protracted ones, and adverting to the differences of opinion as to the cause of death, *Jesse, page* 277.

Considers that a man who would perform such an experiment ought not to be licensed, *Walker*, 1810.

Is employed at University College solely in lecturing and original research; gives a course annually of 75 lectures of an hour each, in which no experiments on animals are performed, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2651–4, 2660; also goes through a practical course of chemical and other experiments, some on the living tissues of dead animals, others on insensible live animals, *ibid.*, 2654; besides frogs, five or six rabbits, at the outside, are used, *ibid.*, 2655–7. The ordinary students attend both courses, *ibid.*, 2714–5; gives particulars, *ibid.*, 2660–1, 2357. The experiments are very rarely performed in the lecturing theatre, although they may be exhibited there; nearly all are performed under anæsthetics, *Sharpey*, 453.

In experiments for scientific purposes, occasionally uses cats as well as frogs, dogs, and rabbits, *ibid.*, 2586–8. A gas engine is used for keeping up artificial respiration, *Sharpey*, 552.

Will put in a statement showing the number of animals experimented on at University College, and the nature of the experiments, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2739–42.

There are a few persons of no profession, but pursuing scientific research, who attend the physiological laboratory, *ibid.*, 2716–22, but the majority are young medical men, who stay on to make themselves more efficient; the studies in the laboratory are connected as far as possible with the bedside practice of the hospital, *ibid.*, 2723–5.

Gives details of a visit to Guy's Hospital. Students are never permitted to perform experiments or to see them, except on insensible animals. About 18 animals a term are used for demonstration under anæsthetics, which are always used. The animals experimented on are usually killed before consciousness returns; even when allowed to recover there is very little, if any, pain; gives instances, *Colam*, 1568, *page* 81.

Has always illustrated his lectures by experiments, *Pavy*, 2108, and uses about 20 dogs and 8 or 10 rabbits, besides frogs, during the six months' winter session, *ibid.*, 2096; uses dogs, rabbits, guinea-pigs, and frogs for his experiments, *ibid.*, 2089–90.

Finds it necessary at the commencement of the course to tell the students that there will be no experiments to wound their feelings, *Pavy*, 2062–3. For lecture purposes complete anæsthesia is maintained throughout the whole of every painful experiment, *ibid.*, 2033, 2091–2, 2097–100, 2141. A member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals might be present at any lecture, *ibid.*, 2105–7. A great number of the experiments are chemical and physical, and involve no operation, *ibid.*, 2093–5, 2118.

Students at Guy's Hospital do not perform experiments on living animals, *Simon*, 1451–2, although probably advanced students occasionally use frogs for observations causing pain, *ibid.*, 1495.

Details the special efforts made at Owen's College to encourage physiological research, *Gamgee*, 5385. Gives two courses of lectures; for the first year's students a few experiments are performed, but always under anæsthetics, and for the second year's students every painless method of investigation is illustrated, *ibid.*, 5356. There are about 40 students in each class, *ibid.*, 5384. Students are not allowed, as students, to perform physiological experiments, *ibid.*, 5373.

(iii.) *In private laboratories.*

Does not know of any private laboratories, *Pavy*, 2076–7, *Pye-Smith*, 2078, *Schäfer*, 3817–9, except the one at Wakefield, *Browne*, 3182*a*–3, and his own, *Ferrier*, 3327–31.

Does not know of any private experimentation by students, *Schäfer*, 3824–7.

Knows that private experimentation exists, but not its extent, *Rolleston*, 1332; the number of private investigators in Great Britain is very small, *Humphry*, 763–8; *Gamgee*, 5370; there are not more than a dozen, *Sharpey*, 453, or more accurately not more than 16 persons (names given) now engaged in physiological research in Great Britain, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2607–12.

Original research is not carried on merely for individual satisfaction or advantage, *Sharpey*, 458–60; any discovery of importance is speedily made public, *Humphry*, 774–6; *McKendrick*, 3984. Doubts whether this publication of results arrived at has much effect on the number of experiments undertaken, *Taylor*, 1212.

Private research, although it has produced valuable results, is open to the objection that discoveries made in this manner are not so easily verified as those arrived at in a more public way, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2302, 2309.

Many English surgeons have performed experiments to elucidate definite points, but such cases are exceptional, *Fergusson*, 1026, 1091.

Gives details of the experiments made at Wakefield with the object of ascertaining the functions of different parts of the brain, *Ferrier*, 3227–9, by the application of electricity to the convolutions of the brain, under anæsthetics; the longest experiment lasted six or seven hours, *Browne*, 3169–78, and all were painless, *ibid.*, 3193–4, 3221–2. Chloroform was given far more freely than would have been safe with human beings; entirely denies that it was insufficiently administered, *ibid.*, 3184–5, 3190–1; gives particulars, *Ferrier*, 3363–4, 3383–6.

Does not believe the stimulus produced pain in these experiments, although it induced the signs of it, *Ferrier*, 3406–7; if pain were caused it would only be transient, *ibid.*, 3408–12. Points out that part of the human skull may be removed without the slightest pain being felt, *ibid.*, 3377, and that in a mesmeric state persons answer rationally, *ibid.*, 3419–23, and yet actions usually regarded as manifestations of pain can be produced without their being conscious of it on awakening, *Browne*, 3197–204. Refers to the phenomena produced by chloroform in the human subject, *ibid.*, 3208–12; observes that under it consciousness returns before sensibility to pain, and that patients observe during an operation without feeling pain, *Ferrier*, 3427–32. There is no proof that sensation is felt, although forgotten, under mesmerism and chloroform, *Browne*, 3206–7. Gives details of consciousness during fits and paralysis, where no sensation of pain has accompanied the usual manifestations of it, *Browne*, 3217–8.

The object of these experiments was to elucidate brain and nerve diseases, and the knowledge acquired has been most useful, *Browne*, 3195–6, 3217; refers in detail to th important and interesting results arrived at, *ibid.*, 3213–6. Gives reasons for believing that the results may be relied on, *Ferrier*, 3381, 3387–8.

Twenty-nine animals were operated on, of which five died from the anæsthetic; gives details as to publication of the results, and repetition of the experiments, *Browne*, 3178–82.

The experiment on a dog, where one hemisphere was removed, need not be repeated, and the apparent consciousness in that and other experiments is not certain proof of pain; a frog for instance deprived of both hemispheres may be made to croak by stroking its back, *Ferrier*, 3365–72, 3374–7, 3379–82.

Reads details of a four hours' experiment by Dr. Ferrier on a strong cat, referring to its gnawing its legs, crying, spitting, screaming, &c., under electricity, and contends that these facts show that intense agony was inflicted, *Jesse, pages* 220–21. Points out that the cat was under deep narcosis, and considers that these things were no more signs of pain than the cries of a patient under chloroform, *Browne*, 3189.

Admits that another cat was only partially narcotised (*see Jesse, page* 220), but points out that deep narcosis is all but death, *Browne*, 3192, and that the experiment proved that the non-manifestation of pain was not attributable to the anæsthetic, *Ferrier*, 3378.

Reads extracts from the proceedings of the Royal Society relating to Dr. Ferrier's experiments, and draws attention to the fact that unconsciousness was only partial, *Jesse, pages* 275–7; thinks from some of the expressions used in describing these experiments (gives quotations) it is fairly to be inferred that many of the experiments were performed without anæsthetics, *ibid., pages* 220, 230.

In 10 years has operated on 46 animals, as to the action of nitrite of amyl and pycrotoxine, *Browne*, 3161–8.

III. Abroad.

Vivisection is more frequent abroad than in England, *Watson*, 117; *Sharpey*, 517.

Believes that nine tenths of our physiological knowledge has been obtained from experiments performed in foreign schools, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2216–7, and that there are more great men at work in them now than ever, *ibid.*, 2211; admits, however, that there are things done abroad, both in teaching and research, which cannot be justified, *ibid.*, 2217. Does not deny that vivisection is abused abroad, *Pye-Smith*, 2044–5.

The experiments abroad are conducted on a more extensive scale, and are more repugnant to our feelings, than those performed in this country, *Acland*, 946, 999. Much is done abroad which would not be tolerated here, *Pavy*, 2060–2. From accounts of vivisections in the "Gazette Medicale de Paris" believes there is a great deal of wanton experiment and unnecessary suffering in foreign laboratories, *Walker*, 1710–16. In some parts of the continent there is also less delicacy in treating human patients than in England, *Rutherford*, 2851, 3001–4.

Living animals are treated simply as forms of matter, and there is a consequent disregard of suffering, *Acland*, 999; their feelings are entirely disregarded, except when interfering with the operation, *Klein*, 3546, 3739. Believes that chloroform is frequently not given abroad even n very painful operations, *Acland*, 941.

Knows many foreign physiologists, and thinks them as humane as any English experimenters; believes anæsthetics are used when possible, *Gamgee*, 5418. Believes that foreign physiologists endeavour to minimise pain, *Schäfer*, 3856–7, and although there are more painful demonstrative experiments abroad than in England, yet they are but few in number, *ibid.*, 3858. Has studied in Berlin and Leipsic, and has no personal knowledge of any cruelty by vivisectors there, *Rutherford*, 2754.

Cannot give any information as to the number of animals consumed in foreign laboratories, *Rutherford*, 2998–3000; *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2735, 2743–4. Vivisection was formerly carried on secretly in Paris, the practice not being recognised by the authorities, *Cape*, 1820, 1835. Research in France is mainly carried on at the laboratories of Lyons and Paris, *Foster*, 2400.

Attended the first of a series of lectures by Majendie, but was so repelled that he did not go again, *Sharpey*, 444. His researches might have been prosecuted with less animal suffering, *Paget*, 368–74. Some of his experiments were perfectly unjustifiable, *Sharpey*, 474–5. Believes that Majendie had an object in every experiment, but thinks he was perfectly regardless of the pain inflicted, *Sibson*, 4739, 4743.

Does not think experiments in France are now so purposeless and cruel as many of Majendie's, *Sharpey*, 480–1. Claude Bernard has been most active and successful in his researches, *ibid.*, 518. Flourens, by removing portions of the brains of animals and keeping them still alive, made discoveries not easily otherwise made, *ibid.*, 476–8.

Believes that the practice of the University of France in requiring theses containing original remarks is a fruitful source of vivisection, *Hoggan*, 4238.

Experiments in Paris are very numerous, and at Alfort, it is said, very cruel, *Taylor*, 1269. Instances hundreds of experiments with poisons by an eminent French physiologist, quite useless because observed under a non-natural condition, *ibid.*, 1171.

Refers to an extract describing the horrors formerly perpetrated at Alfort, *Jesse*, 4446–55.

In Germany research is principally confined to public laboratories, *Foster*, 2399. The German universities afford scope for experiment, and their scientific men are zealous and numerous, *Sharpey*, 517, and although the advancement of science is the primary object they are also largely engaged in the verification of results, *ibid.*, 519–22.

Did not see any reckless vivisection abroad, but thinks the Germans less careful than the English in repeating painful experiments, *Rutherford*, 2983–6, 2989; at Leipsic and at Berlin vivisection was most humanely conducted, and the instruction given ample, *ibid.*, 2914–5.

Most recent discoveries have been made in Germany, and the best practical instruction is given there, *Turner*, 3100–1.

At Professor Ludwig's laboratory more than 100 dogs and rabbits, besides frogs, are used annually, *Schäfer*, 3850–5; he has a gas engine for sustaining artificial respiration in animals, *Sharpey*, 552–5.

Alludes to the size of Professor Stricker's laboratory at Vienna, and states there are no lectures given, *Klein*, 3693, 3734–8, but the amount of work done is very considerable and the number of animals used large, *ibid.*, 3695–9, 3730–3.

It is stated that 700 animals are sacrificed yearly in Dr. Schiff's laboratory at Florence, *Rolleston*, 1343. Points out a discrepancy in Professor Schiff's statements; one to the effect that the dogs under operation made no noise, because not in pain; the other that their nerves of vocalization had been cut, so as to prevent their disturbing the neighbourhood, *ibid.*, 1287.

FERRIER'S, Dr., LECTURE.

Professor Ferrier gave a humorous description at the London Institution of the involuntary contortions produced in a monkey by irritation of certain parts of the cerebral hemispheres after a portion of the brain had been removed, *Colam*, 1569, 1573–92, 1595.

Admits that the experiment would be painless, but contends that such descriptions show the levity with which these things are regarded, *ibid.*, 1596–613.

Heard one of Dr. Ferrier's lectures at the London Institution, and considered it very interesting; from 50 to 70 persons were present, *Sawyer*, 4249–59, 4264–5, 4270; did not think Dr. Ferrier covered the "grim character of his experiments by his humour," *ibid.*, 4276, and does not recollect concurring in the report of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals on these lectures, *ibid.*, 4272–81.

The reference to the "stupidity" of the monkey must have been at the second lecture, at which witness was not present, *ibid.*, 4282–3.

Believes that the experiments on the brain of the insensible monkey went to show that the excitation of certain portions of the brain produced movements usually denotative of pain, *ibid.*, 4267–9, but understood Dr. Ferrier to say that the animals had been rendered insensible to pain, *ibid.*, 4253–5, 4257–8.

Was sorry to hear Dr. Ferrier's smiling remark that he was "afraid to say how many cats he had" experimented on received with a titter, *Sawyer*, 4253, 4266, 4274–5. Dr. Ferrier seemed to think himself justified in sacrificing any number of animals for his investigations, *ibid.*, 4256.

Denies *in toto* that there was anything comic, jocose, or ludicrous in his lecture on the functions of the brain, delivered at the London Institution, and referred to by the Secretary for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; gives etails, *Ferrier*, 3274–95, 3314–9, 3358–62, 3381.

HUMAN BEINGS, EXPERIMENTS ON.

Believes physiologists would dissect living human beings if they dared; gives instances in which it has been done, *Jesse*, 6475. Human vivisection is said to have been performed by Herophilus of Alexandria. This was denounced by Tertullian; inoculation was first tried on criminals, but thinks experiments on criminals can never become a practical question, *Sharpey*, 558–67.

Refers to an experiment on an Irish servant in America, whose brain was exposed, in which electricity was applied to the convolution laid bare, *Ferrier*, 3390–1. Objects altogether to experiments on human beings, *ibid*, 3397.

Has himself made experiments on men with various medicines, and instances Dr. Stak's, Dr. Parker's, Sir James Simpson's, and Spallanzani's experiments on themselves, *Sharpey*, 594–6. Believes Sir James Simpson experimented on animals with chloroform and other substances; but he also experimented on himself and on his assistants, and was often ill in consequence, *McKendrick*, 3945–2.

Has himself submitted to very painful experiments from a conviction of their necessity, *McDonnell*, 4575.

All novel operations on human beings are experiments; instances Hunter's tying an artery for aneurism, *Sharpey*, 596.

Experiments on men as to anæsthetic properties of curari are unnecessary; safe anæsthetics already exist, *Sharpey*, 56–70. Refers to two human beings put under curari, and one who had been operated on under it: the latter complained of "douleur atroces;" the former of loss of power to move, although perfectly conscious, *Hoggan*, 4119. Refers to experiments at La Salpétrière in Paris, mentioned to witness by Bernard, *Gamgee*, 5409–10. Refers to the accounts of the deaths of Indians from curari, *Rutherford*, 2937–9. Gives details of an experiment on two children at Manchester with curari, in which partial paralysis was produced, sensibility remaining unimpaired, *Gamgee*, 5407–8.

INDUCTION OF DISEASE.

The induction of disease in animals by competent persons is necessary to prevent human suffering, *Humphry*,

615, 634; but thinks disease more painful in man, *ibid.*, 616–8.

Pathological experiments are necessary to form a basis of scientific knowledge of medicine, *Humphry*, 611, although they are sometimes painful and distressing, *ibid.*, 740–2, and cannot be mitigated, from the length of the experiment, *ibid.*, 667–9, and the inapplicability of anæsthetics, *ibid.*, 615; *Paget*, 278. Considers the induction of disease quite justifiable, notwithstanding the suffering, *Burrows*, 216–8.

Agrees that the microscope and pathological experiments jointly must be the means of further advancing pathology, *Walker*, 1787–8; *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2707–13. Civilization necessitates an increase of pathological experiments, *Humphry*, 635, although but few are actually made; he knows of only one or two persons engaged in them, *ibid.*, 771. A competent operator is more necessary than in physiological experiments, *ibid.*, 614.

Inoculation is often performed under chloroform; there is no pain, except from the disease, *Legg*, 5332–4. Believes experiments are conducted as humanely as possible in this country, *ibid.*, 5343–5. Is not in favour of such experiments except as to determining infection or contagion, *Pritchard*, 901–3. Producing disease artificially does not affect the results, *Legg*, 5339–41; you get the complete natural history of the disease; in examining the dead human body you have only the *débris* of disease, *ibid.*, 5325–30. Pathological experiments sometimes give fallacious results, *Simon*, 1482. Adverts to their duration, and gives examples, *Scott*, 5193.

The animal is usually killed before the malady has run its course, *Gamgee*, 5367–9.

In investigations for some years as to tuberculosis, 200 or 300 rabbits may have been used, and in another course of research about 50 animals were used, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2737–8. These experiments and Brown-Séquard's as to epilepsy in pigs were possibly productive of beneficial results, *Acland*, 952. Believes that, as a consequence of experiment, the nature of tubercle is beginning to be understood; even cancer may one day be found preventable, *Humphry*, 615. Thinks all experiments have failed to show the nature of tubercle, and rather prove what it is not than what it is. Refers to the conflicting theories of MM. Crocq and Villemin, *Hoggan*, 4134–9. Tuberculosis is sometimes painful, but often not, *Legg*, 5335–8.

Consumption has been proved by experiments to be inoculable; this gives weight to instances of apparent infection in human beings, *Simon*, 1420–4.

Refers to the advantages of a knowledge of the processes of inflammation, of tubercle and vaccination; the latter has saved more lives than Napoleon's wars destroyed, *Gull*, 5530–2. A full knowledge of the processes of small-pox and other diseases would be desirable, if possible, but it would not point out the remedy, *Walker*, 1761, 1764, 1767. Physiology discovered the existence of the *acarus scabies*, but pathology the remedy, *ibid.*, 1761. The knowledge that sheep-pox is the work of an organism is important as pointing to prevention, though not suggesting a cure, *ibid.*, 1765–6.

Typhoid fever has been induced in pigs to determine points not otherwise ascertainable, *Pritchard*, 842–3. Dr. Cobbold made experiments with regard to parasites, *ibid.*, 829–31.

Experiments have been tried on sheep as to the development of fluke disease, and in what animals trichinæ would live, no cure was found, but some means of its prevention, *Pritchard*, 853–68. Inoculation for pleuro-pneumonia has not been satisfactory; but for small-pox in sheep it has been, *ibid.*, 896, 904–6. Cannot state result of experiments as to foot and mouth disease, *ibid.*, 897–900. Tried many remedies for the cattle plague, but without success, *ibid.*, 888–95. Is not aware of any experiments as to the cause of it; but there have been some with regard to glanders, *ibid.*, 832–3. All experiments have been with regard to diseases of animals only, *ibid.*, 841.

The experiments with regard to sheep-pox have had in view the treatment of small-pox, of which it is a type, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2629–33; and the knowledge gained by experiments as to the nature of diseases must eventuate in allaying human and animal suffering, *ibid.*, 2626–33.

Is not aware of any experiments having been made on grouse or animals as to induction of disease, *Watson*, 96–7.

Has never experimented with regard to hydrophobia, *Brunton*, 5690–1.

The experiments made at the request of the medical officer of the Privy Council were very few, and of a pathological nature, *Klein*, 3609, 3611, 3620–5, 3649–51.

States the diseases to which the experiments related, *Klein*, 3581; the only operation was making an incision for injecting, *ibid.*, 3590–3, 3595, 3652–3, 3662. No anæsthetics were given to the dogs, but the cats were chloroformed, *ibid.*, 3597–8, 3636–43. Some of the diseases induced have been painful, *ibid.*, 3630, 3634–40; but chloroform could not be used, *ibid.*, 3656–9. Various animals bought at the Government expense have been used, *ibid.*, 3576–7, 3590–3, 3684–5. The total number used in 1874 was 14 or 15, *ibid.*, 3614. Mr. Foster's minute did not apply to these experiments, *ibid.*, 3645–8, 3746–9. Witness has not performed any other private experiments, *ibid.*, 3579–80, 3607–8.

Reports are made on all the experiments, and generally the number and kind of animals, and the objects of the experiments are stated, *Simon*, 1397–405. Puts in a return of the investigations for the last four years, *ibid.*, 1368, 1398. There is an annual grant for medical scientific investigation, one half of which is to aid pathological experiments on animals which are necessary, but many are on dead subjects, *ibid.*, 1360–4.

Painful experiments made at the cost of the State should, according to Mr. Foster's official note, be made under anæsthetics, and a record kept stating their aim and necessity, *Simon*, 1367. This minute was referred to Dr. Sanderson "to read and note as an instruction," *ibid.*, 1511.

Approves of grants of money being made for experiments made with definite purposes, *Acland*, 986, 1003–4.

Reads from his own official report as to the necessity of these experiments for ascertaining the causes of various diseases, names some, and also to test the value of remedies; they are seldom painful, and anæsthetics should be used when possible, *Simon*, 1367. Gives the names of the investigators, *ibid.*, 1473–4.

Thinks it probable there is considerable pain with sheep-pox, but inoculation renders it milder, and the animals generally recover, *Simon*, 1431–6. The treatment has not been improved, though prevention is easier, *ibid.*, 1417–9.

Mice were generally selected to test the infectability of choleraic discharges; no pain but that of the disease was produced, *Simon*, 1364–6. Considers the advice given by the Government to prevent the spread of cholera was entirely arrived at by experiments on animals, *ibid.*, 1406–16.

Has been engaged in a series of investigations with regard to cholera, gives details; is now occupied with the third series, but no beneficial result has yet been arrived at, *Brunton*, 5721–30, 5747. In the first series 90 cats were used, *ibid.*, 5721.

The duration of very painful experiments would be reckoned in hours, *Simon*, 1466–8. Is now making investigations, but not on animals, as to the causes and prevention of scarlet fever, *ibid.*, 1425–9. Has never performed a severe surgical operation in Government investigations; in lingering diseases the animals are put out of pain as soon as possible, *ibid.*, 1430, 1438–9.

Intends publishing some experiments in pyæmia, by which results important in practice have been obtained, *Simon*, 1465, 1469.

Typhoid fever is a form of blood-poisoning, but has not been artificially produced, *Simon*, 1470–1.

Experiments with regard to disinfectants have been and are valuable; they will form the basis of advice for years to come, *Simon*, 1474. The practice of experiment by induction of disease is too recent for much beneficial result, *Walker*, 1785–6.

A correct diagnosis of many diseases would be impossible, but for the knowledge gained by Bell's and Brown-Séquard's experiments, *McKendrick*, 3878.

A perfect knowledge of the nature and origin of disease is essential to its prevention and cure, *McKendrick*, 3992–4; it must be gained by experimental methods, *ibid.*, 3987–92.

The subject of hereditary transmission is very important, and experiments relating to it should not be forbidden; refers to an observation made when president of the "Clinical Society" as purely hypothetical, also to "relicta of ancestral relations," *Gull*, 5533–44.

The Commissioners cannot recommend the total prohibition of experiments involving the production of disease in animals.—Report, p. 15.

LIMITS OF JUSTIFIABLE EXPERIMENT.

Experiments made simply to see what will happen are inexcusable, *Watson*, 12; they are purposeless inflictions of pain, *Sharpey*, 402–3, and should not be permitted, *Burrows*, 239–40, although conceivably a discovery might possibly result from such experiments, *Sharpey*, 523–4.

Painful experiments are unavoidable for the discovery and verification of facts, *Rutherford*, 2856–7, but only highly qualified men are competent to undertake them, *ibid.*, 2863–6.

Painful experiments are only justifiable when undertaken

with a definite object, and by competent persons with proper appliances, *Watson*, 9–10, 13–6, 18, 71; *Sharpey*, 416–9, 446–7, 576–9; *Turner*, 3039–40. The use of anæsthetics, *Colam*, 1569, and the destruction of the animals, if recovery would be painful, should also be insisted on, *Sharpey*, 451–2.

The number of experiments entailing severe pain is very small, *ibid.*, 415, and the painful part can generally be kept within small limits, *Foster*, 2343–5.

If an experiment be likely to advance knowledge or settle a doubt it should be performed, *Watson*, 91–3, *Acland*, 1005, 1008, regardless of ulterior practical benefits, *Burrows*, 235–9, 242, *Ferrier*, 3392–7, which often cannot be foreseen, as in the case of chloroform, *Carpenter*, 5615, and of the important results flowing from Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood, *Burrows*, 244–8. Even severe or protracted pain may be justifiable; refers to Dr. Reid's investigations as to the functions of the *par vagum*, and Dr. Brown-Séquard's as to those of the spinal cord, as examples, *ibid.*, 5603–15.

Experiments on animals should be the last resource for settling a moot point; thinks they are frequently resorted to prematurely, *Paget*, 302. Experiments should only be undertaken in cases of great necessity and under anæsthesia, *Acland*, 953–4, 966–89.

Painful experiments are only justifiable when a great advantage can be obtained thereby, *McKendrick*, 3895–6; they should be performed in such a manner as to minimize pain, *Paget*, 298, 301.

Painful experiments are essential only in original research, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2289, they should be performed in the presence of a few individuals only, *Rolleston*, 1279, 1308–11. The number of necessarily painful experiments is very small, and it is very seldom necessary to undertake their performance, *Humphry*, 604–6.

Experimenters should always have a clear and definite object in view, *Lister*, 4328; use chloroform whenever possible, *ibid.*, 4321–2, and sacrifice any personal reluctance to experimenting, when there is a prospect of a gain to the human race, *ibid.*, 4329.

Experiments should be limited to those from which the discovery of new facts may be expected, *Paget*, 363, and to those necessary for educating competent medical men, *Acland*, 975.

To justify an experiment, the importance of the object should be compared with the probable amount of pain, which should be reduced to a minimum, *Burrows*, 145; *Simon*, 1483–4; *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2750–5, 2763; *McKendrick*, 4017–8; much must, however, be left to the individual conscience, influenced perhaps by that of the educated public, but certainly not by that of the mob, *Simon*, 1485–7.

Complicated and useless experiments should not be allowed, *Watson*, 35*i*–36.

Considers that, as a large number of animals live by killing others, man is justified in inflicting death or pain on them if he can benefit thereby, *Humphry*, 599, 601, and vivisection is often less painful than the ordinary methods of killing, *ibid.*, 604.

Vivisection may be both lawfully and mercifully practised within certain limits and under certain specified restrictions, *Watson*, Appendix III. § 1.

MEDICAL EDUCATION.

Believes that the practical teaching of various branches of medical science has been the cause of the vital improvements of late years, *Sibson*, 4698–704, 4713. Thirty or forty years ago laboratories for practical chemistry were unknown, and twenty years ago there was no physical laboratory, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2677–8. The practical nature of education at the present day is not confined to physiology, but extends also to chemistry, physics, and other sciences, *ibid.*, 2679. Scientific instruction is much better as well as more practical than it was twenty years since, *McDonnell*, 4524–6.

The experimental method is thought more of than formerly, and is growing in physiological laboratories, although not in medical schools, *Burrows*, 230–2.

Physiology is now taught practically in a way it was not taught before, *Burrows*, 230–2. The old teaching was no teaching, and the knowledge of anatomy even, formerly required by examiners, was very slight, *Sibson*, 4711–2.

Advocates the practical instruction of medical students, and thinks that such teaching of those who desire to be future physiologists would tend to prevent abuses and secure the verification of results, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2302–8. Students are now required to have a practical knowledge of physiology, but not to perform experiments, *Paget*, 285–9; *Sharpey*, 485.

Does not consider that medical students need to go through the physiological laboratory unless they wish to become consulting physicians or surgeons, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2728–31. Considers the curriculum of medical education is already very heavily weighted, *Cleland*, 4640.

Believes there would be less pain given if physiology were as well studied here as abroad, *Cleland*, 4660.

Does not consider experiments on live animals necessary for a complete physiological education, *Haughton*, 1944–5. Does not think any educational benefit likely to result from their introduction into the medical schools, *Cape*, 1821, 1836.

The General Medical Council has the supervision of medical education, and doubtless the question of requiring practical experimentation from students will come before it when the whole plan of medical education is considered, *Acland*, 951, 967, 976–9.

In Sir Jno. Lubbock's bill, and in the recommendations of the committee for forming a uniportal system of examination, students are expressly excepted from examination in vivisection, *Rolleston*, 1275, 1283; is glad that the College of Surgeons is also of this opinion, *Jesse*, 6550–1.

Experiments are becoming more physical in character, *Sharpey*, 525; approves of this as well as of the growing practice of making exact measurements and numerical determinations, *ibid.*, 526–8. Is of opinion that medical students should be taught the application of chemistry and physics to the explanation of living phenomena, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2302.

Physiology being now a recognised branch of study, physiological laboratories are attached to hospitals, *Paget*, 316; and in all large schools there are pathological as well as physiological laboratories, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2727.

A great part of a student's work is microscopic examination of the tissues, *Sharpey*, 486–7, *Paget*, 317–9, and chemical examination of the animal fluids, not vivisection, *ibid.*, 319; and many of the experiments on live animals are painless, such, for instance, as observing the circulation of the blood in a frog's foot, *Acland*, 922. Observations of the widest extent may be made on frogs, *Sharpey*, 525.

Does not approve of experimenting on the living tissues of animals unless a distinct object likely to benefit human beings were in view, *Watson*, 89–90. The pain necessarily caused in studying the process of inflammation in the tissues of a bat or frog is not great, *Paget*, 358–62.

In schools the operations before classes are few, but there are frequent exhibitions of animals under anæsthetics after operations, *Colam*, 1569.

In the London schools the animals are always operated on in the laboratory, and then brought out for exhibition, *Colam*, 1550.

Among the London schools practical physiology is taught at Guy's, King's College, and University College hospitals only, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2286–8.

There is no practical course in any of the Irish schools; witness, however, sometimes permits some of his more intelligent students to be present during his own private experiments, *McDonnell*, 4484–5, 4502–4. Careful instruction in a laboratory tends to minimise the infliction of pain; ignorance, not knowledge, is cruel, *Gull*, 5498.

Students have not time for the experimentation necessary for thoroughly studying physiology; neither have professors who have two such subjects as anatomy and physiology, *Cleland*, 4639, 4641–2, 4655–6.

Admits that he was unaware that the charity funds of the hospital were distinct from those of the medical school; but contends that the money given to cure the sick would seem to be misappropriated for torturing animals, *Jesse*, 6475, 6528–49.

Believes experiment for the sake of acquiring manual dexterity is never practised in England, *Walker*, 1793–5, *Fergusson*, 1087–9, although formerly carried on to a large extent in France at Lyons and Alfort, *Garrod*, 1989–90. Considers the practice would be useless, *Fergusson*, 1026, 1090, and should not be allowed, *Watson*, 72–3; *Rolleston*, 1273.

NON-SCIENTIFIC VIVISECTION.

The study of physiology necessarily involves a limited sacrifice of animal life; but that is nothing compared with the uses to which animals are put, *Simon*, 1458.

Although Brown-Séquard's experiments were very numerous, thinks public opinion might deal with the larger amount of suffering caused by field sports and "innocent amusements," *Acland*, 944–5.

A single day's pheasant shooting produces more pain than is caused by a year's vivisection in Great Britain, *Lister*, 4328, 4401.

Operations for scientific ends stand on much higher ground than the castration of animals for human comfort and convenience, *Lister*, 4328.

Popular feeling acquiesces in the removal of a blemish from a horse, *Lister*, 4408–10.

Is aware of the extent of farm vivisection, but does not consider it a valid argument in favour of scientific vivisection; any law against needless infliction of pain should have a general bearing, *Purser*, 4877–80.

POPULAR FEELING AS TO VIVISECTION.

The present popular feeling is based on ignorance of what is really done, *Gull*, 5463; *Rutherford*, 2849; *Burrows*, 159. There would be less exaggeration and misstatement if the experiments in the laboratories were more generally known, *Humphry*, 762. It should be made known that a very large number of experiments involved no more severe operation than the inoculation of a poison or a disease, and often only the administration of a drug, *Burrows*, 155.

Almost painless experiments are described as horrible, and it is often difficult to recognise an experiment from the description of it, *Pavy*, 2116; *Pye Smith*, 2121.

Believes any abuse of experiments on live animals in this country is greatly exaggerated, *Simon*, 1382, 1384; *Humphry*, 619–20.

Believes public excitement arises from the discovery of the existence of a certain number of abuses, *Burrows*, 159, from reports of vivisections on the continent, *Sharpey*, 454-6, and from the addition of "practical physiology" (really consisting principally of microscopic work on the dead tissues) to the list of subjects taught in the schools, *Pavy*, 2037.

Thinks that a belief that the mysteries of life are beyond the pale of legitimate inquiry is at the bottom of public sentiment on the matter, *Gull*, 5499. Objections were made to vivisection, even in Harvey's time, *Turner*, 3025.

Witness has been denounced for his cruelty in his experiments in search of an antidote for picrotoxine, because the animal dies in convulsions, and yet the same drug is the active ingredient in a favourite "poisoned wheat" largely used by farmers for destroying small birds, *Browne*, 3218.

The feeling of educated Irish people is very strong on the subject of animal suffering, *Hayden*, 4604–5.

REGULATION.

I. Generally.
II. By means of licenses.
III. By means of inspection.

I. Generally.

Considers state intervention decidedly necessary, *Walker*, 1718; *Rolleston*, 1317–31; *Haughton*, 1874–5; on the ground that scientific research could be conducted with much less pain than it is, *Walker*, 1735–6; that there has been a great increase of experimentation, *Rolleston*, 1340–1, much useless repetition, needless cruelty, as in the Norwich experiments by M. Magnan, want of proper forethought and care, and, specially, an over-estimation of the value of the results, *Haughton*, 1874–5. Thinks it reasonable that society should control individuals in these experiments, on the ground that in maturer years a man often condemns as cruel things done by himself in earlier years, *Rolleston*, 1296–8.

Experiments under anæsthesia should be equally under control with others, *Haughton*, 1882–4. Enthusiastic experimenters cannot be trusted to maintain the use of anæsthetics, *ibid.*, 1892–5. An operator in public may often pay less attention to the feelings of the animal than is desirable, *Garrod*, 1994. Fears any provision rendering the employment of anæsthetics compulsory would be laxly carried out, *ibid.*, 1924–6; and thinks that painful experiments should be forbidden where other methods of investigation are possible, *ibid.*, 1967.

There should be no restriction where anæsthetics are used, or the brain destroyed, *Sharpey*, 451–3.

A reasonable measure for preventing abuses would be supported by scientific men, *Humphry*, 609–10, and both branches of the medical profession, *Watson*, 27–8, 45–6; and although legislation is surrounded by difficulties it would improve the position of physiologists, *McDonnell*, 4475–9, 4490, 4523, 4588; it would not interfere with research, but the reverse, *Walker*, 1718.

Effectual regulation would be desirable if it did not interfere with investigation, *Carpenter*, 5585–7, 5596, *Hoggan*, 4065, or proper education, *Rutherford*, 2916.

Does not object to legislation, *Handyside*, 5938, *Foster*, 2321, if it does not interfere with private research, *Lister*, 4431.

Does not think legislation necessary, *Sibson*, 4690; *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2687, 2689; *Foster*, 2348; *Lister*, 4425–9,

Believes the laboratories attached to the various public institutions are as well controlled by the managing bodies as they would be by law, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2311.

Legislation would check scientific inquiry, *Sibson*, 4688; *Gull*, 5472–5. Efficient inspection and non-interference with the advancement of science are incompatible, *McDonnell*, 4478, 4589. The tendency to rest content with present knowledge is already too strong, *Gull*, 5476; although legislation would not, under proper organization, interfere with eminent men, it would, he fears, stifle private investigation, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2826–7.

Approves of the resolution adopted by the British Association in 1871; but feels some anxiety, lest in any legislation against abuses, undue restraint should be put on scientific research, *Paget*, 267, 382–5. Considers legislation unnecessary, both as regards public and private experiments, *Foster*, 2393–4, and thinks the good feeling of Englishmen will render it equally unnecessary in years to come, *ibid.*, 2415.

Thinks legislation applying to scientific experiments only, would be a slur on the profession, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2690–3, and imply a fault where none exists, *Lister*, 4344, 4393, 4430; *Gull*, 5472–5, 5484–6.

Cannot consider that reasonable regulations would be a slur on the profession, *Gamgee*, 5425–7; any more than some of the clauses under the "Anatomy Act," *Handyside*, 5962–3.

Does not see how legislation can regulate vivisection, and fears it would retard science, *McKendrick*, 3953–4, 4012.

Prefers leaving matters to men's consciences and public opinion, *Sibson*, 4690–5. The influence of public opinion is at present sufficient to check abuses without legislation, *Pye-Smith*, 2176; *Sharpey*, 453, 591; *Paget*, 329–41; men would avoid gaining a reputation for indifference to anima' suffering, *Fergusson*, 1118–9.

The leading medical practitioners and physiologists are as desirous as others to prevent abuses, but are somewhat doubtful as to whether public opinion would not be a better restraint than the law, *Paget*, 279–81.

If public opinion were not a sufficient restraint, legislation might be needed, *Gull*, 5518–21.

The right feeling of competent persons is better than legislation for regulating vivisection, *Humphry*, 672; if there be an evil, conscience is the remedy, not legislation, *Simon*, 1501. Leaving English investigators alone will show foreign physiologists that great scientific results can be reached with greater humanity, *Sibson*, 4739.

The public should be informed as to the experiments, so as to give force to their opinion, which, with an expression of the Government, and the action of the Society for Suppressing Cruelty to Animals, and the present restraints, would suffice, *Fergusson*, 1120–31.

Thinks it would suffice for the Commission to strongly express their views on the subject, leaving the rest to public opinion, which so influences the treatment in English hospitals, and which is better than legislation, *Fergusson*, 1041–63. Doubts how far it is possible to bring private vivisection under control, *Rolleston*, 1291–2, 1301.

Deprecates legislation with regard to vivisection; refers to the difficulty of defining the term "live" animals, *Turner*, 3048–9; in a pithed frog some of the organs may be considered living when the animal is virtually dead, 3113–4.

Fears legislation may check the progress of discovery, *Turner*, 3055–6; in the interests of science, would not approve of any legislative limitation, *Taylor*, 1213–6.

Thinks a law would be needless, *Gamgee*, 5376, and inexpedient, *Paget*, 337–40. Does not object to the Cruelty to Animals Act, *Sibson*, 4692.

There is no case for legislation, *Lister*, 4394, as there are no such abuses as those popularly reported, *Rutherford*, 2953. Vivisection is not abused in this county, and therefore legislation is unnecessary, *Pye-Smith*, 2042–3; *Purser*, 4825.

Public opinion is exaggerated in the matter, and special legislation is unnecessary, *Simon*, 1382–4.

Thinks few but competent persons perform experiments, and that no control is needed, *Sharpey*, 431–4. Objects altogether to legislation, and thinks the teachers of physiology should be the sole judges as to the propriety of an experiment, *Purser*, 4800–9; his own experience of university restriction makes him deprecate any further restraint, *ibid.*, 4850.

Any legislation restraining scientific experimentation only, would be class legislation, and leave the vastly larger class of unscientific persons, as well as farm vivisectors, untouched, *Turner*, 3102–3, 3050. The pain given in snaring and trapping rabbits and by gunshot wounds is vastly greater than that given by the physiologist, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2698–703. Putting a hare to such torture as

that inflicted by coursing would be considered unjustifiable for scientific purposes unless very important, *ibid.*, 2695–7.

It would be a slur on the medical profession that while the sportsman is not controlled in the infliction of pain, in the pursuit of amusement, medical men should be restained in the pursuit of science, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2690–3.

Thinks it monstrous that it should be proposed to license and regulate physiologists like publicans and prostitutes, while society itself kills and wounds animals, without stint, for its food or pleasure, *Simon*, 1491–2, 1504–8. Objects to the separation of pain caused by the physiologist from the vivisection and castration of animals performed by farmers, &c., for which the resulting human advantage is the only justification, *ibid.*, 1502.

At Billingsgate lobsters are killed instantaneously by being put into boiling water, *Colam*, 1644–6.

Sensibility is destroyed more speedily by the physiologist than by the butcher or the sportsman, *Rolleston*, 1273.

Physiologists have quite as much interest in causing as little disturbance as possible to an animal as farmers have, *Turner*, 3134–7.

Admits that the "Cruelty to Animals Act" is not regarded as a slur on England; but contends, although the law applies to both, that highly educated men will be restrained by their own humanity, while the more ignorant may require to be so by law, *Gull*, 5481–3, 5503–4; does not take his stand on any legislation being class legislation, but on the higher ground, that vivisection is justifiable on its merits, *ibid.*, 5495–7.

Is unwilling to admit that observations for scientific purposes should be under or dinary legislation, *Acland*, 928–9, 975. If wanton cruelty exist among teachers it should be suppressed, but not necessarily by penal legislation; if it is found among students they should be punished under the Cruelty to Animals Act; if it occurred in schools they should be closed, *ibid.*, 949–50, 1002.

Surgery is so perfect that but few surgical experiments can be necessary; no control is necessary with regard to them, except that they should be by clinical surgeons only, *Walker*, 1721.

Persons of high scientific attainments only should be allowed to perform experiments, *Paget*, 364–6.

Would rather dissuade experimenters from the practice than restrain them by law, but they should either be competent physiologists or under one, *McKendrick*, 4010–11.

Competent persons should be under no restriction in making investigations, *Paget*, 364–6; *Garrod*, 19801, 1991; *Turner*, 3127–8; but a satisfactory standard of competency is almost impossible, *ibid.*, 3127–8; therefore limiting experiments to competent men would act as a restriction on original research; has no other objection to legislation, *Ferrier*, 3251–5, 3262.

The choice of experiments, *Pye-Smith*, 2171–2, *Cleland*, 4618–9, and the use of anæsthetics should be left to qualified teachers, *Cleland*, 4611.

Investigators must decide as to the method of research and the use of anæsthetics, *Gull*, 5506, 5517. Does not approve of the arrangements as to experiments being left in the hands of the lecturer, *Paget*, 320–5.

It is difficult to decide between permissible and cruel experiments, and to regulate private experimentation, *Carpenter*, 5594–5, 5644; many private experimenters are very talented, and should not be interfered with unless guilty of cruelty, *Fergusson*, 1064–6, 1141; they should be restricted in the same way as public experimenters, *Foster*, 2348–51.

As to private experiments, he is inclined to say "*de minimis non curat lex*," *Rolleston*, 1323–6; they would be indirectly controlled by the restraint on public experimentation, *ibid.*, 1303–5, 1330. In a country like England private experiments could not be forbidden, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2302, 2309.

Private experimentation cannot be put down like cock-fighting, and even that would be stopped more by healthy public opinion than by a law which would be inoperative, *Carpenter*, 5598–600.

A proper supervision is required of animals which have been operated on, *Walker*, 4888.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals does not advocate the entire abolition of experiments, *Colam*, 1567.

Does not advocate the abolition of vivisection, but its regulation, *Hoggan*, 3435–7, and restriction, *Cape*, 1819, 1832; its prohibition would be a great evil, *Darwin*, 4669–71.

Would like to see vivisection forbidden, but being a necessary evil he advocates its restriction, *Walker*, 1737.

The Society for the Abolition of Vivisection abstains as much as possible from referring to continental practice, *Jesse*, 6473. Thousands of educated persons have urged on the society the abolition of vivisection, *ibid.*, 6475.

Deprecates any legislation short of forbidding vivisection, *ibid.*, 6475; has made this statement on behalf of the society, but declines giving any particulars as to its constitution; considers it a private matter; states, however, that it was formed during 1875 and the names of the committee advertised in the papers, *ibid.*, 6478–502. Can give a list of the members of the society except a few who do not wish their names known, *ibid.*, 4440–2.

Is not a member of, but to a certain extent agrees with the Society for the Abolition of Vivisection, *Cape*, 1813–6.

Laboratories should be licensed or registered, *Handyside*, 5940, 5942; *Burrows*, 173, and inspected by a competent board, *Allman*, 5457.

Certain places and persons should be licensed as in Lord Henniker's bill, *Colam*, 1563–4, 1566. Experiments might be confined to public laboratories without much inconvenience except in poisoning cases, and even these might be sent there, *Rolleston*, 1327–9, 1331, except in cases of emergency, which might be specially provided for, *Taylor*, 1248–53.

Skilled persons should be allowed to conduct experiments elsewhere, as delay in obtaining leave might in some cases be serious, *Burrows*, 176–9. Limiting experiments to certain places and persons would drive investigators abroad or be useless, *Simon*, 1488, and would specially interfere with country practitioners, *Ferrier*, 3326–7.

Has a private laboratory himself; does not object to licensing persons, but does object to licensing places, *McKendrick*, 3955–8, 3960–5, 4012, 4019.

Thinks inspection of private laboratories impracticable, but there should be some legal sanction for experiments, *Browne*, 3218–24.

Refers to former abuses in practice of anatomy, and the good effect of the Anatomy Act, and of the appointment of inspectors, *Burrows*, 167–71. Would not object to the inspectors of anatomy inspecting his experiments and reporting to the licensing body, *Rutherford*, 2874, 2883, 2951–2.

Thinks a record of all painful experiments, or perhaps, still better, a record of all experiments, *Allman*, 5441–3, 5452–4, should be kept, which would show the reasons for making them, *Rolleston*, 1317–8.

There would be no hardship in requiring a record of all experiments to be kept; it is done at Edinburgh, *Rutherford*, 2884–7, 2949–50.

A record of all experiments should be kept, provided the Commission finds experimentation carried to a great extent, *Fergusson*, 1044, 1142–8. Such a record would tend to stop the proceedings of incompetent persons, *Rutherford*, 2888, and to prevent objectionable experiments, *Sharpey*, 583.

There should be two yearly returns, one of the experiments proposed to be performed, and the other showing the results of those that had been performed; the latter should also state whether anæsthetics were used and how long the animal was kept alive; one return would prevent unnecessary, the other careless experimentation, *Walker*, 1729; a competent inspector on seeing the list of proposed experiments would object to any repetition, unless the previous experiments were defective, *ibid.*, 1796, in which case he would be able to point out the previous failure, *ibid.*, 1800.

Governors of hospitals should appoint some of their number to prevent unnecessary cruelty, *Fergusson*, 1138.

The head of a physiological school might be held responsible for preventing abuses, but not answerable for the acts of others, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2389–92; experiments on living animals should be made under the sanction of a committee of the hospital staff, *Paget*, 320–1, 326, or in case of no medical school the propriety of experiments might be left to a body of surgeons, *ibid.*, 322–4.

Experiments on living animals without a definite object should be forbidden; the advantage of such prohibition would counteract the possible prevention of useful ones, *Walker*, 1797–9, 1801. Each experimenter should be limited to the number of animals yearly, to prevent experiments by unlicensed assistants and the present unnecessary repetitions, *ibid.*, 1729. Inclines to the institution of a board of control, comprising physiologists, physicians, surgeons, pathologists, and a chemist, *ibid.*, 1771–4.

Does not consider a lay element necessary in the licensing or inspecting bodies, *Rutherford*, 2953.

Has discussed the question with numerous other persons who agree with witness, *Hoggan*, 3442–52, 4083, 4088, 4100, in thinking that private vivisection should be forbidden under penalties of imprisonment, and that experiments on live animals should only be allowed in certain places; the use of anæsthetics should be compulsory, that of curari forbidden, *ibid.*, 3438–41, 4084–7, and five or ten students and a like number of the general public should be admitted to a gallery overlooking the experiments; contends that

such a course would prevent misrepresentation of the objects and nature of the experiments, *ibid.*, 4067–73, Does not think animals being used for pathological experiments would be disturbed by seeing the public, *ibid.*, 4096–9. Contends that this system would prevent carelessness and cruelty, but admits that vivisectors might object to be overlooked, *ibid.*, 4074–9, and that the spectators might resort to manifestations of disapproval; but thinks that under proper regulations they would not be repeated; the scheme proposes that complaints may be made to the superintendents, *ibid.*, 4092–5; admits also that the public spectators might from their ignorance be mistaken as to the existence of actual pain, *ibid.*, 4091; many movements, resulting from reflex action, would by the ignorant be ascribed to pain; gives instances, *McDonnell*, 4531–4.

Thinks a system limiting experiments to public laboratories, and providing for the admission of an uninstructed public, most undesirable; gives reasons, *Lister*, 4348–9. The admission of the public would be useless, induce private experimentation, and render many delicate experiments impossible, *McDonnell*, 4530.

Considers what is needed is the enforcement of the Cruelty to Animals Act, *Jesse*, 5556. Thinks this Act might be made to include all mammals, without further legislation, *Cleland*, 4620–5. All animals, domestic and otherwise, including frogs and mice, should be protected by it; the law would have more elasticity, and the degree of suffering would be decided by the magistrates, *Simon*, 1388–95, 1503. Wild as well as domestic animals should be included under the Cruelty to Animals Act; does not think an alteration in this direction would stop field sports, *Fergusson*, 1066, 1070.

Thinks an incompetent or careless experimenter on a domestic animal, not having a reasonable beneficial result in view, would be liable under the Cruelty to Animals Act, *Simon*, 1385–6.

Thinks a law drawing a clear distinction between experiments for research, and the cruelty to animals aimed at by Martin's Act, desirable, *Ferrier*, 3273.

Does not desire any alteration in the Cruelty to Animals Act, *Hoggan*, 3441.

The difficulty of getting evidence under Martin's Act tends to promote the suffering of animals, *Haughton*, 1891. The present law protects certain animals only, *ibid.*, 1885.

Thinks that the classes of animals to be exempted from experiments, except under restriction, should be defined by law, *Taylor*, 1185. Dogs and other highly organised creatures, *Cape*, 1822–5, 1828, such animals as horses, monkeys, and cats should be exempted from experiment, *Hoggan*, 3441. Thinks it would be undesirable to exempt domestic animals from experiment, *Lister*, 4421–4; such an exemption would prevent many experiments from being shown; the pressure of the blood, for instance, *Rutherford*, 3005–9; both dogs and rabbits as well as frogs are necessary, *ibid.*, 3018–9.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has embodied its wishes in a bill, adopting some of the provisions both of Lord Henniker's and of Dr. Playfair's bill, *Colam*, 1520–2, 1557–8; it provides that *no* painful experiments shall be allowed even for purposes of investigation, *ibid.*, 1527–9, 1559, 1561–2, 1565; that animals experimented on under anæsthesia shall be destroyed before recovering consciousness, *ibid.*, 1523–6; and that a record of all experiments shall be kept, and the results published, so as to avoid unnecessary repetition, *ibid.*, 1560, 1664–6, 1668. The society generally objects to experiments for investigation when performed partially under anæsthesia, *ibid.*, 1552–6. Does not wish to imply that the society should act as judges on physiological investigators, *ibid.*, 1665–7, but believes the society could judge as to the utility of the results, without technical knowledge, *ibid.*, 1669–70, and would be able to decide whether a case deserved prosecution or not. It would rest with the court to determine as to the existence of cruelty, experts being, as in the Norwich case, called on either or both sides, if necessary, *ibid.*, 1672–5. Admits that the section of a polyp, if such an operation caused pain, would be forbidden by the bill, *ibid.*, 1659–60, and also the experiments with regard to choleraic discharges, which had such beneficial results, *ibid.*, 1678–81, the inoculation of sheep with the small-pox, *ibid.*, 1656–8, and of various animals with snake poison, now being conducted under the sanction of the Government of India; but quotes Sir W. Fergusson's opinion that these experiments are useless, *ibid.*, 1689–91, and urges that an antidote might possibly be discovered in some other way, *ibid.*, 1697. The society would not prosecute in such a case as the choleraic discharges experiment, but believes the committee considered the question of snake poison, *ibid.*, 1696. Admits that Bell's great experiment on the roots of the spinal nerves and any similar experiments, although of equal importance, would be stopped by the proposed bill, but contends that Bell's experiment was only performed once to convince people who did not use inductive reasoning, *ibid.*, 1647–8. Admits also that such experiments as those which led to the condemnation of Palmer would be forbidden by the bill, *ibid.*, 1692–4.

Does not think demonstrating the circulation of the blood in a frog's foot would be considered a painful experiment, *ibid.*, 1661–2. Points out that the Cruelty to Animals Act is liable to the same theoretical objection with regard to the determination of what amounts to torturing or ill-treating an animal, but public opinion does not sanction an unreasonable interpretation of the Act, *ibid.*, 1663.

The society does not wish the bill qualified as to painful experiments, but that the word *cruelty* should have a reasonable interpretation, *ibid.*, 1671–6, and would like the bill passed unaltered; failing this, in as nearly as possible its present form, *ibid.*, 1695.

Approves in the main of Dr. Playfair's bill on the subject, *Darwin*, 4662–4; *Allman*, 5439–40; assents to its general scope, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2220, 2293–5, 2312–3, 2686; its passing would pacify public feeling without interfering with legitimate vivisection, *Pavy*, 2074–9; it would not stop the experiments now performed in the London and other schools, *ibid.*, 2070–3, 2185; *Pye-Smith*, 2075; sees no difficulty in working the bill, if it be required, *ibid.*, 2186–90, but thinks it would cast an undeserved stigma on the leading physiologists, *ibid.*, 2075.

Has not studied the details of Dr. Playfair's bill, but fears there would be grave difficulties in working it, *Carpenter*, 5594; some parts are of doubtful interpretation, and likely to narrow the extent of investigation, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2314–6. Gives example, *Sharpey*, 453. If passed, it would prevent the advancement of science; considers it arbitrary, complex, and indefinite, and calculated to drive students abroad; prefers Lord Henniker's bill, *Rutherford*, 2877–9, 2880–2. Thinks the originators of the bill did not sufficiently consider its operation, *Simon*, 1508; by section 5, clause 3, individual physiologists might be held up to popular odium, *ibid.*, 1509–10.

Objects to the clause in Dr. Playfair's bill empowering the presidents of the Royal Society and of the College of Physicians and Surgeons to grant licenses; there would be no control under such a provision, *Haughton*, 1881.

Objects to unlicensed assistants being allowed at these experiments; such a course would tend to extend experimentation among the students, *Haughton*, 1881. Thinks the clause allowing experiments under licensed supervision would be handing experiments over to youngsters, *ibid.*, 1887.

Lord Henniker's bill would have prevented experimentation by incompetent persons, and not have interfered with competent men, except as to the licensing, *Rutherford*, 2875–6. Objects to Lord Henniker's bill, *Haughton*, 1880–1. Neither of the bills of last year would well meet the case, *McDonnell*, 4477.

Cordially approves of the resolutions of the British Association in 1871 with regard to vivisection, *Darwin*, 4662–4; believes they are supported by all the leading scientific men, who would support any reasonable law passed on them, *Paget*, 267–70.

For copies of the bills proposed by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Lord Hartismere and Dr. Playfair, *see* Appendix III., §§ 5, 6, *and* 7.

II. By means of licenses.

Approves of a system of licenses, *Taylor*, 1186–7; *Walker*, 1729; *Haughton*, 1913–5; *Gamgee*, 5381–3; *Handyside*, 5940; *Watson*, 107–14; *Cape*, 1826–7, 1831; but much must be left to scientific men, who, as a rule, are humane, *Taylor*, 1186–7.

If there be any legislation, competent persons only should be licensed, records of experiments kept, and licenses withdrawn if abused, *Sharpey*, 453, 591.

Does not advocate licensing persons, *Hoggan*, 4082.

Thinks a medical man should be forbidden under penalty to make experiments unless licensed, *Haughton*, 1913–5; *Walker*, 1729; exception should be made in favour of analysts in cases of poisoning, *ibid.*, 1729, but teachers should be conditionally free, *Handyside*, 5940. To compel competent men to apply for permission seems unreasonable, *Paget*, 327. If legislation is undertaken, granting general licenses to competent persons would be the best course to adopt, *Rutherford*, 2882; *Paget*, 328–32. Does not object to this proposal, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2352, as it would not interfere with research in England, *ibid.*, 2619; unless inspection and keeping records of experiments were insisted on, it would not interfere much with original research, *Ferrier*, 3272, and although objectionable it would be the best compromise possible, *ibid.*, 3311.

Confining experiments to competent persons would prevent a country practitioner from giving a suspected substance to an animal to test if it contained poison, although other means had failed, a question which should be dealt with at once, and on the spot, *Turner*, 3051–4, 3118–20. Considers this an objection founded on a case which must be purely hypothetical, *Haughton*, 1972–4.

Incompetent persons should be prohibited from attempting experiments, and anæsthesia should be insisted on, *Colam*, 1569.

If licenses are granted, there should also be a provision for search warrants; has known many cases of suspicion, *Colam*, 1634–6; in one instance, at least, there was reason to believe the law was being infringed, *ibid.*, 1559–60.

Licenses should be general, not for particular experiments, *Rutherford*, 2882; *Foster*, 2395–6; and subject to revocation if abused, *Watson*, 118–9.

Requiring permission for every experiment would be unadvisable, but a series of experiments and painful operations should only be allowed under authority competently advised, *Burrows*, 152, 163, 252–4. Licenses should be granted by the Home Secretary or some other high authority on recommendation by the Inspector of Anatomical Schools or some similar adviser, *Watson*, 107–11, 113–4; *Paget*, 336.

Only persons of judgment and discretion should be licensed, *Sharpey*, 583. Licenses should be granted to competent persons having a definite object in view, and under regulations only, *Haughton*, 1946, 1964–6.

Considers it essential that the licensing authority should act under the advice of a person commanding the respect of the profession, *Burrows*, 164–6, who should have a knowledge of the fitness of the operator, be himself of good ability, and retain office *quamdiu se bene gesserit*, *ibid.*, 172.

Certificates of ability from a professional teacher, and a recommendation from two laymen, to represent the public, should be produced, *Handyside*, 5940–2.

Thinks the Councils of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons and of the Royal Society should have the power of granting licenses, not the Secretary of State, *Rutherford*, 2873–4.

Thinks it would be an invidious task for the College of Physicians or College of Surgeons to grant such licenses, *Watson*, 115, 121. Although the professors of medical schools would know most persons competent, they would not know all, although there are very few such, *Turner*, 3041–7.

An efficient measure for the prevention of abuses may be founded upon the basis of license and adequate inspection. Experiments upon living animals, whether for original research or for demonstration, should be placed under the control of the Secretary of State, who should have power to grant and to withdraw licenses, without which no one should be permitted to perform experiments. The responsibility of the Secretary of State should be undivided; but the Minister should from time to time nominate competent advisers, by whom he would be guided in the granting of licenses. The holders of licenses should be bound by conditions, any violation of which should entail a forfeiture of the license. Generally, the object of the conditions, which might be modified from time to time, should be to minimize suffering, where it cannot be altogether prevented, and it might be desirable that one of the conditions should be that experiments should be conducted in a particular place. Any place in which experiments are performed must be registered and open to efficient inspection, and magistrates should be empowered to authorise the police to enter and search the premises of persons suspected of carrying on experiments without a license, which unlicensed experimenting should be penal. But in order to meet cases where experiments have been indispensable for the purposes either of cure or of medico-legal investigations, the Secretary of State should have the power of putting his veto on a prosecution. On notice of the withdrawal of a license the holder of it should be entitled to appeal to one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, who should conduct a legal investigation in conjunction with two assessors, to be appointed by the Secretary of State. On the result of this inquiry the Secretary of State should determine whether the license should be withdrawn, and if he decides in the negative, should have the power of giving the holder of the license the reasonable costs of his defence.—Report, pp. 20, 21.

III. By means of inspection.

Thinks it desirable that inspectors of these experiments should be appointed, having duties analogous to those of inspectors of anatomy, *Burrows*, 167; *Fergusson*, 1145; *Rolleston*, 1319–22, 1324; *Haughton*, 1873, 1908–10, 1916, 1968; *Handyside*, 5943–8, and leave the rest to the conscience and humanity of the experimenter rather than the restraints of a law, *Watson*, 116.

Thinks the Anatomy Act of 1834 is an important guide in the whole question, *Haughton*, 1878; and that if the inspector of anatomy were to act as inspector of physiological experiments in conjunction with a colleague appointed locally by the public it would work well, *ibid.*, 1886. Considers it important that the supervision should not be vested solely in a fellow physiologist, *ibid.*, 1957–60, and that the control should be partly under the influence of public opinion, *ibid.*, 1969–70.

Any inspection should be under scientific persons, or the most unfounded charges would be made from ignorance, *Turner*, 3110–1.

Objects to inspection as useless, *Ferrier*, 3272, 3320–5, *Sinclair*, 5836–8, 5911–3, and very undesirable; an inspector might, for instance, think facts insignificant, though really pregnant with important results; instances Galvani's observations of a frog, *ibid.*, 3424–5.

Does not object to publicity, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2353–6, 2358; but considers that the inspection of laboratories would be impracticable and keeping a list of animals useless, and in some cases impossible, *ibid.*, 2352. Considers it difficult to suggest a remedy for abuses, *Fergusson*, 1046–7; the appointment of an officer to attend experiments would be offensive, *ibid.*, 1058, and granting licenses questionable, *ibid.*, 1060–1; scientific men should be untrammelled, but enthusiasts restrained, *ibid.*, 1045.

There is no analogy between the duties of an inspector of anatomy and the suggested inspection of physiological laboratories, *Turner*, 3104–6; *Acland*, 1000–3.

An Act for the physiologist, parallel to the Anatomy Act, would regulate the supply of live animals without interfering with the experiments on them, *Turner*, 3107, 3159. Deprecates inspection as likely to impede scientific discovery, *ibid.*, 3146–52.

The Anatomy Act forbids the dissection of human bodies except in licensed places, but cats and dogs and parts of human bodies are constantly dissected in private houses, *Carpenter*, 5597, although no private practitioner can have a body for dissection, *Paget*, 333–5.

RESULTS.

I. Statements of alleged results; favourable opinions regarding them.
II. Opinions that they are of small practical value.

I. Statements of alleged results; favourable opinions regarding them.

Knowledge of all the most valuable physiological facts has been obtained by experiments on animals, *Gamgee*, 5351–2. Great results have been obtained from experiments on animals, and both they and men have benefited thereby, *Humphry*, 677, 683–4. Human pain may be mitigated, or even life preserved, by a small amount of animal suffering, *Watson*, 8. Reads portion of his article in the British Medical Journal, "What has vivisection done for humanity"? I. *It has advanced physiological knowledge.* II. *It has aided medicine and surgery.* III. *It has advanced therapeutics.* Gives some details, *McKendrick*, 3878, 3916–21, and observes that the more important advantages only are enumerated, *ibid.*, 3917–21. The discovery by Galen that the arteries contained blood, the circulation of the blood and true nature of the motions of the heart, the capillaries from the arteries into the veins, the pressure of the blood and its rate of circulation were ascertained by vivisection, *Sharpey*, 394. Our knowledge of dropsy, pulmonary apoplexy, engorgement of the liver, and a host of other diseases flowed from Harvey's great discovery, *Gull*, 5525–8. Refers to the improvements in surgery since the time of Ambrose Paré, to the discovery of chloroform, and the treatment of aneurism as proofs of the benefits resulting from vivisection, *McDonnell*, 4537–8, 4539–40. Experiments on animals have immensely advanced surgical science, *Simon*, 1442; instances Hunter's, *Fergusson*, 1024–5, and some of Sir Astley Cooper's and Sir Jas. Simpson's operations, *ibid.*, 1026, 1033–4. The possibility of tying an artery without starving the limb is an instance of its usefulness, *Rolleston*, 1280; neither the actual tying of the artery nor the process of recovery need be attended with much pain, *Sharpey*, 414; *Lister*, 4359–62. Refers to the improved treatment resulting

from Dr. Jones' vivisectional observations with regard to the best form of ligature, and the means of avoiding secondary hæmorrhage, and of obliterating arteries; quotes various passages on the point, *Turner*, 3025–7. Mr. Jones' experiments in connection with the ligature of arteries were the foundation of the present practice, *Simon*, 1446–7. Hunter himself lost patients for want of knowledge on this point, *ibid.*, 1448–9. Considers Mr. Jones' experiments were valuable, but believes that as much doubt remains now as before they were made, *Fergusson*, 1094–9, 1108–9.

The cure of aneurism followed from the discovery of the circulation of the blood, and Harvey was enabled to get rid of a dangerous tumour by tying the artery feeding it, *Watson*, 35. The cure of aneurism was learnt from the vivisections by Hunter and others; formerly lives were lost from want of such knowledge, *Paget*, 294–5, *Gull*, 5525. The method might have been learnt from observations on human patients, but not so quickly nor completely as by experiments on animals, *Paget*, 294. Refers to the value of Dr. Hunter's experiments on aneurism, *Turner*, 3027.

Refers in detail to the benefits derived from experiments on animals as to the transfusion of blood, and to torsion in lieu of the ligature of arteries, *McDonnell*, 4541–62*a*. The transfusion of blood would have been abandoned long since on account of the many dangers attending it, had not experiments on animals shown the manner in which these might be obviated, *Paget*, 380.

Refers to the mitigation of suffering in *angina pectoris*, consequent on his own observations as to the action of nitrite of amyl, *Brunton*, 5669. Considers that in such experiments chloroform would have complicated the result, that its residual action even would have interfered with that of the amyl, *ibid.*, 5753–9. Regards these experiments as ranking, among those performed by him, next to those with regard to snake poison; the number of animals used was much smaller, *ibid.*, 5751–2.

Dr. Brunton's experiments for the relief of *angina pectoris* could not have been attempted on the human body, but nearly all might be performed under chloroform, *Paget*, 308–15.

Has found great advantage from his own experiments, *Lister*, 4303–6, 4338, some of which led to the development of the antiseptic mode of treatment, *ibid.*, 4350–8.

The cause of asphyxia and the methods of resuscitation, and the effects of certain gases on the blood have been ascertained by experiments on live animals, *Sharpey*, 394. Experiments on animals were of much value to witness in forming the views expressed in his book on dietetics, *Pavy*, 2119–20, and have furnished results which could not otherwise have been obtained; particulars given, *Turner*, 3121–4.

Witness considers that Mr. Erichsen's experiments on dogs with regard to asphyxia show that the views of the Society for the Abolition of Vivisection with regard to experiments on live animals are correct, *Jesse*, 6453–8. Was aware that the results of these experiments were reported to the British Association, but not that the Fothergillian gold medal was awarded to Mr. Erichsen for them by the Royal Humane Society, *ibid.*, 6459. Reads passages from Dr. John Reid's researches, to show the contradictory opinions as to the cause of death and nature of asphyxia, *ibid.*, *page* 273.

The reproductive functions of the periosteum and repair of bone have been mostly arrived at by experiment, *Turner*, 3124. Doubts the beneficial influence of Mr. Symes' experiments on this point, *Fergusson*, 1027. Mr. Symes was subsequently opposed to experiments on live animals. Considers the mature opinion of such a man of great weight, *ibid.*, 1027–30, 1039.

Harvey did not discover the circulation of the blood by vivisection, but from Fabricius' discovery of valves in the veins; the fact of a fluid, when injected into the arteries of a dead body, returning by the veins demonstrates the circulation of the blood, *Macilwain*, 1845–6. Harvey's, Hunter's, and Bell's great discoveries were not made by vivisection; and such men as Gull, Curwin, Bell, &c. have said that vivisection is useless and misleading, *Jesse*, 6475. It is not certain whether observations on live or dead subjects led Harvey to his great discovery, *Acland*, 991. The discovery of the circulation of the blood was aided and perfected, rather than made, by Harvey's innumerable vivisections and microscopic investigations into the hearts of animals, *Watson*, 35, 84–8. The discovery of the circulation of the blood by Harvey, that of the capillaries by Malpighi, that of the lymphatic system by Ascellius in 1662, and its course and objects by Pecquet in 1649, are results obtained by vivisection, *Turner*, 3025, and, as well as many others, could have been obtained in no other manner, *ibid.*, 3057–64. Refers to Professor Rivière's assertion "that the discovery of the circulation of the blood had not advanced medicine a single step," *Walker*, 1721. Does not think this observation was meant to include surgery, *ibid.*, 1789–90. The discovery of the circulation of the blood, though at the time a matter of pure science, has since borne practical results, *Scott*, 5224–5.

Refers to Dr. Brown-Séquard's discoveries as to possible recovery after section of the spinal cord; details given, *Carpenter*, 5604–14; and the artificial production of epilepsy, *McDonnell*, 4491–8; points out the value of the latter, *Rolleston*, 1280. Observes that although no remedy has yet been discovered for diabetes and epilepsy, yet great light has been thrown on them by vivisection, *ibid.*, 1280, 1302; the former has thus been proved not to be a disease of the kidneys, *Turner*, 3126. Dr. Brown-Séquard's great skill in the treatment of nervous diseases was due to the knowledge he had acquired by his physiological experiments, *Carpenter*, 5635–41. Refers to the negative evidence that no certain means of averting the fatal effects of chloroform exist, and points out that by experiments on animals a convenient and safe anæsthetic is being sought for, *Paget*, 380.

Refers to the value of the discovery of vaccination by Jenner, and the important investigations by Galvani with regard to animal electricity, *Turner*, 3027–8.

Witness was present at the experiments made by Dr. Hope and Dr. Williams to determine the cause of the sounds of the heart in health and disease, which resulted in the present improved method of treatment of heart disease. The animals were rendered insensible by curari before being operated on, *Burrows*, 132–3. The sounds produced by the heart might possibly have been arrived at by comparing a large number of carefully tabulated cases; but, as a fact, no such result was obtained by that method, *ibid.*, 214. Refers to the valuable and useful results of these experiments, *Turner*, 3027–8; *McKendrick*, 3879.

Without vivisection our knowledge of the processes of inflammation would not have been dreamed of, *Humphry*, 603. Has witnessed experiments where an inflammatory state has been artificially induced; thinks the knowledge gained in such cases useless, and the experiments painful and distressing, *Walker*, 1727–8. Refers at length to the knowledge gained by painful experiments on animals as to the mechanism of inflammation and tuberculosis, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2296–9. The causes and treatment of inflammation can only be learned by observations on living animals; the passage of the blood corpuscles through the walls of the vessels could only have been discovered by seeing it in a diseased living animal, *Humphry*, 615, 743–5.

Claude Bernard's vivisections proved an action of the liver which could not probably have been arrived at in any other way, and could not, in the main, have been performed on the human subject without resulting in death, *Burrows*, 188–91.

The functions belonging to the roots of the spinal nerves, the functions of the spinal cord, and other nervous centres, the reflex action of nerves and their various functions, have been discovered by vivisection, the treatment of tic-doloreux changed, and blushing explained, *Sharpey*, 394.

From experiments on the nervous system drugs were applied in new ways for the soothing of pain and lessening the danger to life, *Watson*, 35.

The respective functions of the anterior and posterior roots of the spinal nerves were definitely proved by the experiments of Sir Charles Bell and Majendie, *Turner*, 3025.

Refers to the abandonment of the section of the seventh nerve for neuralgia; also to Dr. John Reid's experiments on the cranial nerves; to his own and Dr. Dewar's experiments on the retina, *McKendrick*, 3879.

Dr. Marshall Hall, by severing the spinal cord, discovered its reflex action and the functions of the part below the section, thereby proving that many symptoms arose from the state of the spinal cord and not of the brain as previously supposed; gives instances, *Burrows*, 184–7.

Sir Charles Bell's experiment on the facial nerve was comparatively painless, yet it enabled a temporary facial paralysis to be distinguished from a serious one proceeding from a diseased brain, and showed that the division of the facial nerve in tic-doloreux was useless, *Burrows*, 141–3, 215. Thinks Sir Charles Bell's reluctance to perform certain experiments on account of the pain refers to some performed by Majendie about the same time, *ibid.*, 221–2.

II. Opinions that they are of small practical value.

Considers that the practice of medicine is based upon clinical and pathological observations rather than physiological experiments; has not himself gained any knowledge from these experiments, and is guided in practice by his own observations on the human subject, *Fergusson*, 1101–3;

does not think pathological experiments have much bearing on medical science, *ibid.*, 1100. In these experiments animals are disturbed by the pain and the anæsthetic. The products of the blood and secretions differ greatly from those of animals in health, *Haughton*, 1894–7. Many toxicological experiments, even by eminent men, have no useful result, *Taylor*, 1170.

The value of these experiments is often exaggerated; instances Dr. Hughes Bennett's experiments on dogs, which, though of great value to sick dogs, were of none to sick men, *Haughton*, 1875. Quotes Sir Charles Bell's opinion that vivisection is a source of error, and that his discoveries were deduced from anatomy, *Jesse*, 6423–5; reads passages showing the difference of the results arrived at by different vivisectors, and the contradictory opinions held by vivisectors, *ibid.*, 6460*a*, 6473; contends that if the value of the discoveries of each individual by vivisection were tested by the opinion of impartial men, the results would not be found to justify the cruelty, *ibid.*, 6475.

Has not any personal experience as to vivisection for surgical purposes, but believes the transfusion of blood and all similar discoveries were made by physicians and surgeons, not by physiologists, *Walker*, 1721. Thinks the experiments as to transfusion of blood referred to by Sir J. Paget had no practical value, *Fergusson*, 1104–5.

Contends that physiology is not the foundation stone of pathology, *Walker*, 1721.

A knowledge of the functions of an organ in health is no guide of itself to the treatment in disease, *Walker*, 1721, 1738. Quotes Sir W. Gull's opinion "that the phenomena of disease are not explained by the phenomena of healthy texture nor by the action of healthy organs," *ibid.*, 1749. The knowledge of the functions of the liver and kidneys is no use in diagnosing their diseases, *ibid*, 1739–42, 1758.

Refers to several diseases, and points out that the remedies were discovered by the physician, not suggested by the physiologist, *Walker*, 1721. Admits that the discovery that ringworm was produced by a parasite was a great advantage, it placed a definite object before the pathologist, but contends that efficient remedies were previously known, *ibid*, 1762–3, 1769. The knowledge of the process of inflammation is due to experiment; but it has not discovered a remedy, *ibid.*, 1760.

Thinks the discovery that nitrite of amyl was a remedy for *angina pectoris* was a lucky guess, *Walker*, 1781–2.

Considers that the part of physiology is to localise disease, *Walker*, 4911–2; admits that the functions of the various parts of the nervous system have been ascertained by experiment, *ibid.*, 1754–6; and that in nervous affections physiology usually, but not always, enables the disease to be localised, but it is of no further use, *ibid.*, 1721, 1739, 1750–3, 1757–9.

Considers Hunter's experiments as to aneurism of the heart fallacious, because aneurism cannot be induced in animals, *Macilwain*, 1845–6. The possibility of the deligation of an artery was discovered by clinical surgeons, not professed physiologists, *Walker*, 1721. Was not aware that physiologists discovered the cause of the second sounds of the heart; but maintains, that although anatomy and physiology may help to determine the seat of disease, they are no further help, *ibid.*, 1749. Physicians discovered the action of digitalis, &c. on the heart, and physiologists cannot explain their action or suggest analogous substances, *ibid.*, 1721.

Would not say physiology is of no use; but maintains it has never led to the discovery of a single remedy, or to improved treatment, *Walker*, 1721.

Considers it demonstrable that vivisection has been not only useless but misleading, *Macilwain*, 1859. Experiments on animals have led to serious practical errors, and have not, as it is alleged, conduced to the cure of human infirmities, *ibid.*, 1847, 1850. Prefers, however, to rest his condemnation of vivisection solely on the ground that it is a fallacious mode of investigation, *ibid.*, 1855–8, as he should have been glad to have had an opportunity of urging in public, *ibid.*, 1845–6, 1854, 1858. Refers to Mr. Travers' surgical experiments on the intestines of dogs; points out the erroneous deductions made, and the want of analogy between them and the operation for strangulated hernia in the human subject; believes hundreds of lives have been saved by giving up the treatment; quotes Mr. Stanley of St. Bartholomew's in support of this statement, *ibid.*, 1850–2. From studying the writings of Hunter and Lord Bacon, witness became much impressed with the fallacies of the medical world, *ibid.*, 1845–6. Puts in one of his books (since republished in America) advocating the inductive method in medical science, and pointing out the uselessness of vivisection, *ibid.*, 1845–7, 1849, 1859.

The value of experiments upon living animals, though great, has been altogether exaggerated, *Fergusson*, 1015, 1017, 1032; and the results are often fallacious from the introduction of abnormal conditions, *ibid.*, 1085; *Walker*, 4888. These experiments are generally performed by persons not practical surgeons, and do not lead to the mitigation of pain, or to improvement of method in surgical operations, *Fergusson*, 1032–3, 1049.

Believes the statements made by a medical man that he was greatly indebted to physiologists in his practice was wrong, if he meant more than that physiology enabled him to localise disease, *Walker*, 1779–81.

Admits that knowledge is increased by these experiments, but doubts the value of it, the organs not being in their normal condition when under observation, *ibid.*, 1051–3. If nine tenths of the experiments were stopped no harm would be done, *Haughton*, 1960-1. The true use of vivisection and pathological experiment is original research, *ibid.*, 1867.

SOCIETY FOR THE ABOLITION OF VIVISECTION. *See also* REGULATION.

Reads correspondence between Dr. Ferrier and himself; in which the former complains of being unfairly quoted, and of the inferences drawn as to anæsthetics, *Jesse, pages* 221–3. Reads from the pamphlet in which the correspondence is published remarks on the subject, *Jesse, page* 222.

Reads from the "Times" a letter of Dr. Crichton Browne's, complaining of misstatements in an advertisement of the Society for the Abolition of Vivisection as regards Professor Ferrier's researches, *Jesse, page* 221.

Complains of the "unfair conduct" of certain newspapers in the matter, *Jesse*, 4439.

Inquires if the Commission could supply the society with Dr. Ferrier's Croonian lecture, and is informed that its office is simply to receive information, *Jesse*, 6443–53.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS. *See also* REGULATION.

States what evidence the society purposes to lay before the Commission, *Colam*, 1568. Several years ago the society sought information as to vivisection, offered prizes for the best essays on certain points (essays put in), and successfully opposed operations for merely acquiring surgical dexterity, *ibid.*, 1568. The society objects entirely to experiments for demonstration, *ibid.*, 1551, 1569.

Puts in a report of the proceedings against Dr. Magnan and others for cruelty at the Norwich meeting, *ibid.*, 1568, also copy of a memorial asking the society to oppose vivisection, *ibid.*, 1568, but which contained no particulars of the vivisection complained of, *ibid.*, 1569. A committee appointed by the society reported that their applications for information to the medical schools and hospitals had elicited no satisfactory replies; believes the committee were of opinion that vivisection had not improved the treatment of disease, *ibid.*, 1568, 1698–702.

For documentary evidence presented by the secretary of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, *see* Appendix IV.

STUDENTS, EXPERIMENTS BY.

It is not a practice among students to vivisect animals in private, *Gamgee*, 5370; *Sharpey*, 453; *Rutherford*, 2855; *McDonnell*, 4464, 4512–3; they may occasionally do so, *Turner*, 3074–6, but very rarely, *Burrows*, 204; no instance has been found in London, *Colam*, 1683.

Believes that private experiments are common among zealous students, *Scott*, 5238–51.

Has never known a student desirous of undertaking an original research, *Rutherford*, 2997.

Refers to a passage in a work describing private experiments by students, *Jesse*, 4446–55. Was aware of one student experimenting on a cat, but he abandoned it on the uselessness of the experiments being pointed out to him, *McKendrick*, 3915.

Students should not be allowed to vivisect except under responsible control, and in assisting in investigations, *Humphry*, 627–9, 753–6; *McDonnell*, 4572–3; but vivisection by students can seldom be necessary, *Humphry*, 623–6. Those desirous to become physiological investigators and advance science might practise vivisection independently in the laboratory after their final examination, *McDonnell*, 4514–7; *Rolleston*, 1284–5.

Students would not tolerate experiments without anæsthetics, *McDonnell*, 4465, nor allow any frightful ones, *Sibson*, 4721–6. Dr. Pye-Smith gets about two students only out of 300 to attend his demonstrations; they have no taste for experimentation, *Gull*, 5516; gives reasons, *Purser*, 4884–5. There is no difficulty in restraining students from experimenting, but there is no getting them to work for themselves, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2669–76.

Experiments must be mostly confined to a laboratory, as the appliances are expensive, *McKendrick*, 3982-3.

Mr. James Blake's experiments as a student were exceptional, *Sharpey*, 488-9, as also were those of the present Platt scholar, Mr. Priestly; gives details, *Gamgee*, 5374-5, 5385, 5388-92.

While a student, witness devised a new mechanical theory of respiration, and was advised by the professors and others to try it on a live animal, but felt incompetent to do so, although about to take his degree, *Hoggan*, 3472-8, 3490-506, 4022-33. Considers it was his duty as a teacher to advise Dr. Hoggan to test his theory of the distention of the lungs by experiments, *Sinclair*, 5854-77, 5885-92. Advised Dr. Hoggan to test his theory by experiments because of his great intelligence and ability; gives details, *Handyside*, 5919-27, 5964-70, 5981-5, 5977. Did not refer to the use of anæsthetics in conversation with Dr. Hoggan, and cannot say if chloroform would have interfered with the result; should not have thought it wrong to perform it without, *Sinclair*, 5898-9, 5907-8; advised him not to use cats; gives reasons, *ibid.*, 5822, 5893-7.

Believes students at Edinburgh were advised to experiment on live animals, and did so at their own discretion without anæsthesia; refers to one who experimented on 10 or 15 cats, *Hoggan*, 3479-89, 4104-6, 4209-24, but declines giving an opinion as to whether the professors encourage it, *ibid.*, 3507-27. Students of ability are recommended to make investigations and embody the results in theses, *Handyside*, 5971-4; *Sinclair*, 5878-84.

At Edinburgh neither young medical men nor students are encouraged to practise experimentation except under supervision or in preparing theses, *McKendrick*, 3893-4, 3996-9, 3974-81.

It was not common for medical students to try private experiments with the concurrence of the lecturer, *Handyside*, 5953-5; witness never advised any student but Mr. Hoggan to experiment, *ibid.*, 5958-61, 5978-80.

Students do not perform experiments at Dublin, and should not be allowed to do so unless under the direction of a professor, *Purser*, 4812-6, 4835-8.

Experiments have been made by students at the Veterinary College for the past five years, and will continue until put a stop to, *Mills*, 4952-5; gives instances and details of some cruel and painful ones, which were, however, unknown to the authorities; one on a dog sent by its owner to be destroyed, *ibid.*, 5009-31, 5136-55, 5165-6. A diseased horse, *ibid.*, 4965, bought for dissection, was kept for a week, *ibid.*, 4957, 4964, 5108-9, and experimented on all over, *ibid.*, 4966, by the students without any control, *ibid.*, 4950-1, 5107, without anæsthetics, *ibid.*, 4958-9, 5179-80; gives details of the operations, *ibid.*, 4960-1, 5110-9, 5127-32, which were performed openly in the quadrangle of the college, *ibid.*, 4947-9, 5133-5; believes the principal must have known of this experiment, *ibid.*, 4936-46, 4956-7, 5125-6; *Colam*, 1622, 1682-8. Knows nothing of the experiments by students referred to by Mr. Mills, *Turner*, 3130-3.

When a student, he was present at various private experiments by students at their lodgings, *Mills*, 4916-24, 5055-100, 5181-3, on cats and dogs obtained by cat hunts and poisoned baits, *ibid.*, 4927-31, 5167-72; gives instance, *ibid.*, 5156-9; the experiments were simply to demonstrate known things, and showed mere idle curiosity and a reckless love of vivisection, *ibid.*, 4928-32.

Thinks Professor Huxley's "Lessons in Elementary Physiology" encourages vivisection by young persons; quotes passages in support of this opinion, *Jesse*, pages 223-4; *ibid.*, 6506-27.

SUPPLY OF ANIMALS.

The animals are obtained in a secret way; gives particulars, *Colam*, 1569, 1637-43; they are obtained by private purchase, *Klein*, 3575-8; some are purchased at Leadenhall Market, *Pavy*, 2101-4; but cannot say how the cats and dogs are obtained, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2821-4; asks no questions as to how the cats are obtained, *Brunton*, 5731-5. Does not know how the animals are obtained, *Legg*, 5318-9.

Foreign frogs are preferred to English frogs, as they are larger, *Simon*, 1496, *Schäfer*, 3784-7.

Household animals should be exempt from liability to experiments.—Hutton's Addendum to Report, pp. 22, 23.

VERIFICATION OF RESULTS, EXPERIMENTS FOR.

A fact being established, the experiments demonstrating it should not be repeated, *Sharpey*, 404-5; *Fergusson*, 1019-22; *Turner*, 3037-8; *Allman*, 5444-6; unless under anæsthetics, *Humphry*, 772-3. A thing once proved, repetition is useless cruelty, *Taylor*, 1169.

Experiments should only be repeated when the result is doubtful, *Schäfer*, 3813; *Allman*, 5444-6; or the matter still *sub judice*, *McDonnell*, 4472-3, 4587; or unless some neglected element should appear to have affected the result, *Fergusson*, 1019-22; *Acland*, 924-5, 987.

It is difficult, however, to say when a truth is established, *Colam*, 1551, 1569; *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2223-4; *Humphry*, 680-2. The number of times an experiment should be repeated for the verification of the result is a difficult question, and must be left to the discretion of the physiologist, *Rutherford*, 2945-7; although such a course must naturally work very differently with different persons, *ibid.*, 2948.

No English physiologist would repeat a very painful experiment, verified abroad, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2780.

Results by such men as Professor Ludwig would be at once accepted in England without repetition, *Schäfer*, 3814-5.

If an experiment opens up further questions they should be solved under proper supervision, *Haughton*, 1956. If there be any doubt as to the result of an experiment it should be repeated, *Rutherford*, 2847. Experiments made to establish a new fact can hardly be relied on until tried by other observers, *Sharpey*, 519-22; but only very highly qualified men are competent to undertake experiments with such objects, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2225-6; *Rutherford*, 2863-6.

A considerable revision of results has been necessary during the last 25 years, but such a necessity is not likely to recur, *Burdon-Sanderson*, 2781-2.

Some of Sir Charles Bell's experiments, such as that on the spinal cord, *Sharpey*, 464-5, and those of Dr. Foster as to the functions of the nerves of the vertebræ, should not be repeated, the facts being established, *ibid.*, 536. Dr. John Reid's investigations with regard to the eighth pair of nerves were also so carefully carried out, and the results shown to so many skilful men, that their repetition is unnecessary, *McKendrick*, 3944.

Thinks some of Sir Charles Bell's experiments on the nerves are not quite conclusive, *Humphry*, 635-6, 680-2.

VETERINARY COLLEGE.

Does not believe that veterinary surgeons practise physiological research, and has never seen it in a veterinary college, *Pritchard*, 788-90, 872. Is opposed to the establishment of a laboratory at the Veterinary Institution; gives reasons, *ibid.*, 869-71. At the Veterinary College the performance of operations is not permitted to students, but is restricted to the three chief officers only, *ibid.*, 807-11, 839-40. The knowledge from treating diseased animals is more reliable than that derived from physiological experiments, *ibid.*, 882-4. No experimental operations on healthy animals are performed at the College; admits that they should be if likely to benefit animals generally, *ibid.*, 786-7, 823. Instances, however, novel operations attempted for curative purposes on diseased animals, *ibid.*, 836-7, 844-5. Navicular disease is so common among horses that experiments on healthy animals are unnecessary for showing students how to treat it; the operation is performed under anæsthesia, *ibid.*, 379-80, 873-81. Chloroform was used at the Veterinary College for painful experiments and delicate operations; uses it himself in some cases of firing, *Mills*, 4962-3, 4967-8, 5046-52. Horses and donkeys brought for dissection were kept in a paddock until wanted, *ibid.*, 5120-1. Mr. Williams, the present principal, performed all the experiments, *ibid.*, 5104-6. Has known tenotomy performed as an experiment on a horse not under chloroform, *ibid.*, 5034-44; also the jugular vein of a pony opened, and the blood blown back, *ibid.*, 4997-5008. Lithotomy is very rarely performed on the horse, and might have been learnt from the dead subject, *ibid.*, 4993.

The principles of the Report apply to the practice of veterinary surgeons, and they are included in the purview of the measure recommended (*see* **REGULATION**).**—Report, pp. 19, 20.**

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, ANIMALS AT THE.

Lions and tigers are shorter lived in the Zoological Gardens from want of exercise, *Garrod*, 2018-9; but it would be absurd to shut up the gardens on that score, *Haughton*, 1937-8. Tubercle is more destructive than any other disease, and in most cases the conditions cannot be accounted for, *Garrod*, 2010-6. The domestic animals live as long there as elsewhere, *ibid*, 2017.

WAR OFFICE (SANITARY STATE).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 14 February 1877;—*for*,

COPY "of the REPORT of the COMMISSION recently appointed to inquire into the SANITARY STATE of the WAR OFFICE."

War Office, 19 February 1877.

GATHORNE HARDY.

REPORT of the COMMISSION recently appointed to inquire into the SANITARY STATE of the WAR OFFICE.

My Lord, 31 January 1877.

IN compliance with your Lordship's wishes, we have carefully examined the whole of the War Office Buildings, in Pall Mall, from basement to roof. We have inspected, we believe, all the water-closets, the areas, and the office generally.

On the basement, we have found as sources of impurity of air:—

1. Water-closets in the area, within a few feet of doors leading into rooms residentially occupied, and passages.

These water-closets have, as sole means of ventilation, the doors leading into the areas. One of these water-closets is used by 25 men, forming the printers' establishment.

2. A laundry, vapour from which passes into the passages with sufficient freedom to be perceptible at some distance.

3. A canteen.

4. Kitchens.

5. Rooms occupied by families both for living and sleeping.

6. A printing establishment, which, as well as the passages, is lighted by gas, often during the whole day.

The passages of the basement are narrow, dark, and tortuous, with scarcely any means of ventilation, except from the areas in which are the water-closets. Communicating with the passages are several rooms, dark, unoccupied, and without ventilation.

On the several floors above are a considerable number of water-closets, placed within the building, and having no efficient means of ventilation. They are close to the rooms used by the clerks; the odour from them is in many cases complained of. We understand that these water-closets have been condemned, and will be replaced by others, to be built in the garden, at a distance from the building.

Several lavatories have been complained of as sources of bad smells; and the Committee believe that noxious gases must from time to time escape from the pipes of these lavatories, which, although trapped, open into the drains.

The urinal accommodation is altogether defective.

The overflow pipes of the cisterns supplying the water-closets open, in most cases, directly or indirectly, into the soil pipes.

Some of the cisterns which supply water-closets have taps, and are available for drinking and for domestic purposes. In one case we are informed that the water of such a cistern is habitually so used.

There is a cistern specially set apart for the supply of water for drinking and for domestic purposes. This cistern is cleaned out once a week. An order has been issued by the War Department that no water other than that drawn from the above cistern shall be used for domestic purposes. This order has not, however, been obeyed.

The rooms generally contain sufficient cubic space for the clerks employed in them, namely, from 700 feet upwards, and in the greater number of cases over 1,000 feet per man. A room recently tenanted by the Audit Department, but which was empty for the purpose of repair at the time of our visit, is, we consider, insufficient for the number of clerks who are accommodated in it.

The ventilation of the rooms, however, is most defective; there is no possibility in the majority of the rooms of obtaining any movement of the air; the doors open into narrow passages, many of them incapable of efficient ventilation, and charged with air rendered impure by the defects described above, as existing in the basement and on the other floors.

In the most lofty rooms the windows are so far below the level of the ceilings that a chamber of air, foul and stationary, remains without a possibility at present of clearing it; there is hardly a room with any cross ventilation in it. We found many of the ventilators papered up by the occupants of the rooms, in order to obviate draughts which would, necessarily, cause illness.

We have pointed out above the salient sanitary defects of the building; defects which are inherent to its structure, and which cannot, we believe, be so effectually removed as to render possible the retention of the present War Office. We shall presently proceed to examine in what manner these evils can, in the meantime, be mitigated.

Before doing so we desire to state that we found that the whole of the soil pipes and sewers are ventilated, that the basement is dry and clean, and that it was, with the reservations above indicated as to the laundry and canteen, free from smell at the time of our visit. We saw a very efficient apparatus for flushing the drains. The closets are clean and in good working order. Attempts have been made at ventilation, though from the nature of the building these attempts have not been successful. The flooring of the kitchen at the west end of the building, where report had pointed to the existence of a cess-pit, was taken up for our inspection. We found the soil below dry and clean, and a chemical analysis by Professor Abel proved it to be free from sewage matter. A trap, one foot square, from which foul gas escaped, had been repaired and cleansed before our visit.

We append a statement by Mr. Taylor, of the Office of Works, upon the subject of the general drainage system of the War Office. No plans showing where the old drains run are, we are informed, in existence, and therefore the absence of cesspools cannot be proved without the removal of the whole floor of the basement.

With regard to the health of the office generally, the annexed Return has been furnished to us. From this Return it will be seen that there has been no epidemic of typhoid fever among the officers, clerks, and servants of the War Office; at the present moment there are absent from sickness nine persons out of a total of 633 employés. The causes are—

Typhoid Fever	1	(Lord E. Cecil.)
Bronchitis	2	
Congestion of Liver	1	
Stoppage of Bowels	1	
Rheumatic Gout	1	
Sprained Ankle	1	
Ulceration of mouth and blood-poisoning	1	
Temporary indisposition	1	

By the Returns it appears that there has been only one case of typhoid fever, in addition to that of Lord Eustace Cecil, during the year 1876. Although we had no evidence before us of special outbreaks of disease having originated from the sanitary defects we have described, we have no doubt that a daily exposure for several hours to their influence must tend to deteriorate the general health of the persons so exposed.

The evidence of the office-keeper goes to show that there has been no sickness in the families that residentially occupy the building.

While satisfied of the accuracy of the opinion above expressed, namely, that by no alterations can the building be rendered sanitarily satisfactory, we desire to suggest that the following means should at once be adopted for the purpose of mitigating some of the present defects.

1. The

1. The closets in the area should be removed, with the exception of those needed by the families resident in the building, which should be thoroughly ventilated.

2. The laundry should be removed.

3. If it be impossible to remove the printing establishment, or greatly reduce the staff, ventilating shafts should be introduced into the second and third rooms, as has already been done in the first.

4. The whole of the gas burners throughout the building should have hoods and tubes.

5. The condemned water-closets ought to be removed at once.

6. The waste pipes of the lavatories, and the overflow pipes of the cisterns, should terminate in the open air, and be cut off from all direct communication with drains. No traps will efficiently supply the place of open air termination.

7. All taps communicating with cisterns which supply water-closets should be removed, so that there may be no possibility of the water being used for drinking purposes.

8. The building has been so cut about and altered that we cannot recommend any one system of ventilation as applicable to the whole office. The ventilation of each room and passage should at once be taken in hand, every case being treated specially. We would however recommend, in every instance, that the ventilators introduced should be of such a nature as to be beyond the control of the occupants of the room, and so constructed as not to create draughts.

9. To render the air of the rooms less foul we advise that rooms be set apart for luncheons, and that a special hour be fixed for the meal. The windows of the rooms should be freely opened by a porter during the absence of the occupants.

It must be borne in mind that these suggestions, if carried out, will, in our opinion, only mitigate evils, not remove them.

We have, &c.
(signed) *William Jenner*, M.D.
W. M. Muir, M.D.
Edward C. Seaton, M.D.
A. B. Mitford.

The Right Honourable
The Earl of Beaconsfield.

STATEMENT by Mr. *Taylor.*

WAR OFFICE BUILDINGS, PALL MALL.

Mr. Mitford,

MY reasons for supposing that there are no cesspools under the above buildings are:—

1. That it was, to my knowledge, the invariable rule of my predecessor in office, who had charge of the buildings for many years, and under whose directions the buildings added during the last 25 years were adapted an prepared for the War Department, to abolish all cesspools which were known to exist.

2. That I have strictly adhered to the aforesaid rule during the time the buildings have been in my charge, and have from time to time given instructions to the clerk of the works to cause careful search to be made wherever there was reason to believe that cesspools might have been left.

I have, however, to add that unless the whole of the basement floor be uncovered and excavated to a depth of some feet, I cannot undertake to say positively that there are no cesspools under the buildings.

24 January 1877. (signed) *John Taylor.*

RETURN of Staff and Clerks Absent from Illness during 1876.

NATURE OF ILLNESS.	Number Affected.	Days Absent (each).	REMARKS.
Abscess (tooth)	1	2	
Ankle, inflamed	1	7	
Ankle, sprained	1	14	
Bilious attack	5	1	
Ditto	2	2	
Ditto	1	3	
Ditto	1	4	
Bilious attack, and rheumatism	1	6	
Bladder (inflammation)	1	34	
Boils	1	2	
Ditto	1	3	
Ditto	1	7	
Ditto	1	27	
Boils and headache	1	49	
Bowels, disorder of	1	4	
Bowels, congestion	1	15	
Bronchitis	2	5	
Ditto	1	7	
Ditto	1	10	
Ditto	1	11	
Ditto	1	14	
Ditto	2	–	Period not recorded.
Bronchitis, and General Debility	1	53	
Bronchitis, and Weak Chest	1	73	
Carbuncle (eye)	1	5	
Cold	5	1	
Ditto	5	2	
Ditto	5	3	
Ditto	2	4	
Ditto	1	6	
Ditto	1	9	
Cold, and blood-spitting	1	27	
Cold, and Neuralgia	1	3	
Cold, and Indigestion	1	19	
Cold, and Inflammation	1	26	
Colic	1	2	
Ditto	1	3	
Debility and general debility	1	1	(*See* also "Nervous" Debility.)
Ditto	1	10	
Ditto	2	15	
Ditto	1	17	
Ditto	1	59	
Ditto	1	71	
Ditto	1	80	
Debility, and Affection of Throat	1	48	
Diarrhœa	2	1	
Ditto	1	4	
Ditto	1	5	
Diarrhœa, biliary	1	2	
Ditto	1	6	
Diphtheria	1	13	
Dyspepsia	1	8	
Ditto	1	27	
Eye, congestion of	1	8	
Eye, Inflammation of	1	13	
Fever, Roman	1	115	*See* also "Scarlet" Fever, "Rheumatic" Fever, and "Typhoid" Fever.
Feverish attack	1	1	
Fracture (rib)	1	4	
Gout	1	12	
Headache and sick headache	1	1	
Ditto	2	4	
Ditto	1	15	
Heart affection	1	22	
Ditto	1	90	
Ditto	1	3	
Hæmorrhoids	1	54	
Inflammation	1	3	
Influenza	1	9	
Knee, injury of	1	32	
Lameness	1	3	
Liver complaint	1	6	
Ditto	1	8	
Ditto	1	30	and jaundice.
Ditto	1	60	
Ditto	1	98	
Lumbago	1	10	
Lungs, congestion	1	44	
Ditto	1	211	
Lungs, congestion, and bronchitis	1	22	
Lungs, disease of	1	62	Died.
Nervous debility	1	1	*See* also "Debility."
Ditto	1	12	
Ditto	1	28	
Ditto	1	60	
Nervous depression	1	52	
Ditto	1	154	
Neuralgia	1	3	
Ditto	1	4	
Ditto	1	5	
Ditto	1	18	
Ditto	1	–	Mr. Vivian was absent at various times during the year, owing to severe neuralgia.
Orchitis	1	13	
Rheumatism	1	1	
Ditto	1	2	
Ditto	2	3	
Ditto	1	4	
Ditto	1	9	
Ditto	1	17	
Ditto	1	28	
Ditto	1	33	
Ditto	1	52	
Rheumatism, muscular	1	55	With feeble action of the heart.
Rheumatism, and purpura	1	29	
Rheumatic Fever	1	24	
Scarlet Fever	1	50	
Shingles	1	141	And great debility.
Skin eruptions, &c.	1	6	
Ditto	1	10	
Throat, Sore	1	1	
Ditto	2	2	
Ditto	2	3	
Throat, Sore, Ulcerated	1	15	
Typhoid Fever	1	14	Lord E. Cecil was attacked at the end of the year, with Typhoid Fever. His Lordship had also been absent for a few periods of two or three days from casual sickness previously.
Ditto	1	36	
Ulcer, ankle	1	77	
Ulcer, foot	1	21	
Whitlow	1	84	

Complicated, and General or Unspecified Indisposition.

General Indisposition	3	2
Ditto	1	4
Unspecified Indisposition	3	1
Ditto	1	6
Severe spasmodic cough, causing General Debility and Asthma	1	144
Deafness, Pains in Ears, and General Debility	1	22
Gastric Irritation, and Intermittent Fever	1	47
Severe ulceration of mucous membrane of mouth, and blood-poisoning	1	171
Derangement of system	1	11
Physical exhaustion	1	24
Total	157	

The foregoing statement gives a total absence during the year of 3,332 days, equal to about 2·4 per cent. constantly absent from sickness.

RETURN of Messengers, &c., Absent from Sickness during 1876.

NATURE OF ILLNESS.	Number Affected.	Days Absent (each).	REMARKS.
Abscess in Jaw	1	36	Died of Consumption.
Asthma	1	6	
Cold	1	3	
Cold and Chest Affection	1	4	
Ditto	1	6	
Diarrhœa	1	2	
Diarrhœa and Colic	1	15	
Elbow, injured	1	12	
Erysipelas	1	4	
Gout	1	5	
Ditto	1	6	
Gastric Derangement	1	24	
Lumbago	1	10	
Lungs, Hæmorrhage of	1	24	Died.
Rheumatic Gout	1	8	
Ditto	1	13	
Urinary Organs, Affection of	1	8	Died.
TOTAL	17		

The foregoing statement gives a total absence of 186 days, equal to about ·35 per cent. constantly sick.

RETURN of Staff and Clerks Absent from Sickness on 19th January 1877.

NATURE OF ILLNESS.	Number Absent.	REMARKS.
Bronchitis	1	Hon. J. C. Vivian.
Typhoid Fever	1	Lord E. Cecil.
Congestion of Liver	1	
Sprained Ankle	1	
Ulceration of mucous membrane of mouth, and blood-poisoning	1	
Temporary Indisposition	1	
TOTAL	6	

RETURN of Messengers, &c., Absent from Sickness on 19th January 1877.

NATURE OF ILLNESS.	Number. Absent.	REMARKS.
Bowels, Stoppage of	1	
Bronchial affection	1	A Boy.
Rheumatic Gout	1	A Commissionaire.
TOTAL	3	

WAR OFFICE (SANITARY STATE).

COPY of the REPORT of the COMMISSION recently appointed to inquire into the SANITARY STATE of the WAR OFFICE.

(*Lord Elcho.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
20 *February* 1877.

55. *Under* 1 *oz.*

THE FIFTY-FIFTH

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF

HER MAJESTY'S

Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues;

IN OBEDIENCE TO THE ACTS OF 10 GEORGE IV. (CAP. 50),
AND 2 WILLIAM IV. (CAP. 1);

BEING

THE TWENTY-SIXTH REPORT

UNDER THE ACT OF THE 14 & 15 VICT. (CAP. 42).

Dated 29 June 1877.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
2 *July* 1877.

300.

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THE TWENTY-SIXTH REPORT

Of the COMMISSIONER in charge of the LAND REVENUES of the CROWN in *England*, under a Warrant of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated the 30th of March 1876.

IN compliance with the directions contained in the Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, 11 & 12 Vict. c. 102, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42, I have to report to Her Majesty and the Houses of Parliament, what has been done in the management of the hereditary possessions of the Crown, in charge with me, in the year ended on the 31st March last.

In the 49th and 53rd Reports to Parliament of the Commissioners of Woods, various particulars were given as to the extent of the Crown property in their charge, and the cost incurred in management, also as to the measures which have been taken since the year 1851 for the concentration and improvement of that property. The year 1851 was there selected, because, by the Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42, the Office of Woods was separated from the Office of Works in that year; and the duties of the former Department were thenceforward limited to the management of the Crown property in charge of the Department of the Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues of the Crown.

The result of those measures is shown in the following Statement of the amount paid to the Exchequer in each complete financial year since the separation of the two Departments, out of the income arising from the Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, after deduction of all expenses of management except the salaries and expenses of the Official Establishment, which are paid out of monies voted by Parliament.

Year ended 31st March	Amount Paid to the Exchequer.			Year ended 31st March	Amount Paid to the Exchequer.		
	£.	*s.*	*d.*		£.	*s.*	*d.*
1853	250,000	–	–	1865	310,000	–	–
1854	260,000	–	–	1866	320,000	–	–
	*135,888	9	3	1867	†330,000	–	–
1855	272,571	16	8	1868	345,000	–	–
1856	281,515	15	9	1869	360,000	–	–
1857	284,857	1	6	1870	375,000	–	–
1858	276,654	4	1	1871	385,000	–	–
1859	280,040	9	5	1872	375,000	–	–
1860	284,479	5	8	1873	375,000	–	–
1861	290,568	4	7	1874	375,000	–	–
1862	295,000	–	–	1875	385,000	–	–
1863	300,000	–	–	1876	395,000	–	–
1864	305,000	–	–	1877	410,000	–	–

* This sum was derived from a repayment of monies advanced out of the Land Revenues, before the separation of the two Departments, for the purposes of certain Improvements in the Metropolis.

† Prior to the 31st March 1866, the cost of permanent improvements was paid out of Income, and the royalties arising from Minerals were credited to that fund. But, from and after that date, in pursuance of the 29 & 30 Vict. c. 62, the cost of permanent Improvements has been paid out of capital, subject to repayment out of income by annual instalments; and one moiety of the net proceeds arising from Minerals has been credited to Capital; the amount so paid out of Capital for permanent Improvements in the past year was 16,202 *l.* 18 *s.* 7 *d.*, and the amount credited to that fund in repayment of previous advances for Improvements and in respect of one moiety of the net proceeds from Minerals in the same period, was 28,263 *l.* 17 *s.* 1 *d.*

The payments to the Exchequer, shown in the preceding Statement, were made out of the receipts arising from the whole of the Crown property in charge of the Commissioners of Woods. That property is divided, for purposes of management, into two parts, one of which, consisting of the Royal Forests and of the greater part of the plantations in England, and also of the Land Revenues in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and in the Isles of Man and Alderney, is in charge of Mr. Howard. The rest is in my charge.

The property in charge with me consists of the following:—

1. Windsor Great Park, Plantations and property at Ascot, Bagshot, and Virginia Water, &c.

2. Manors, messuages, land, &c., in various parts of England.

The property described under the first head consists of more than 14,000 acres of land, maintained as part of the domain attached to Windsor Castle. The income arising from, and the expenditure upon the property which, like the Royal Parks in London, is largely used by the public for purposes of recreation, cannot be considered as a matter solely of profit and loss.

The property described under the second head may be divided into seven classes, as described in the following Statement, which shows the rents and other receipts derived from it in the past year, amounting altogether to £. 347,731. 0. 2.

	Quantity.	Rents and other Receipts in the Year to 31st March 1877.
	A. R. P.	£. s. d.
1. Farms and land let for agricultural purposes - -	70,331 2 18	119,902 4 8
2. Five hundred and ninety-eight houses and other buildings, let at rack rents, or at rents which have been fined down from rack rents - -		54,737 10 2
3. Land let for building purposes, including ground-rents, which have been purchased - - - - - - - - - - - - -		138,506 17 4
(Four thousand six hundred and ninety-eight houses, with other buildings, have been erected on the land at the expense of the Lessees.)		
4. Mines, minerals and substrata, let subject to the payment of royalties -		14,316 15 4
(This is the gross amount. One moiety of the net income, after deduction of expenses, is credited to capital.)		
5. Tolls of markets, ferries and miscellaneous property in the occupation of tenants, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - -		12,530 16 5
6. Manors (quit rents, fines, &c.) - - - - - - - - -		3,414 2 3
7. Plantations, underwood and hedge row timber, &c. - - - -		4,322 14 –
Total Receipts in the Year to 31st March 1877 - £.		347,731 – 2

In the 53rd Report to Parliament it was stated that the receipt to 31st March 1875 of the property at that time in charge with me amounted to £. 327,278.*

The increase in the revenue, which has been obtained since that date, is attributable to several circumstances. In the first place, various leases have been renewed at increased rents; in the second place, purchases of land and ground-rents

* That Report contains a Schedule of the property in my charge in March 1875, showing the counties in which it is situated, and the number of acres and of houses, &c., in and upon the different estates, and the rents derived from the various properties.

ground-rents have been made out of the proceeds of sales of property in charge of both Commissioners; in the third place, the plantations and farms at Delamere, in the county of Chester, and also some woodlands at Salcey and Hazelborough, in the county of Northampton, and at Chopwell, in the county of Durham, have been transferred to my charge from that of Mr. Howard. Those transfers were made in consequence of the death of one and of the superannuation of another local officer, and in order that the farms and plantations might, for the sake of convenience and economy, be placed under the management of the agents of other Crown estates in the immediate neighbourhood which are under my charge.

From those several causes the receipts from rents, royalties, &c., of the property in my charge have amounted in the past year to the increased sum of £. 347,731. 0. 2.

The arrears due at Michaelmas last in respect of that property, and remaining uncollected at the close of the financial year, were as follows, viz.:—

	£.	s.	d.
Rents of farms, houses, &c.	3,306	1	5
Quit and fee-farm rents	48	13	6½
Mineral royalty	25	–	–
TOTAL £.	3,379	14	11½

The arrears at the close of the year amounted therefore to less than one per cent. upon the rents and royalties due up to and at the preceding Michaelmas; a considerable proportion of those arrears has since been collected.

The cost of collecting the rents and royalties of the property before referred to, amounting, as stated above, to £. 347,731., and of the agency and local management of the several manors and estates, including the superintendence of the construction of new farm buildings, and of the execution of repairs, and also of drainage works, did not amount to three per cent. upon the sum received. The details of the expenditure in agency and management are as follows:—

COLLECTION AND MANAGEMENT.	Amount. £.	s.	d.
A poundage, at 4 per cent., on 134,124 *l.*	5,364	18	5
Ditto - 2½ per cent., on 22,114 *l.*	552	17	1
* Surveyor's charges for making plans of estates, preparing designs for farm-houses, buildings, and cottages, superintending the construction of such buildings, and the execution of drainage works, and for other services in relation to property out of London	1,308	17	–
Apportioned salary of the Receiver of Crown Rents for Middlesex, &c. (This officer performs other duties, as stated in the 53rd Report to Parliament, page 7.)	600	–	–
* Surveyor's charges for valuing and letting land and houses, and for other services in relation to property in London	864	8	10
Apportioned salary and travelling expenses of mineral surveyor	260	–	–
Local agents, clerk of the works, woodreeves, stewards, and bailiffs of manors, &c.	839	7	–
Audit dinners	231	6	5
Incidental expenses	72	7	6
TOTAL £.	10,094	2	3

* This Statement does not include the cost of sales or purchases, which is chargeable to capital, or the sums paid by railway and other companies, and by individuals for valuations of, and for reports by surveyors upon premises sold, enfranchised, &c.

The outlay incurred in the past year upon the property described in the Statement, at page 4, in the drainage and reclamation of land, and in building and repairing farmhouses and homesteads and cottages for labourers, amounted to £.18,642. 15. The proportion of that sum, which was expended in permanent improvements, falling under the definition of the "Improvement of Land," within the meaning of the "Improvement of Land Act, 1864," amounts to £. 15,629. 19. 10. That sum was paid out of capital, in pursuance of the Land Revenue Acts, which provide that the cost of such works shall be charged to capital, and that one moiety of the net proceeds from mines and minerals shall be credited to that fund. The residue of the outlay, amounting to £. 3,012 15. 2., was paid out of income.

LEASES GRANTED. Appendix, No. 1.

During the period to which this Report relates, I have granted 73 leases of land, houses, and other premises, situated in different counties in England, and not being within the boundaries of any of the Royal Forests. The rents reserved under these leases, amount altogether to £. 21,584. 1. 3., and fines amounting to £. 530 were received upon the grant of two of those leases.

The particulars of the several leases are inserted in Appendix, No. 1, and the property demised may be divided into four classes; viz.:—

1st. Farms or land for agricultural, &c. purposes.

2nd. Houses or other buildings.

3rd. Land for building purposes.

4th. Miscellaneous property, and interests of uncertain value.

Of the 1st Class, it will be seen, on reference to Appendix, No. 1, that 29 leases have been granted of land in the counties of Bedford, Huntingdon, Sussex, and York. The total acreage of the land, comprised in these leases, amounts to 11,480 A. 2 R. 35 P., and the gross annual rents for the land so demised, and for the right of sporting over some small parcels of woodland, amount to £. 19,284. 7. 4.

Of the 2nd Class, four leases have been granted of four houses in London and Richmond, at rents amounting altogether to £. 330. 10., and upon payment, in two cases, of fines amounting to £. 530.

Of the 3rd Class, 37 leases have been granted of sites for 52 houses, with stables, and other buildings, in London, and at Dover, Eltham, Richmond, and Windsor.

In all these cases, the several lessees have built, or have covenanted to build, within a limited period, and at their own cost, substantial houses or other buildings, upon the plots let to them respectively. The ground-rents reserved by leases in this class amount to £. 1,796. 3. 11.

Of the 4th Class, three leases have been granted at aggregate rents of £. 173.

The

The principal leases which have been granted are as follows; viz. :—

Stagsden Estate, in the County of Bedford.

This Estate contains 3,365 acres, and was purchased in 1874, for £.130,000., including the timber, which was valued at £. 11,000. The particulars of the purchase are set forth in the 53rd Report to Parliament (1875). The tenancies have been re-arranged in 13 holdings, containing 3,091 A. 3 R. 11 P.

The residue of the Estate consists of some labourers' Allotments and Cottages, and also of Plantations which are retained in hand, except that the shooting of the Plantations is let to the occupiers of the adjacent farms. The requisite new farm buildings, and some additions to the existing buildings, together with some drainage works, are in progress. The total rental when those various works are completed will be £. 4,818, which, together with the proceeds from the plantations retained in hand, will yield about 3$\frac{1}{3}$rd per cent. upon the outlay incurred in the purchase, in the redemption of the land-tax upon the property, and in the various works above referred to.

Leases for terms of years were offered to the principal tenants upon the conditions which are customary in farm leases granted by this Department, and under which the several lessees are bound to keep the premises in substantial repair without any allowance for materials. But the occupiers of eight out of the 13 holdings have preferred to hold as yearly tenants, the owner, as is customary in the county of Bedford, supplying materials for repairs, except straw for thatching.

Eleven of the leases and agreements by which the farms are held have been completed within the period embraced in this Report, and are specified in Appendix, No. 1.

Sunk Island, in the County of York.

This Island is situated at the mouth of the River Humber. It was originally granted on lease in the reign of King Charles the Second, at a nominal rent in consideration of the lessee incurring the costs of reclamation, and of constructing the embankments necessary for the security of the property. About 130 years ago the Island was estimated to comprise 1,550 acres of cultivated land, divided into three farms, with five houses occupied by farm servants, and a small chapel.

No material addition was made to the Island by embankment during the next 70 years, but at the beginning of the present century the property came into the possession of the Crown by the expiration of the lease under which it had been held, and a new lease was granted for 31 years from 1802, with conditions that an accretion of at least 2,700 acres, which had been gradually silted up around the embanked lands should be reclaimed and made secure at the lessee's expense, and that a church and adequate buildings for the tenants should be erected; and under those conditions much more than the prescribed extent was reclaimed.

In 1833 the system of tenancy by middlemen was deemed to be inexpedient, and was terminated, and the farms were re-let to lessees holding direct from the Crown for terms of 21 years; on the expiration of those leases in 1854, the whole property was re-surveyed, and there were found to be 5,919 acres

of cultivated land, and 686 acres of land recently reclaimed and coming gradually into full value, making a total of 6,605 acres under cultivation. The 5,919 acres were let for 21 years at rents amounting to £. 11,253 yearly, and the 686 acres at rents of £. 888 yearly, making a total of £. 12,141 yearly. Houses and buildings in accordance with the character of the tenancies were erected where needed, throughout the estate; the roads and communications were reformed and improved; the draingage was made more effective; the embankments were strengthened, and a school was built to meet the educational requirements of the Island. In 1875 those leases expired. At that date there were 14 principal tenancies, comprising 6,482 acres, let at £. 12,068 yearly, and various small tenancies, comprising 123 acres, let at £. 273 yearly. One of those tenancies is a lease of a Coast Guard Station, which is let for a long term of years. The others were annual tenancies.

The estate has now been re-let as before in 14 farms, containing 6,477 A. 0 R. 29 P., at rents amounting to £. 13,196. 14. 6. The residue is let in small holdings at rents amounting to £. 258. 2., making a total rental of £. 13,456. 16. 6. An outlay of about £. 8,000 will be made by the Crown in providing storage for water and in constructing additional farm buildings. Considerable progress has been made in the works. Upon any expenditure which may be made by the Crown at the request of the tenants, beyond the sum agreed upon in each case, interest will be paid by the occupiers.

The church before referred to was built at the commencement of the present century by the then lessees, who undertook to expend at least £. 300 for that purpose. The building, which was not more unsubstantial than might have been expected under such circumstances, became worn out during the past few years; and at the date when the farms came out of lease, it was necessary to consider the expediency of attempting to restore the church or of building a new one. The building was structurally weak and damp, and possessed no single architectural feature to render its preservation desirable. It was, therefore, decided to rebuild it. Designs were accordingly prepared by Mr. Ewan Christian for a church to contain about 200 persons, and the work is now in hand. The cost is estimated at about £. 3,300, which will be borne by the Crown, with the exception of £. 150, which has been promised by the incumbent and inhabitants.

The endowment of the Living of Sunk Island, consists of the dividends arising from a sum of £. 8,333. 6. 8. Three per cent. Consols, which was purchased by the Crown for the endowment in 1830, under the powers of a special Act of Parliament. There has hitherto been no parsonage, but, having regard to the increased extent and population of the Island since the endowment was made, a free grant was made by Her Majesty in 1875 of five acres of land as a site for a parsonage, and a house is in course of construction by the Crown on that land, at the estimated cost of £. 3,000. The designs for the house have been prepared by Mr. Ewan Christian, under whose superintendence the construction of the church and parsonage is being carried out.

Sales. App., No. 2 (A.) and App., No. 2 (B.)

APPENDIX, No. 2 (A.) and APPENDIX, No. 2 (B.), contain the particulars of various sales by public auction and by private contract, of different premises and hereditaments that it was not advisable for the Crown to retain or

that were required for local purposes, &c., also of land now or formerly below high water mark.

It is the practice of this Department to bring to sale all detached and outlying properties, and old houses and cottages that are likely to realise accommodation prices. The proceeds are invested in the purchase of estates that are convenient for management, and also in freehold ground-rents. In pursuance of that principle, the following sales have been made in the past year, viz. :—

Several old houses and cottages at Billingborough, in the county of Lincoln, which were not required for the accommodation of the tenants or labourers upon the Crown farms at that place. Various encroachments upon the wastes of the Manor of Dunstable which have been sold to the lessees or occupiers, five old houses at Richmond, in the county of Surrey, and some detached parcels of land in the counties of Cumberland, Lincoln, and Norfolk.

The total sum realised by the sales specified in Appendix, No. 2 (A. and B.) amounts to £. 14,059. 10.

Enfranchisement of Copyholds. Appendix, No. 3.

Appendix, No. 3, contains the particulars of 20 enfranchisements of Copyhold or Customary Properties, held of six Manors belonging to the Crown, which have been enfranchised upon payment of sums amounting to £. 2,966. 10.

Free Tenements Released from Quit Rents, &c. Appendix, No. 4.

Appendix, No. 4, contains the particulars of two free tenements, holden of Manors belonging to the Crown, which have been released from the payment of quit-rents, reliefs, customs, and services, upon payment of sums amounting to £. 14. 2. 6.

Enfranchisement of Copyholds in which Her Majesty has a Reversionary Interest. Appendix, No. 5.

By the Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 94, "The Copyhold Act, 1858," provision has been made for the enfranchisement under the Copyholds Act of land holden of Manors vested in Her Majesty in right of Her Crown in remainder or reversion expectant upon an estate of inheritance.

In conformity with the provisions of that Act two deeds of enfranchisement have been completed of lands and premises holden of the Manors of Tangmere and East Lavant, in the county of Sussex, in each of which the Crown has a reversionary interest, as set forth in Appendix, No. 5.

The consideration money has been paid to Trustees, and has been invested by them in the purchase of Government securities, the income from which, until the money shall be otherwise invested in pursuance of the terms of the Act, will be payable to the person who is for the time being entitled to the rents and profits of the Manor, in which each of these enfranchisements has been effected.

LAND TAX REDEEMED. Appendix, No. 6.

APPENDIX, No. 6, contains an account of land tax redeemed, amounting to £. 3. 5. 3., in extinction of which has been paid a total sum of £. 94. 7. 6.

EXCHANGE. Appendix, No. 7.

APPENDIX, No. 7, contains the particulars of an exchange that has been made for the purpose of improving the boundary of some building land near Eltham, in the county of Kent.

PURCHASES. Appendix, No. 8.

APPENDIX, No. 8, contains the particulars of nine purchases that have been made, for the concentration and improvement of the Crown property, and for the purpose of investing monies that had accumulated on the Capital Account of the Land Revenue from the sales of estates, or parts of estates, that did not form desirable properties for the Crown to retain, and of fee-farm and other unimprovable rents, and also from the enfranchisement of copyholds, &c.

The total sum, expended in the purchases specified in the Appendix, amounts to £. 49,909. 9. 6.

RELEASE. Appendix, No. 9.

APPENDIX, No. 9, contains the particulars of a release which was made in connection with the compromise of a claim made by the Lord of the Manor of Wilton, to certain reclaimed land and foreshore of the River Tees.

IN all cases of lease, sale, enfranchisement, or purchase, of which the particulars are detailed in this Report and in the Appendices, the surveys and estimates of the land and hereditaments included in such transactions were made by competent surveyors, who have in each case certified by a report, verified by a declaration, pursuant to the provisions of the Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, and 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 62, the fair worth or value, in their judgment, of the lands and hereditaments surveyed, except in cases where, from the nature of the property, the value could not be known by a survey or inspection, or where, from other causes specified in the 62nd section of the Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, a preliminary survey and estimate has been dispensed with.

IN consequence of the opinion expressed in a Resolution of the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the management of this Department, there have been inserted in each Annual Report, since the year 1850, the following additional Schedules, or such of them as were applicable to the circumstances of each year; viz.—

1st. Of Rents put in charge with the several Receivers of the Land Revenue in respect of property acquired for Her Majesty by purchase, lease, exchange, or otherwise.

2nd.

2nd. Of the Rents discharged from the Rentals of the several Receivers in respect of property sold, exchanged, or otherwise disposed of.

3rd. Of all Monies due to Her Majesty in respect of Rents in charge with the several Receivers of the Land Revenue, under leases, or agreements for leases, and which shall have been owing for a greater period than a year, showing the term during which each arrear shall have been accruing, and the measures (if any) in progress for the recovery of the same.

4th. Of all Monies remitted on Her Majesty's behalf in respect of any Rents in charge with the same Receivers, specifying whether any previous remission has taken place in respect of the same Rent, and the circumstances, and the authority under which remitted.

5th. Of all defalcations that shall have taken place in respect of Monies due and owing to Her Majesty, specifying the circumstances under which such defalcations may have taken place, and the means (if any) available, and the measures (if any) taken, for the recovery of the Monies.

I have now inserted the first four of these Schedules in the Appendix to the present Report, the Fifth Schedule being unnecessary as there have been no defalcations within the period embraced in this Report.

Appendix, No. 10. (A.) (B.), (C.), (D.)

THE APPENDIX (A. A.) contains an Account of the Monies derived from the Hereditary Possessions of the Crown under the management of the Commissioners of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, and received within the year ended 31st March 1877, and the application of all such Monies, including payments into the Exchequer of £. 410,000 as surplus Income arising from those possessions, as well as the appropriation of the Capital Monies arising from the sale of portions of the possessions of the Crown during the same period.

Appendix (A. A.)

The Comptroller and Auditor General has reported to Parliament upon the Accounts of this Department for the preceding year, ended on the 31st March 1876, and the subsequent monthly Accounts up to and including the month of February last have been rendered to him for examination.

CHARLES GORE. L.S

Office of Woods, &c.,
29 June 1877.

APPENDIX.

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Appendix, N° 1.—A SCHEDULE of Leases of Messuages, Tenements, Lands, and Hereditaments, in both days inclusive:—showing, The Dates of Leases; The Premises comprised therein; The Names of the Lessees; the same; The Rents reserved; The Fines paid; The Insurances to be made against Fire; and upon what other the Premises as have been before in Lease, by the last preceding Surveys, or other Accounts; and the Rents reserved

Note.—The Sums distinguished by an asterisk (*) are increased rents which became

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
	BEDFORD:			£. s. d.
1876:	Stagsden Estate:			
April 4	A Farm House, with the Cottages, Buildings, and Land, containing together about 289 A. 0 R. 24½ P., situated in the Parish of Stagsden, together with the right of sporting over 3 A. 3 R. 32 P. of adjacent Woodland.	- - James Henman and Oliver James Henman.	- - 21 years from 10th October 1875.	400 5 –
„ 22	Farm Buildings, with Land held therewith, containing about 134 A. 2 R. 17 P., situated in the Parishes of Stagsden and Bromham.	- - Mary Woodward Henman and James Alexander Henman.	- - 1 year from 10th October 1875, and thenceforth from year to year.	165 18 –
May 2	A Farm House, Cottages, and other Buildings and Land, containing about 180 A. 1 R. 15 P., situate in the Parish of Stagsden, together with the right of sporting over 11 A. 0 R. 35 P. of adjacent Woodland.	William Landon - -	- ditto - -	223 4 10
„ 19	A Farm, Cottages, and other Buildings and Land, containing about 169 A. 0 R. 20 P., known as Bury End Farm, situated in the Parish of Stagsden, together with the right of sporting over 2 A. 3 R. 22 P. of adjacent Woodland.	Elizabeth Barker -	- ditto - -	209 5 –
„ 23	A Farm House and Buildings, with the Land, containing about 170 A. 3 R. 35½ P., called Duckworth Farm, situated in the Parish of Stagsden.	George Pettit - -	- ditto - -	225 16 – for the first year, and 255 16 – during the remainder of the term.
Aug. 8	A Farm House, with Buildings, Cottages, and Land, containing about 94 A. 1 R. 28½ P., known as Dropshot Farm, situated in the Parish of Stagsden.	Amos Pheazey - -	- ditto - -	146 – –
Sept. 15	A Farm House, Cottages, and Buildings, with Land containing about 203 A. 0 R. 28½ P., known as North End Farm, situated in the Parish of Stagsden.	Thomas Fensom - -	- ditto - -	250 – –
„ 16	Farm Houses, Cottages, Buildings, and Land, containing about 663 A. 2 R. 35½ P., situated in the Parish of Stagsden, together with the right of sporting over 74 A. 3 R. 28 P. of adjacent Woodland	- - William Meager Walker and William Bartram Walker.	- ditto - -	713 3 2 for the first year, and 827 5 – during the remainder of the term.

England belonging to the Crown, granted between the 1st day of April 1876 and the 31st day of March 1877, The Terms granted; The Annual Value of the Premises, as estimated or returned by the Surveyor employed to survey Considerations such Leases respectively have been granted:—and showing, also, The Annual Value of such Parts of and Fines paid for the preceding Leases.

payable in consideration of Outlay made by the Crown in permanent Improvements.

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.						
400 5 –	- -	- - Such sum as shall be approved of in writing by the Commissioner of Woods.	- - - -			
168 18 –	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at least of the value of the Buildings.	- - - -			
223 4 10	- -	- ditto -	- - - -			
209 5 –	- -	- ditto -	- - - -			
225 16 – for the first year, and 255 16 – during the remainder of term.	- -	- ditto -	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease, being parts of the Property purchased from the Honourable Elianore Rice Trevor *et al.* *Vide* 53rd Report to Parliament (1875), p. 58. *Vide* also p. 7 of this Report.		
146 – –	- -	- ditto -	- - - -			
250 – –	- -	- ditto -	- - - -			
713 3 2 for the first year, and 827 5 – during the remainder of term.	- -	- ditto -	- - The expense incurred, or to be incurred, by the Lessees in putting the Tithe Farm, being part of the Land demised, in a good state of cultivation, clean, and in good heart and condition.			

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
	BEDFORD—*continued.*			
1876:	Stagsden Estate—*continued.*			£. s. d.
Oct. 26	A Cottage, Buildings, and Land, containing about 28 A. 0 R. 14 P., situated at West End, in the Parish of Stagsden.	- - James Mapley and Susannah his Wife.	- - 7 years from 10th October 1875.	47 - -
Dec. 30	A Farm House, Cottages, Buildings, and Land, containing about 288 A. 1 R. 36 P., called Hill Farm, situated in the Parish of Stagsden.	- - Septimus William Richard Moate.	- - 20 years from 10th October 1876.	375 - -
" "	A Farm House, with Out-buildings, Cottages, Yards, Garden, and Land, containing about 318 A. 2 R. 37 P., called Wick End Farm, situated in the Parish of Stagsden.	William Henry Quenby	- - 21 years from 10th October 1875.	- - The premise were let by ten der, and the Les see offered th highest rent.
	BERKS:			
	WINDSOR:			
Aug. 26	A Piece of Ground, with the Messuage known as Bridgwater Villa, and the Workshops and Show Rooms thereon, in Francis Road, in the Parish of New Windsor.	Henry Gold - -	- - 90 years from 5th July 1876.	- - These Piece of Ground form parts of 8 A. 2 R 30 P., agreed t be let to G. H Long for build ing purposes a progressive rent amounting ulti mately to 270 *l* per annum. Car will be taker that the whole Rent shall b secured by the Buildings to b erected on the Property, but the proportion of the estimated yearly value applicable to each Plot can not be stated.
Oct. 2	A Piece of Ground, with the Workshop and Show Rooms thereon, in Francis Road, in the Parish of New Windsor.	- - Frederick Sellar and George Appleton.	- ditto - -	
	DORSET:			
	ISLE OF PORTLAND:			
April 5	A Piece of the Foreshore and Bed of the Sea, with the Pier thereon, known as The Queen's Pier, at Castleton.	William Pottage -	- - 7 years from 5th April 1876, determinable at six months' notice, in the event of the Pier being required for any purpose connected with the service of Her Majesty.	- - The Premise were let by ten der, and the Les see offered th highest rent.

- - - - - - - of Messuages or Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
47 – –	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at least of the value of the Buildings.	- - -			
375 – –	- -	- - Such sum as shall be approved of in writing by the Commissioner of Woods.	- - -	- - Not before in Lease, being parts of the Property purchased from the Honourable Elianore Rice Trevor *et al.* *Vide* 53rd Report to Parliament (1875), p. 58. *Vide* also p. 7 of this Report.		
400 – –	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at least of the value of the Buildings.	- - -			
14 15 –	- -	- ditto -	- - The surrender of a former Lease, as stated in the next column, and the expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Buildings.	- - A portion of the Plot now demised to Mr. Gold, was lately held by him under a Crown Lease, granted on the nomination of Mr. Long at a rent of 5 *l.* 15 *s.* The residue was in the occupation of Mr. Long. Mr. Gold had built a Villa on the portion so demised to him, and he had built some Workshops, &c., which stood partly on the Land demised to him, and partly on the Land held by Mr. Long. Mr. Gold, in order to have the whole of the Workshops included in one demise, surrendered the Lease above referred to, and accepted a new Lease, which includes the whole of the Buildings which had been constructed by him. The whole of the Land let to Mr. Long had previously been let at a rent of about 6 *l.* 10 *s.* per acre.		
9 – –	- -	- ditto -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessees in the erection of the Buildings.	- - *Vide* the last preceding paragraph.		
82 – –	- -	- -	- - -	- - The Pier was previously let by tender, and the last Lessee was the only person who tendered for it.	52 – –	—

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
	HUNTS:			
1876:	Great Staughton Estate:			£. s. d.
Sept. 21	A Farmhouse, with the Buildings and Land, containing about 259 A. 1 R. 39 P., called Staughton Moor Lodge Farm, situated in the Parish of Staughton Magna.	Joseph Topham - -	- - 21 years from 10th October 1875.	350 – –
Nov. 2	A Farmhouse, with the Cottages and other Buildings and Land, containing about 386 A. 1 R. 16 P, called the Manor Farm, also situated in the Parish of Staughton Magna.	John Thomas Blott -	- - 14 years from 10th October 1873.	500 – –
	KENT:			
	Eltham Estate:			
June 7	A Piece of Ground, with a Messuage thereon, known as "Fairmount," in Mottingham Lane.	James Wheatley - -	- - 86 years from 10th October 1875.	- - This Piece of Ground forms part of 8 A. 2 R., agreed to be let to Henry Turner for Building purposes, at progressive Rents, amounting ultimately to 106 *l.* 5 *s.* per annum. Care will be taken that the whole Rent shall be properly secured by the Buildings to be erected on the property, but the proportion of estimated yearly value applicable to this Plot cannot be stated.
July 1	A Piece of Ground, with a Messuage thereon, being No. 3, Upwood Terrace, and a strip of Land adjoining.	John Pound - -	- - 90½ years from 5th April 1876.	- - The above observation is applicable to these Pieces of Ground, which form part of 2 A. 0 R. 7 P., agreed to be let to John Pound for Building purposes, at progressive Rents, amounting ultimately to 100 *l.*
„ 3	Ditto - No. 5, ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	
„ 4	Ditto - No. 7, ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	
Sept. 15	A Piece of Ground, containing about 2 A. 3 R., with a Messuage and Stables thereon, known as Shirley House.	Alfred Warner - -	- - 99 years from 5th April 1874.	22 – – for the first year, and 44 – – during the remainder of the term.
Aug. 3	A Piece of Ground, with a Messuage thereon, known as Plaistow Villa, on the East side of Burnt Ash Hill.	Alfred Everett - -	- - 99 years from 5th January 1876.	- - The observation in this column with regard to Ground let to Henry Turner, is applicable to these Pieces of Ground, which form part of 23 A. 1 R., agreed to be let to William Winn for Building purposes, at progressive Rents, amounting ultimately to 435 *l.*
„ 4	Ditto, known as Bromley Villa, ditto	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	

- - - - - - - of MESSUAGES or TENEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
350 – –	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings.	- - - -	262 15 5	262 – – subsequently increased to 322 – – in consideration of the expenditure incurred by the Crown upon the Buildings.	—
500 – –	- -	- ditto -	- - - -	430 – –	430 – – subsequently increased to 440 – – in consideration of the expenditure incurred by the Crown upon the Premises.	—
25 – –	- -	- ditto -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in erecting the Buildings.	- - The Land agreed to be demised to Mr. Turner, formed part of Mottingham Farm, and was let at a Rent equivalent to about 2 *l.* per acre.		
2 – –	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -	- - The Land agreed to be demised to Mr. Pound was last let at a Rent equvialent to about 3 *l.* per acre.		
10 – –	- -					
10 – –	- -					
22 – – for the first year, and 44 – – during the remainder of the term.	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -	- - This Ground previously formed part of a Farm which was let at a Rent equivalent to about 1 *l.* 10 *s.* per acre.		
13 13 –	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -	- - About two-thirds of the Land agreed to be demised to Mr. Winn was previously let for Building purposes, at a Rent equivalent to about 14 *l.* per acre, but the tenant failed to carry out the undertaking. The residue formed part of a Farm which was let at a Rent equivalent to about 2 *l.* 15 *s.* per acre.		
12 – –	- -					

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
1876:	Kent—Eltham Estate—*continued.*			£. s. d.
Nov. 16	A Piece of Ground, with a Messuage thereon, being No. 2, Cambridge Road.	Edward Wright - -	- - 87½ years from 10th October 1876.	- The preceding observation in this column is applicable to these Pieces of Ground, which form part of 8 A. 2 R. 26 P., agreed to be let to William Hancock for Building purposes, at progressive rents, amounting ultimately to 195 *l.* a year.
„ „	Ditto - No. 4, ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	
July 19	A Piece of Ground, with a Messuage thereon, being No. 14, Dorville Road.	William Hancock -	- - 99 years from 5th April 1876.	- - -
„ „	Ditto - No. 16, ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	- - -
Sept. 15	Ditto - No. 15, ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- - 98½ years from 10th October 1876.	- - -
„ 16	Ditto - No. 13, ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	- The preceding observation in this column is applicable to these Pieces of Ground, which form part of 3 A. 0 R. 30 P., agreed to be let to William Hancock for Building purposes, at progressive rents, amounting ultimately to 100 *l.* a year.
Nov. 11	Two Pieces of Ground, with two Messuages thereon, being Nos. 18 and 20, Dorville Road.	- - Charles Octavius Newman.	- ditto - -	
Dec. 16	A Piece of Ground, with a Messuage thereon, being No. 17, Dorville Road.	William Hancock -	- ditto - -	- - -
„ „	Ditto - No. 19, ditto - - -	- - Charles Octavius Newman.	- ditto - -	- - -
	Maison Dieu Estate:			
„ 30	Two Pieces of Ground, with two Messuages thereon, being Nos. 43 and 44, Maison Dieu Road, in the Parish of Charlton.	John Wright - -	- - 83½ years from 10ht October 1876.	- - The preceding observation in this column concerning the Eltham Estate is applicable to these Plots of Land which are parts of 21 A. 0 R. 25 P. agreed to be let to C. B. Gorely for Building purposes at progressive rents, amounting ultimately to 550 *l.* a year, subsequently increased to 571 *l.* 6 *s.* 5 *d.* The whole of the last mentioned rent has been secured by the Leases which have been granted.

- - - - - - - - of Messuages or Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				
5 - -	- -	- Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Buildings.	- - The Land agreed to be demised to Mr. Hancock, was formerly let at a Rent equivalent to about 3 *l.* per acre.		
5 - -	- -					
10 - -	- -					
10 - -	- -					
- - A Peppercorn for the first half-year, and 10 - - during the remainder of the term.	- -					
- - A Peppercorn for the first half-year, and 10 - - during the remainder of the term.	- -	- Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessees in the erection of the Buildings.	- - The Land agreed to be demised to Mr. Hancock, was formerly let at a Rent equivalent to about 3 *l.* per acre.		
1 - - for each messuage.	- -					
15 - -	- -					
5 - -	- -					
3 13 - in respect of the Messuage No. 43, and 3 2 11 in respect of the Messuage No. 44.	- -	350 - - for each Messuage.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Buildings.	- - A small part containing 1 A. 1 R. 10 P., of the Land agreed to be demised to Mr. Gorely, was purchased from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England (*Vide* 42nd Report to Parliament, 1864, p. 77). The residue is part of 71 A. 2 R. 28 P., last let upon a yearly tenancy at a rent of 194 *l.* The proportion of that rent applicable to the Land, with some old Buildings thereon so agreed to be demised, is 75 *l.*		

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
				£. s. d.
1876:	MIDDLESEX:			
	Ball Street, Kensington.			
May 30	A Piece of Ground with two Messuages thereon, being Nos. 20 and 22, Ball Street.	- - James Whitehead and John Barker.	- - 76¼ years from 29th September 1873.	*See* last Column
	Cambridge Gate, Regent's Park.			
Dec. 1	A Piece of Ground on the east side of Regent's Park, with the Messuage thereon, being No. 1, Cambridge Gate.	Twynihoe William Erle	- - 85½ years from 10th October 1876.	- - -
1877:				
Jan. 4	Ditto No. 6, ditto, and the Stabling and Coach-house, with Living Rooms over, at the rear of the Messuage.	- - John Charles Addyes Scott.	- - 85¼ years from 5th January 1877.	- - - *See* last Column
March 19	Ditto No. 2, ditto, ditto -	- - John Galsworthy, Frederick Thomas Galsworthy, and Frederick George Chinnock.	- - ditto - -	- - -
„ 20	Ditto No. 3, ditto, ditto -	- - ditto - - -	- - ditto - -	- - -
1876:	Duke Street.			
Sept. 6	A Messuage, No. 41, Duke Street, with a Building at the rear.	Lucy Craik - -	- - 3-4ths of a year from the 10th October 1879 to the 5th July 1880.	40 10 – for the term granted.

- - - - - - - of MESSUAGES or TENEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
29 12 –	- -	4,000 – – at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessees in the erection of the Buildings.	- - This Piece of Ground was included in a purchase made from the Metropolitan Board of Works on the 29th September 1873 (*Vide* 52nd Report to Parliament, 1874, page 55). The purchase was subject to an Agreement whereby that Board undertook, upon the completion of two houses upon the Ground, to grant a lease for the term and at the rent mentioned in the 3rd and 5th Columns. The houses were completed after the purchase was concluded, and the Lease has been granted in accordance with the terms of the Agreement referred to.		
70 – –	- -	7,500 – – at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.		- - These Pieces of Ground form parts of of the site of the property formerly known as "The Colosseum." That property was held under a Crown Lease, dated the 7th February 1826, granted to Mr. Thomas Horner for a term of 99 years, from the 10th October 1824, at a rent of 262 *l.* 18 *s.* a year after the first year. An Agreement has been entered into under which the Lease referred to has been surrendered from the 5th of April 1872, and the site of "the Colosseum" has been contracted to be let upon building leases for a term of 90 years from that date, at the aggregate yearly rent of 464 *l.* The whole of that rent will be reserved by the Leases which will be granted in accordance with the arrangement, but the proportion of the estimated yearly value applicable to each of the leased plots cannot be stated.		
78 – –	- -	6,000 – – at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.	- - The surrender of the Lease mentioned in the next column and the expense incurred by the Lessees in the erection of the Buildings.			
28 – –	- -	- ditto -				
28 – –	- -	- ditto -				
40 10 – for the term granted.	- -	800 – – at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.	- - -	80 – –	54 – –	236 – –

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
	Middlesex—*continued.*			
1876:	Glasshouse Street:			£. s. d.
May 6	A Messuage known as "The King's Arms" Public House, No. 32, Glasshouse Street.	Benjamin Chappell -	- - 17 years from 10th October 1874.	120 10 –
July 19	A Piece of Ground at the corner of Glasshouse Street and Great Vine Street, with the newly erected Messuage thereon, being No. 45, Glasshouse Street, and which has been erected upon the sites of two houses, No. 45 (formerly No. 10), Glasshouse Street and No. 11, Great Vine Street.	Thomas Morris - -	- - 80 years from 5th July 1875.	6 – – for the first year, and 91 – – during the remainder of the term.
	Hamilton Place:			
June 26	A Piece of Ground, with the newly erected Messuage thereon, being No. 6, Hamilton Place.	James Innes - -	- - 80 years from 5th July 1873.	- - The Ground was let by Public Auction, and the Lessee offered the highest Rent.
1877:	Hyde Street:			
Jan. 27	A Messuage, No. 1, Hyde Street, New Oxford Street, known as "The Bull's Head" Public House.	Robert Henry Orgar -	- - 21 years from 25th March 1876.	90 – –
1876:	Piccadilly:			
Dec. 5	A Piece of Ground, with the Messuage newly erected thereon, being No. 140, Piccadilly.	James Innes - -	- - 80 years from 5th July 1873.	- - The premises were let by Public Auction, and the Lessee offered the highest Rent.

- - - - - - - of Messuages or Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
100 - -	250 - -	1,500 - - at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.	- - The surrender of a subsisting Lease, which would have expired by effluxion of time on the 10th October 1882, and the expense incurred by the Lessee in repairing and improving the premises.	80 - - per annum and 200 - - fine.	80 - -	200 - -
6 - - for the first year, and 91 - - during the remainder of the term.	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Buildings.	- - The houses which stood upon this Piece of Ground were last let at rents amounting altogether to 141 *l.* 14 *s.* 9 *d.*		
- - A Peppercorn for the first year, and 510 - - during the remainder of the term.	- -	- ditto -	- - ditto - -	- - These particulars cannot be given. The demised Ground formed part of a larger plot of Ground, upon portions of which two houses, Nos. 6 and 7, Hamilton Place, and some stabling formerly stood. Those two houses and the stabling were pulled down, and a considerable portion of the plot referred to was taken by the Metropolitan Board of Works, under the powers of the Park Lane Improvement Act, 1869 (22 & 23 Vict. c. 134), for the formation, through Hamilton Place, of a new street from Piccadilly to Park Lane. The demised Ground forms part of the surplus land not required for the formation of the new Street, and, under the arrangements which were entered into between the Crown and the Metropolitan Board of Works with reference to the formation of the new Street, the surplus land in question remained vested in the Crown.		
70 - -	280 - -	800 - - at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in repairing and improving the Premises.	- -	70 - -	—
				- - The house was received in Exchange from the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, per Act 18 & 19 Vict. c. 95.		
- - A Peppercorn for the first year, and 650 - - during the remainder of the term.	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Buildings.	- - These particulars cannot be given. The demised Ground formed part of the site of a house formerly known as No. 140, Piccadilly, which house was pulled down, and part of its site was appropriated for the formation of the new Street from Piccadilly to Park Lane, referred to in the last column relating to the foregoing Lease of No. 6, Hamilton Place. The surplus Ground, forming the residue of the site referred to, and upon which the existing house, No. 140, Piccadilly, has been built, remained vested in the Crown under the arrangements made with the Metropolitan Board of Works with reference to the formation of the new Street.		

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
	MIDDLESEX—*continued.*			£. s. d.
	VICTORIA PARK:			
1876:	GORE CRESCENT:			-- These Pieces of Ground are portions of two plots of land, containing together about 1 A. 1 R. 27 P. agreed to be let to Solomon Barnett for building purposes, at progressive rents, amounting ultimately to 160 *l.* a year. Care will be taken that the whole rent shall be properly secured by the buildings to be erected on the property, but the proportion of the estimated yearly value applicable to each plot cannot be stated.
Dec. 30	A Piece of Ground, with a Messuage thereon, being No. 8, Gore Crescent.	- - Charles Edward Collins Medwin.	- - 77¼ years from 10th October 1876.	
1877:				
Feb. 27	Ditto No. 3, ditto - -	Abraham Lazarus -	- - 77 years from 5th January 1877.	
Mar. 21	Ditto No. 5, ditto - -	Thomas Watson - -	- - 76¾ years from 5th April 1877.	
„ 23	Ditto No. 7, ditto - -	William Foster - -	- ditto - -	
1876:	GORE PLACE:			-- The preceding Observation in this column is applicable to these Pieces of Ground, which are portions of two plots of Ground, containing together about 3 A. 0 R. 16 P., agreed to be let to Alfred Borton for building purposes, at progressive rents amounting ultimately to 340 *l.* a year.
April 11	Four Pieces of Ground, with four Messuages thereon, being Nos. 54, 55, 56, and 57, Gore Place.	Alfred Borton - -	- - 77¾ years from 5th April 1876.	
	GORE ROAD and NORTH STREET:			
Dec. 29	A Piece of Ground, being the North-east corner of Gore Road and North Street, with the Building erected thereon.	- - The Reverend Thomas Cruice Egan.	- - 78½ years from 5th July 1875.	18 - -
	SURREY:			
	RICHMOND:			
Aug. 3	A Piece of Ground, with the Messuage and Offices thereon, known as the "Old Palace," with some detached Stabling, and a moiety of a Stable-yard adjoining the Stabling.	Elizabeth Foster Cooper	- - 13 years from 10th October 1875.	120 - -

- - - - - - - of MESSUAGES or TENEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
7 - -						
10 - -						
10 - -	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Buildings.			
10 - -						
1 17 - for each Messuage.	- -	- ditto -	- - ditto - -			
				- - Not before in Lease. These Pieces of Ground formed portions of the property purchased under the Acts 4 & 5 Vict. c. 27, out of monies arising from the Land Revenues of the Crown.		
18 - -	- -	- ditto -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Building.			
120 - -	- -	2,500 - - at the least as to the Messuage and Offices, and 500 - - at the least as to the Stabling.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in repairing the Messuage and Buildings.	90 - -	55 2 -	185 - -

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
1876:	Surrey—Richmond—*continued.*			
Dec. 12	Six Pieces of Ground, with six Messuages thereon, being Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14, Alexandra Road, Sandy Lane, in the Parish of Richmond.	Tom Francis Skinner -	- - 92½ years from 10th Oct. 1876.	- - These Pieces of Ground form part of 3 A. 2 R. 38 P., agreed to be let to Tom Francis Skinner, at progressive rents, amounting ultimately to 80 *l.* per annum. Care will be taken that the whole rent shall be properly secured by the buildings to be erected on the property, but the proportion of the estimated yearly value applicable to each plot cannot be stated -
,, 15	A Piece of Ground, with the Messuage thereon, being No. 2, Alexandra Road, Sandy Lane, in the Parish of Richmond.	Charles Borroughs -	- ditto - -	
1877: Mar. 6	Four Pieces of Ground, with four Messuages thereon, being Nos. 16, 18, 20, and 22, Alexandra Road, Sandy Lane, in the Parish of Richmond.	Tom Francis Skinner -	- - 92 years from 5th April 1877.	
,, ,,	Ditto Nos. 24, 26, 28, and 30, ditto.	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	
1876:	SUSSEX:			
June 1	A Piece of Foreshore, between high and low water marks, in front of Land belonging to the Lessee, in the Parish of Fairlight.	- - Edward Henry Sayer Milward.	- - 21 years from 10th October 1875.	Uncertain -
	Poyning's Estate.			
Nov. 27	First, a Farmhouse, with Cottages, Outbuildings, Yards, and Gardens, containing together about 629 A. 0 R. 12 P.; and, Secondly, a Water-mill, with Buildings, Garden, Mill Pond and Island, and several Pieces of Land, containing together, about 17 A. 2 R. 16 P., all situated in the Parish of Poynings.	Charles Tulley - -	- - 11¼ years from 5th July 1874.	563 - - for the first 3¼ years, and 663 - - for the remainder of the term.
	WILTS:			
	Bishop's Cannings Estate:			
June 1	A Water Corn Mill, having also Steam Power, with the Mill House, and Land, containing together about two acres, and also several Pieces of Land, with a Blacksmith's Shop and a Cottage containing about 5 A. 2 R. 4 P, all situated at Horton, in the Parish of Bishop's Cannings.	John Frederick Drew -	- - From 31st May to 5th July 1876, and thenceforth for the term of 4¼ years.	90 - -

\- - - - - - - of MESSUAGES or TENEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
2 – – for each Messuage.	- -					
2 – –	- -					
2 – – for each Messuage.	- -	-- Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings.	- - - -	-- The Land agreed to be demised to Mr. Skinner was last let upon a yearly tenancy at a rent of 20*l.*		
2 – – for each Messuage.	- -					
1 – – and one moiety of any sum which may be received for stone or minerals taken from the foreshore.	- -	- -	- - -	Uncertain -	1 – – and one moiety of any sum which may be received for stone or minerals taken from the foreshore.	—
603 19 – for the first 3¼ years, and 703 19 – for the remainder of the term. These rents included interest upon a total sum of 979*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* expended by the Crown in new Buildings.	-	-- Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings and Machinery.	-- The surrender of a Lease of the Premises firstly described, for a term which would have expired on 10th October 1877, at a rent of 473*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*	326 – – As to the Premises first described,	352 10 – increased to 473 16 6 in consideration of the expenditure incurred by the Crown.	—
				64 – – As to the Premises secondly described,	64 – – increased to 67 – – in consideration of the redemption by the Crown of the Land Tax.	—
8 12 7 for the period from 31st May to 5th July 1876, and 90 – – during the remainder of the term.	- -	-- Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings, Machinery, and Fixtures.	- - - -	-- Not before in Lease. Four-fifth shares of the Mill, with the Mill, House, Land, containing about Two Acres, and the entirety of the other Premises included in the Lease, were purchased from Mr. Drew on 31st May 1876, *vide* page 42. The remaining fifth share of the Mill, &c. was purchased from Mr. Browne on 2nd April 1875. (*Vide* the 54th Report to Parliament of the Commissioners of Woods, 1876, page 40.)		

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.		TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
1877:	YORK: The undermentioned Farms, with the requisite Houses, Farm Buildings, and Cottages, being Parcel of The Sunk Island Estate.				£. s. d.
	Name of Farm.	Quantity. A. R. P.			
March 29	East Bank - - -	714 1 31	George Brown -	- - 16 years from 5th April 1875.	1,500 - -
„ „	Old Hall - - -	455 3 35	Thomas Connell -	- ditto - -	1,000 - -
„ „	Middle - - - -	359 0 26	Richard James Grayburn.	- ditto - -	780 - -
„ „	South - - - -	488 1 17	George Harland -	- ditto - -	1,030 - -
„ „	Patrington - - -	548 3 38	Thomas Harrison -	- ditto - -	1,000 - -
„ „	Winestead - - -	280 3 2	James Hopkinson -	- ditto - -	570 - -
„ „	Ottringham - - -	502 2 32	William Johnson -	- ditto - -	1,050 - -
„ „	West - - - -	596 0 0	Charles Lambert -	- ditto - -	1,258 - -

Note.—The sums distinguished by an asterisk (*) are increased rents, which became payable in consideration of outlay made by the Crown in permanent improvements.

- - - - - - - - of MESSUAGES or TENEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1,500 - -	- -	- -	- - -	1,425 - -	1,428 - - *1,439 - -	—
1,000 - - for the first two years, and 1,005 10 6 for the remainder of the term. (This last rent includes interest upon outlay made by the Crown upon Buildings.)	- -	- -	- - -	909 3 -	*988 1 -	—
780 - -	- -	- -	- - -	689 - -	689 - - *706 15 -	—
1,030 - - for the first two years, and 1,048 16 - for the remainder of the term. (This last rent includes interest upon outlay made by the Crown upon Buildings and Water Supply.)	- -	- - - - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings.	- - -	921 13 -	921 13 - *969 13 8	—
1,000 - -	- -	- -	- - -	869 6 -	869 6 -	—
570 - -	- -	- -	- - -	520 - -	520 - - *523 19 -	—
1,050 - -	- -	- -	- - -	945 - -	945 - - *965 2 3	—
1,261 2 - for the first two years, and 1,265 2 - during the remainder of the term. (These rents include interest upon outlay made by the Crown upon Buildings, &c.)	- -	- -	- - -	1,181 - -	1,181 - - *1,205 8 -	—

Appendix, N° 1.—Comprising LEASES granted - - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.		TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
1877:	YORK—*continued.* Sunk Island Estate—*continued.*				£. s. d.
	Name of Farm.	Quantity.			
		A. R. P.			
March 29	Newland - - -	621 3 10	George Meadley -	- - 16 years from 5th April 1875.	1,100 - -
„ „	Whitehouse - - -	273 3 25	Michael Suddaby Meadley.	- ditto - -	600 - -
„ „	Church - - - -	289 0 30	William Richardson	- ditto - -	626 - -
„ „	Stone Creek - - -	391 0 2	John Spilman - -	- ditto - -	810 - -
„ „	Wood - - - -	225 3 3	Thomas Fowler Suddaby.	- ditto - -	470 - -
„ „	Fisherman's - - -	729 0 18	Robert Vickerman -	- ditto - -	1,340 - -
1876:	WOODHOUSE GRANGE:				
April 3	Two Farm Houses, with the Buildings, Cottages, Gardens, and Land, containing together about 1,170 A. 0 R. 32 P. situated at Woodhouse Grange, in the Parish of Sutton-upon-Derwent.		John Beal - -	- - 21 years from 5th April 1876.	1,231 - -

Note.—The sums distinguished by an asterisk (*) are increased rents, which became payable in consideration of outlay made by the Crown in permanent improvements.

- - - - - - - of Messuages or Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1,100 – – for the first two years of the term, and 1,117 7 9 during the remainder of the term. (This last rent includes interest upon outlay made by the Crown upon Buildings.)	- -	- -	- - -	793 12 – during the first two years, and 882 16 6 during the remainder of the term.	793 12 – during the first two years, and 882 16 6 during the remainder of the term. *909 10 6	—
600 – –	- -	- -	- - -	529 10 –	529 10 – *539 8 –	—
626 – –	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings.	- - -	578 10 –	578 10 – *618 13 –	—
810 – –	- -		- - -	654 4 3	742 18 – *783 1 –	—
470 – –	- -	- -	- - -	415 9 –	415 9 – *419 3 –	—
1,340 – – for the first two years, and 1,353 18 3 during the remainder of the term. (This last rent includes interest upon 347 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* expended by the Crown upon Buildings.)	- -	- -	- - -	1,064 – – to 5th April 1864, and 1,109 10 – during the remainder of the term.	1,064 – – to 5th April 1864, and 1,109 10 – during the remainder of the term. *1,131 4 –	—
1,231 – –	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings.	- - -	1,180 – –	1,180 – – *1,221 8 6 for the premises now demised, exclusive of about 43 acres of plantations, which were retained in hand, but have been grubbed up by the lessee, and are included in the present lease.	—

Appendix, N° 2 (A.)—A SCHEDULE of all MANORS, BUILDINGS, LANDS, and other HEREDITAMENTS, belonging to the Crown, in *England*, which have been Sold by Public Auction, between the 1st day of April 1876 and the 31st day of March 1877, both days inclusive, under the Authority of the Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, 2 Will. 4, c. 1, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42; showing, The Dates of the Conveyances thereof respectively; The Property comprised therein; The Names of the Purchasers; The Terms unexpired of the subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale; and the Purchase Money paid for the Property; and also showing, according to the Survey and Valuation under which the last Lease was granted, the Annual Value of such Part thereof; and the Rents reserved and the Fines paid for the last or subsisting Leases thereof.

DATES of CONTRACTS.	PREMISES SOLD.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	TERMS UNEXPIRED of subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale.	PURCHASE-MONEY.	ANNUAL VALUE per Surveys for last LEASES.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
	LINCOLN:			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1876:	BILLINGBOROUGH:						
May - 9	A Dwelling-house, with Out-buildings, Garden, and Yards, containing about 1 R. 10 P., situated in High Street.	Samuel Easter - -	- -	360 – –			
„ - 13	An old Farmhouse, two Cottages, with other Buildings, and Land, containing together about 1 A. 1 R. 36 P., situated on the east side of Low Street, and the Interest of the Crown in and over the waste Land abutting on part of the said Land, next Black Mile Lane.	Willlam Hardy Sewards	- -	500 – –			
„ - 15	A Piece of Land, containing about 2 R. 7 P., with some Buildings thereon, situated between Middle Lane and Brewery Lane.	Trolley George Houghton	- -	435 – –	- - These Premises were formerly let with other Property under various Leases, which expired at Lady-Day 1876, at unapportioned rents.		
„ - 17	A Blacksmith's Shop and Cottage, with Stable, Buildings, Yard, and Garden; also, three adjoining Cottages, with Out-buildings and Gardens, containing together about 2 R. 21 P.	Edward Johnson - -	- -	425 – –			
„ - 17	A Cottage and Garden, containing about 1 R. 8 P., situated between Church Lane and The Low Street.	Edward Weatherley -	- -	190 – –			

„	18	A Pair of Cottages, with Gardens, containing about one perch, fronting Church Lane and Chapel Street.	- - ditto	-	-	-	260	-	-		
„	19	Two Cottages, with Out-buildings and Gardens, containing about 1 R. 20 P., situated at the corner of Church Lane and Chapel Street.	- - ditto	-	-	-	170	-	-	- - These Premises were formerly let with other Property under various Leases, which expired at Lady-Day 1876, at unapportioned rents.	
„	25	A Dwelling-house, with Out-buildings, Yard, and Garden, fronting High Street, containing about 1 R. 16 P.	John Goodacre	-	-	-	360	-	-		
		DEEPING:									
November	3	A Piece of Land, containing about 6 A. 3 R. 16 P., situated in the Parish of Deeping, Saint James.	William Brown	-	-	-	700	-	-	- - This Land formed part of the Deeping Estate, which was sold under the circumstances stated in the 54th Report to Parliament of the Commissioners of Woods (1876), page 6. At the time of sale this Land was let upon a yearly tenancy at a rent of 17 *l.*	
		SURREY:									
		RICHMOND:									
October	17	Two Messuages known as Nos. 4 and 5, Parkshot - - - - -	Joseph Watson	-	-	-	1,340	-	-		
„	25	A Messuage known as No. 6, Parkshot - - - - - - - -	Samuel Salmon	-	-	-	710	-	-	70 - -	46 13 4 and 2 1 3 in lieu of redeemed land-tax.	400 7 6
November	2	Ditto - - - - No. 3, - ditto - - - - - - - -	James Ireland	-	-	-	840	-	-		

Appendix, N° 2 (B.)—A SCHEDULE of all MANORS, BUILDINGS, LANDS, and other HEREDITAMENTS, belonging to the Crown, in *England*, which have been Sold by Private Contract, between the 1st day of April 1876 and the 31st day of March 1877, both Days inclusive, under the Authority of the Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, 2 Will. 4, c. 1, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42; showing, The Dates of the Conveyances thereof respectively; The Property comprised therein; The Names of the Purchasers; The Terms unexpired of the subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale; and the Purchase Money paid for the Property; and also showing, according to the Survey and Valuation under which the last Lease was granted, the Annual Value of such Part thereof; and the Rents reserved and the Fines paid for the last or subsisting Leases thereof.

DATES of CONTRACTS.	PREMISES SOLD.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	TERMS UNEXPIRED of subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale.	PURCHASE-MONEY.	ANNUAL VALUE per Surveys for last LEASES.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
	BEDFORD:						
1877:	DUNSTABLE:			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Feb. - 28	A Piece of Land, with three Cottages and Out-buildings thereon, containing about 16 Perches, in Church Street.	-- William Purton Freeman.	- -	120 - -			
Mar. - 2	Three Pieces of Land, being the Forecourts to three Cottages in High Street.	David Faulkner - -	- -	15 - -			
„ - 8	Two Pieces of Land, containing together about 35 Perches, two Public Houses, known as "The George," and "The Royal Oak," and four other Messuages in Church Street.	Thomas Sworder -	- -	550 - -			
„ - 13	Two Pieces of Land, containing together about 45 Perches, with six Messuages and other Buildings thereon, in High Street.	John Langridge - -	- -	500 - -	-- All the Premises at Dunstable included in this Schedule were encroached upon the wastes of the Crown Manor of Dunstable, and have hitherto been let at small annual ground-rents or acknowledgments.		
„ - 14	A Piece of Land, containing about 16 Perches, with the Cottages and Out-buildings thereon, in Church Street.	Ebenezer Cheshire -	- -	80 - -			
„ - 17	A Piece of Land, containing about 40 Perches, with two Cottages and Buildings thereon, situated in a place called the Dell Hole.	John Henry Limbrey -	- -	150 - -			
„ - 19	A Piece of Land, containing about 8 Perches, situated in a place called the Dell Hole.	Elizabeth Field - -	- -	22 - -			
„ - 29	A Piece of Land, containing about 21¾ Perches, in Church Street -	- Thomas Somers Cocks and others, the Trustees of Mrs. Lockington's Charity.	- -	100 - -			
1876:	CUMBERLAND:						
Sept. - 21	Five Pieces of Land, containing together about 15 A. 2 R. 3 P., situated in the Parishes of Gilcrux and Aspatria.	- - Mary Ann Blow Scott and Eliza Beck.	- -	750 - -	-- This Property, escheated to the Crown in 1870, subject to a Lease for a term which expired on the 2nd February 1876, from which date the sale took effect. An apportioned Rent of 15 *l.* per annum was payable in respect of the escheated Premises.		

	ESSEX:					
April - 10	The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, forming the site of a Road, containing about 19 Perches, and situated in the Parish of St. Nicholas, Harwich.	- - James Eglinton Anderson Gwynne.	- -	25 - -	- - Never in Lease.	
1877:						
Feb. - 25	The Crown's right to an allotment out of Land reclaimed from the Sea, containing about 239 A. 1 R. 36 P., adjoining the Parish of Bradwell-juxta-Mare.	George Batters - -	- -	150 - -	- - Not before in Lease. The Land was reclaimed under the powers of the South Essex Reclamation Acts, 1852 and 1866, and the Crown was entitled to an allotment of 1-40th part of the Land so reclaimed.	
1876:	LINCOLN:					
Nov. - 18	A Messuage, with the Butcher's Shop and Buildings, and two Pieces of Land, containing together about 4 A. 0 R. 34 P., situated at Whaplode, and the interest of the Crown in an Inclosure, containing about 2 Perches, situated at Whaplode, in front of one of the said Pieces of Land.	- - Robert Beagles and John Beagles.	- -	500 - -	14 10 11	17 - - —
	MIDDLESEX:					
Dec. - 30	A Piece of Ground at the corner of the Approach Road, and Bonner's Road, near Victoria Park, and the Buildings, consisting of a Congregational Church and Vestry erected thereon.	- - Alexander Young and others.	- 77 years and 6 days.	1,552 10 -	- - This Land was let for building purposes, together with some adjacent Land. The rent apportioned upon the Premises included in this sale amounted, at the time of the sale, to 51 *l.* 15 *s.* a year.	
	NORFOLK:					
Oct. - 10	A Portion of the Demesne Lands of the Manor of East Dereham, containing about 14 Acres.	Henry Viney Draper -	- -	1,000 - -	- - These Premises formed part of the Crown Estate at East Dereham, which was sold under the circumstances stated in the 54th Report to Parliament of the Commissioners of Woods (1876), page 6. At the time of sale they were let for one year, at a rent of 35 *l.*	
1877:						
Mar. - 21	A Piece of Land, containing 66 square yards, adjacent to the National School, and the extinguishment of a Rent of 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per annum, chargeable upon the School.	- The Vicar and Churchwardens of the Parish of East Dereham.	- -	5 - -	The Land sold was the site of an old Pound.	
	SURREY:					
	RICHMOND:					
Jan. - 1	A Messuage, with the Out-buildings, Yards, and Garden, containing together about 3 Roods, situated in Old Palace Yard at Richmond.	Thomas Cave, M.P. -	- -	2,250 - -	- - These Premises were last let, with some neighbouring stabling, at a rent of 175 *l.* a year. The Messuage is old, and requires a large outlay. The stabling, which was not included in the sale, has since been re-let, at a rent of 20 *l.*	

Appendix, N° 3.

A SCHEDULE of Copyhold or Customary Premises, Parcel of or holden of Manors belonging to the Crown, which have been Enfranchised between the 1st day of April 1876 and the 31st day of March 1877, both Days inclusive, by virtue of the Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, 2 Will. 4, c. 1, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42; showing the Dates of the respective Enfranchisements; The Names of the Enfranchisees; The Copyhold or Customary Premises Enfranchised; The Quit-rents issuing thereout; and the Consideration Money paid for the Enfranchisements.

DATES of CONTRACTS.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	COPYHOLD OR CUSTOMARY PREMISES.	NET QUIT-RENTS.	Consideration Money.
		CHESHIRE.		
1876:		Manor of Macclesfield.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Sept. - 14	Thomas Jodrell Phillips Jodrell.	- - The Interest of the Crown in certain Messuages, Lands, and Hereditaments, containing about 1,570 Acres, situated in the Townships of Yeardsley, Whaley, Disley, and Kettleshulme.	- -	650 - -
1877:				
Jan. - 18	The Macclesfield Committee, incorporated by the Macclesfield, Bollington, and Marple Committee Act, 1871.	- - The Interest of the Crown in several Pieces of Land, containing together about 15 A. 1 R. 25 P., situated in the Township of Bollington and Parish of Prestbury. [In this Manor the Copyholds are of Inheritance, subject to the payment of Fines certain.]	- -	25 - -
		HERTS:		
1876:		Manor of Hitchin Portman and Foreign.		
Aug. - 26	Charles Frederick Hancock, jun.	- - The Interest of the Crown in "The Ship" Public House, with the Orchards and Land, containing altogether about 4 A. 0 R. 29 P.	- 2 6	28 - -
Sept. - 20	Frederic Seebohm -	- - The Interest of the Crown in Two Cottages, and in Two Pieces of Pasture Land, containing together 5 A. 0 R. 29 P.	- 2 1	82 10 -
„ - „	Frederic Seebohm -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Ground, with a Cottage thereon, containing 1 A. 3 R. 8 P.	- - 5	20 - -
„ - 23	ames Hack Tuke -	- - The Crown's Interest in several Pieces of Land, containing altogether about 9 A. 2 R. 30 P. and in Two Villas, and Five Cottages, and also in Two Free Tenements held upon payment of Rents amounting to 3 *s.* 6 *d.*	- 3 5 in respect of the Copyhold Premises enfranchised, and - 3 6 in respect of the Free Tenements.	203 15 -
Oct. - 5	Alfred Ransom - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing 2 A. 0 R. 20 P.	- - 8½	8 5 -
1877:				
Mar. - 3	Maria Ransom - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 1 R. 4 P.	- 1 2	6 10 -
„ - „	William Jeeves - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 1 R. 38 P.	- - 4	6 10 -
Feb. - 20	Joseph Whiting - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in Three Pieces of Land, containing together 4 A. 0 R. 25 P. [In this Manor the Copyholds are of Inheritance, subject to the payment of Fines certain.]	- 3 2	25 - -

Appendix, N° 3.—SCHEDULE of Copyhold or Customary Premises, &c.—*continued.*

DATES of CONTRACTS.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	COPYHOLD OR CUSTOMARY PREMISES.	NET QUIT-RENTS.	Consideration Money.
		LANCASTER:		
1877:		MANOR OF MUCHLAND:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Mar. - 22	Frederick Iltid Nicholl, in trust for Walter Francis Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.G.	- - The Interest of the Crown in Three Pieces of Land, containing together about 15 A. 2 R. 35 P., situated in Much Urswick and Stenton, under reservation of all Mines, Minerals, and other Substrata within or upon the same. [In this Manor the Copyholds are of Inheritance, subject to the payment of Fines certain.]	3 11 – Copyholds Rents, – – 1 Boon Rent.	30 – –
		MIDDLESEX:		
1876:		HONOR AND MANOR OF HAMPTON COURT:		
Aug. - 5	John Sweeden Hill -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Messuage known as "The World's End" Public House, in New Street, Hampton.	– – 1	145 – –
Sept. - 19	William Griffin - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Messuage in Thames Street, Hampton, and in Two Cottages adjoining.	– 5 6	100 – –
„ - 23	Francis William Lewis Farrar.	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Messuage, known as "The Hermitage," situated at Hampton.	– 4 2	140 – –
1877:				
Jan. - 30	John Deacon - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Messuage, known as "The Crown," with a Cottage thereto, situated in the High Street, Hampton. [In this Manor the Copyholds are for the greater part Copyholds of Inheritance, subject to the payment of Fines arbitrary.]	– – 6	160 – –
		SURREY:		
		MANOR OF EGHAM:		
Feb. - 12	Charles Lightwood -	- - The Interest of the Crown in Five Cottages, with the Out-buildings, Yards, and Gardens, containing about 1 R. 22 P., situated in the parish of Egham. [In this Manor the Copyholds are of Inheritance, subject to the payment of Fines arbitrary.]	– 1 –	151 – –
1876:		MANOR OF RICHMOND:		
April - 11	Robert Alexander Smith	- - The Interest of the Crown in Two Messuages, known as Stanley Cottage and Crawford Cottage, situated on Richmond Hill.	– 7 –	520 – –
July - 22	Henry Chanell - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Messuage, being No. 11, George Street, Richmond.	– – 6	240 – –
„ - 22	Marwood Shuttleworth Yeatman and the Reverend George Arden.	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 1 A. 2 R. 2 P., lying in the Upper Field of Richmond.	– – 3	275 – –
„ - 27	Robert Sayer, James Smith, and others (trustees of Mrs. Houblon's Almshouses).	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 3 R. 24 P., lying in the Upper Field of Richmond. [In this Manor the Copyholds are of Inheritance, according to the tenure of Borough English, subject to the payment of Fines arbitrary.]	– – 6	150 – –

Appendix, N° 4.—A SCHEDULE of FREE TENEMENTS, holden of Crown Manors, that have been relieved from the Payment of Quit Rents, and from all Reliefs, Customs, and Services, between the 1st day of April 1876 and the 31st day of March 1877, both Days inclusive, by virtue of the Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, 2 Will. 4, c. 1, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42.

DATES of CONVEYANCES.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	PREMISES.	Quit Rents.	Consideration Money.
		BERKS:		
1877:		MANOR OF CLEWER BROCAS:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
March - 29 - -	Arthur Stovell and George Henry Long, Trustees under the Will of Arthur Vansittart.	Lands, part of the Vansittart Estate at Clewer - - - - - -	- 2 9	4 2 6
		KENT:		
1876:		MANOR OF ELTHAM:		
August - 17 - -	Richard Combe Miller and Thomas Aldworth	A Messuage, known as "The Greyhound Inn," situated at Eltham - -	- 6 8	10 - -

Appendix, N° 5.—A SCHEDULE of COPYHOLD OR CUSTOMARY PREMISES, Parcel of or holden of Manors vested in Her Majesty in right of the Crown, in Remainder or Reversion expectant upon an Estate of Inheritance, which have been Enfranchised by virtue of the Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 94, between the 1st day of April 1876 and the 31st day of March 1877, both Days inclusive.

DATES of CONTRACTS.	Name of Person to whom the Manor is now vested, subject to a Reversion to the Crown.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	COPYHOLD ON CUSTOMARY PREMISES.	TRUSTEES.		Amount of Consideration Money.	Amount of Stock Purchased.
				For the Crown.	For the Person in whom the Manor is vested.		
			SUSSEX:				
			GOODWOOD ESTATE:				
1875:			MANOR OF EAST LAVANT:			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
May - 4	- - The Most Noble Charles Henry, Duke of Richmond and Lennox.	- - Charles Egerton Legge.	- - A Piece of Ground with three Messuages thereon, containing about 11 Perches, and also a Piece of Ground, formerly part of the Lavant Marsh, containing about Six Perches, all situated in the Parish of East Lavant.	- - The Right Honourable Benjamin Disraeli.	- - Sir Charles Henry Mills, Bart.	43 9 11	46 3 10
1876:			MANOR OF TANGMERE:				
June - 23	- - ditto - -	George Tuer Bayley	- - A Messuage, with the Out-buildings, Yards, and Garden, containing about 1 A. 0 R. 35 P., and also a Piece of arable land called "The Ham," containing about 16 A. 0 R. 14 P., all situated in the Parish of Tangmere. [The interest of the Crown in these Manors is limited to the Reversion expectant upon the determination of the Estate Tail, now vested in the Duke of Richmond.]	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	54 18 3	58 3 9

Appendix, N° 6.—AN ACCOUNT of LAND TAX Charged on Estates belonging to the Crown, Redeemed, and of the Consideration Money paid for the same, between the 1st day of April 1876 and the 31st day of March 1877, both Days inclusive.

LAND TAX REDEEMED.	PROPERTY CHARGED THEREWITH.	STOCK Transferred for the same.		CASH Paid for the same.
		Consols.	Reduced.	
£. s. d.	KENT:	- - -	- - -	£. s. d.
3 - 8	- - A Farm called South Lees Farm, containing about 300 Acres, situated in the Parish of Minster, in the Isle of Sheppey.			
- 4 7	- - A Field containing about 11 A. 1 R. 4 P., called "Cockerell's" or "Scoles Field," being part of Neat's Court Farm, situated in the same Parish.			94 7 6

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Appendix, N° 7.—A SCHEDULE of an EXCHANGE made of Parts of the Estate of the Crown for Parts of the Estates of Individuals, between the 1st day of April 1876, and the 31st day of March 1877, both Days inclusive.

DATE of EXCHANGE.	Persons with whom the Exchange has been made.	CROWN PROPERTY.	PRIVATE PROPERTY.	Sum paid in equalisation of Exchange.	Sum received in equalisation of Exchange.
1876:		KENT:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
September - 16	William Winn - - -	- - A Piece of Land, containing about 2 R. 20 P., situated on the south side of a New Road, intended to be called Winn Road, in the Parish of Eltham.	- - A Piece of Land, also containing about 2 R. 20 P., situated on the north side of Winn Road.	—	—

Appendix, N° 8.

A SCHEDULE of PURCHASES made on behalf of Her Majesty, between the 1st day of April 1876 and the 31st day of March 1877, both Days inclusive.

DATES OF PURCHASES.	FROM WHOM PURCHASED.	PREMISES PURCHASED.	PURCHASE MONEY. £. s. d.
1876:		BEDFORD:	
May - 8	Thomas Carling, the surviving Trustee of the Will of Thomas Bass Maxey deceased.	- - The Testator's interest in Three Cottages, with the Gardens and Land thereto, containing together about 33 Perches, situated at Stagsden.	120 - -
Oct. - 26	James Mapley and Susannah his wife.	- - The Interest of the Vendors in a Piece of Land, with a Cottage and Buildings thereon, containing about 18 Perches, situated at Stagsden.	60 - -
Nov. - 6	George Odell - - -	- - The Interest of the Vendor in a Piece of Land, with Outbuildings thereon, containing about 6¾ Perches, situated at Stagsden. [These three sets of Premises are intermixed with the Crown Estate at Stagsden.]	20 - -
		LINCOLN:	
June - 9	Joseph Atkinson and George Wiles.	- - A Cottage, divided into Two Tenements, with Yards and Gardens, containing about 1 R. 5 P., situated at Pointon.	180 - -
„ - „	Benjamin Hunt, Simon Kilham, and Elizabeth his wife.	- - A Messuage, divided into several Tenements, with a Barn, Yard, Homestead, and Orchard, containing together about 1 R. 31 P., situated at Pointon. [These two Premises are intermixed with the Crown Estate at Pointon.]	450 - -
		CITY OF LONDON:	
June - 24	The Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London.	- - A Freehold Ground Rent of 1,105 *l.* a year charged upon a Building known as Nos. 65 and 67, Ludgate Hill, with the Reversion to the Building at the termination of the subsisting Lease, on the 25th March 1955.	28,300 - -
		SURREY:	
Sept. - 27	Thomas Rudkin - -	- - A Piece of Land, containing about 1 A. 3 R. 31 P., situated in the Parish of Stoke D'Abernon, and adjoining the Crown's Esher Estate.	359 9 6
		WILTS:	
May - 31	John Frederick Drew -	- - Four-fifth Shares in a Water Corn Mill (with Steam Mill added), with the Mill-house and Land, containing about Two Acres; also the entirety of several Pieces of Land, with a Blacksmith's Shop and Cottage, containing together about 5 A. 2 R. 4 P., all situated at Horton, in the Parish of Bishop's Cannings. [The other Fifth share in the Mill, &c., was purchased by the Crown from Mr. W. E. N. Browne on 2nd April 1875 (*vide* 54th Report to Parliament, page 40). The whole of the Land is intermixed with the Crown's Estate at Bishop's Cannings.]	2,000 - -
		YORK:	
July - 11	Robert Prescott Harrison and others.	- - Farms, Lands, and Hereditaments, containing in the whole about 275 A. 0 R. 29 P., situated in the Township of Norton-le-Clay, and near to the Crown's Thornton Briggs Estate.	18,420 - -

Appendix, N° 9.—SCHEDULE of a RELEASE made under the 5th Section of the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 56, providing for the Settlement of disputed Claims.

DATE of RELEASE.	PREMISES RELEASED.	NAME.	OBSERVATIONS.
1877:			
March 10 - -	Part of the bed and foreshore of the River Tees, containing 620 Acres, in or adjoining the Townships of West Coatham, Lazenby, and Lackenby, in the Parish of Kirkleatham.	- - Sir Charles H. Lowther, bart., and his Trustee.	- - In 1872 and 1873 certain Parcels of Land, formerly below high-water mark, but reclaimed from the River Tees, were sold under the circumstances stated in the 51st Report to Parliament (page 42), and in the 52nd Report (page 48). The total sum received by the Crown under those sales amounted to 20,289 *l.* 17 *s.* Sir Charles H. Lowther (Lord of the Manor of Wilton) and his Trustee claimed to be entitled to the sum so received by the Crown, and also to a large extent of Foreshore lying outside of the Land so sold. The claim was not admitted by this Department, and an Information was filed in the Exchequer against Sir Charles H. Lowther, and others, to establish the title of the Crown. The Defendants ultimately offered to compromise the suit, and an agreement was entered into, with the assent of the Attorney and Solicitor General on behalf of the Crown, for such a compromise upon the basis of an equal division of money and land. In pursuance of that agreement the sum of 9,644 *l.* 18 *s.* 9 *d.*, with interest at 3½ per cent. thereon, from 29th September 1872, was paid by the Crown to Sir Charles H. Lowther and his Trustee out of the sum of 20,289 *l.* 17 *s.* before referred to; and the deed of release described in the second Column was executed, a Decree of the Court having previously been made to the effect that the defendants had no Estate or interest in any part of the bed or shore of the Tees, other than that described in the Release in question.

Appendix, N° 10 (A.)—A SCHEDULE of the Rents put in Charge with the several Receivers of the Land Revenue in respect of Property acquired for Her Majesty by Purchase, Lease, Exchange, or otherwise, between the 1st day of April 1876 and the 31st day of March 1877, both Days inclusive.

Annual Rent.	When and from what Time put in Charge.	PROPERTY.	HOW ACQUIRED.	OBSERVATIONS.
£. s. d.		BEDFORD:		
3 – – (apportioned.)	From 10th October 1875	- - A Cottage and Land, containing about 18 Perches, situated at Stagsden.	- - By Purchase from James Mapley, and his wife.	*Vide* page 42.
5 4 –	From 8th May 1876 -	- - Three Cottages, Gardens, and Land, containing about 33 Perches, also situated at Stagsden.	By Purchase from Thomas Carling	*Vide* page 42.
		LINCOLN:		
20 – –	From 5th April 1876 -	- - Houses, Buildings, and Gardens, containing together 2 R. 36 P., situated at Pointon.	- - By Purchase from Joseph Atkinson, *et al.*, and from Benjamin Hunt, *et al.*, respectively.	*Vide* page 42.
		CITY OF LONDON:		
1,105 – –	From 24th June 1876 -	Two Messuages, Nos. 65 and 67, Ludgate Hill - - -	- - By Purchase from the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London.	*Vide* page 42.
		SURREY:		
14 – – (apportioned.)	From 10th October 1876.	- - A Piece of Land containing 1 A. 3 R. 31 P., situated in the Parish of Stoke D'Abernon.	By Purchase from Thomas Rudkin	*Vide* page 42.
		WILTS:		
90 – –	From 31st May 1876 -	- - Horton Mill, House, Buildings, and Land, containing about 7 A. 2 R. 23 P., situated at Horton, in the Parish of Bishop's Cannings.	- - By Purchase from John Frederick Drew and another.	*Vide* page 42.
		YORK:		
518 17 9	From 5th April 1876 -	- - Farms, Lands, and Hereditaments, containing about 275 A. 0 R. 29 P. situated in the Township of Norton-le-Clay.	- - By Purchase from Robert Prescott Harrison and others.	*Vide* page 42.

Appendix, N° 10 (B.)—A SCHEDULE of the RENTS discharged from the RENTALS of the several RECEIVERS in respect of Property Sold, Exchanged, or otherwise disposed of, between the 1st day of April 1876 and the 31st day of March 1877, both Days inclusive.

Annual Rent.	When and from what Time Discharged.	PROPERTY.	Whether Sold, Exchanged, or otherwise disposed of.	OBSERVATIONS.
£. s. d.		BEDFORD:		
12 14 3	From Michaelmas 1876 -	Various Messuages, Buildings, and Pieces of Land at Dunstable - -	- - Sold to William Purton Freeman, and various other persons.	*Vide* page 36.
		CUMBERLAND:		
15 - -	From 2nd February 1876	- - Five Pieces of Land, containing together about 15 A. 2 R. 3 P., situated in the Parishes of Gilcrux and Aspatria.	Sold to M. A. B. Scott - -	*Vide* page 36.
		KENT:		
3 - -	From 10th October 1876	- - A Piece of Land, containing about One Rood as a site for a school at Mottingham.	- - Agreed to be sold to the Mottingham School Board.	
		LINCOLN:		
70 - - (apportioned.)	From 5th April 1876 -	Various Houses, Cottages, Buildings, and Land, situated at Billingborough	- - Sold to Samuel Easter, and various other persons.	*Vide* pages 34, 35.
3 10 - (apportioned.)	From 5th April 1876 -	- - A Piece of Land, containing about One Acre as a site for a school in the Parish of Billingborough.	- - Agreed to be sold to the Billingborough School Board.	
17 - -	From 10th October 1876	- - A House, Buildings, and Land, containing about 4 A. 0 R. 34 P., situated at Whaplode.	- - Sold to Robert Beagles and John Beagles.	*Vide* page 37.
		MIDDLESEX:		
- 2 -	From 5th January 1876 -	- - A small Strip of Ground adjacent to the Crown Tavern, Grove Road, near Victoria Park.	- - The ground has been thrown into the public highway.	
51 15 -	From 5th December 1876	- - A Piece of Ground at the corner of the Approach Road, and Bonner's Road, Victoria Park, and the Congregational Church and Vestry erected thereon.	- - Sold to Alexander Young, and others.	*Vide* page 37.
		NORFOLK:		
35 - -	From 10th October 1876	- - A portion of the Demesne Lands of the Manor of East Dereham, containing about 14 Acres.	- - Sold to Henry Viney Draper.	*Vide* page 37.
		SURREY:		
155 - - (apportioned.)	From 10th October 1876	- - A Messuage with the Out-buildings, Yards, and Garden, containing together about 3 R. 8 P. in Old Palace Yard, Richmond.	Sold to Thomas Cave, M.P. -	*Vide* page 37.
48 14 7	- - - - -	Four Messuages, known as Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6, Parkshot, Richmond -	- - Sold to James Ireland, Joseph Watson, and Samuel Salmon.	*Vide* page 35.
		WILTS:		
2 - -	From 5th July 1876 -	An Orchard containing about 2 R. 7 P., situated at Bishop's Cannings -	Agreed to be sold.	

Appendix, N° 10 (C.)—A SCHEDULE of all MONIES due to Her Majesty in respect of Rents in Charge with the several RECEIVERS of the LAND REVENUE, under LEASES, or AGREEMENTS for LEASES, and which have been owing for a greater Period than a Year; showing the Term during which each Arrear has accrued, and the Measures (if any) in Progress to Recover the same.

No. on Rental.	TENANT.	PREMISES.	Annual Rent.	Rents due to 10th October 1876, and Unpaid on 31st March 1877.		Measures (if any) in Progress for the Recovery of the Arrears.	OBSERVATIONS.
				No. of Years.	Amount.		
		GLOUCESTER:	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		
–	George Charles Jenner	- - The Ledge Farm, part of the Hagloe Estate.	226 18 –	- - Part of a year's rent to 5th April 1869.	205 – –	- - - -	- - Mr. Jenner's tenancy of the Farm ceased on 5th April 1869. In consequence of the embarrassed state of his affairs, and in order to recover the rent then due, an assignment was accepted from him of his interest in a sum of 205 *l.* payable to him by the Forest of Dean Central Railway Company, for compensation for injury caused by the construction of their line through the Farm while it was in his occupation. The amount has not yet been received from the Railway Company.
		HANTS:					
–	The Representatives of the late John Long.	- - A Piece of Foreshore at Yarmouth, Isle of Wight.	1 – –	- - Three year's to 10th October 1876.	3 – –		
		KENT:					
–	Herne Bay, Hampton, and Reculver Oyster Fishery Company.	- - Part of the Bed of the Sea, containing six square miles, adjacent to the Parishes of Swalecliffe, Herne, Bettinge, Reculver, Chislet, and St. Nicholas.	50 – – for two years to 10th October 1875. 100 – – for year to 10th October 1876.	- - Three year's to 10th October 1876.	200 – –	- - - -	- - The Company have sustained great losses, and by a Certificate of the Board of Trade, their right to a several Oyster Fishery in one moiety of the portion of the bed of the sea that was demised to them by the Crown has been determined.
		MIDDLESEX:					
1,022	Assignees of Isaac Bryant.	- - A Piece of Ground in the North East Corner of Clarence Market, now called Clarence Gardens, Regent's Park.	1 3 6	4	4 14 –		
–	William Askew -	Land in Wick Lane, Victoria Park	40 – –	2	80 – –	- - - -	- - These rents have not been collected in consequence of some delay on the part of the tenants in proceeding with some buildings they were to erect.
44	Robert Cox - -	- - A Messuage, No. 493, South Side of Oxford Street.	70 – –	1½	105 – –		
45	Ditto - - -	A Messuage, No. 494 - ditto -	51 10 –	1½	77 5 –		
		SURREY:					
–	John Craig - -	- - 48 A. 0 R. 20 P. of Land at Frimley, with Buildings thereon.	25 – – for a year and a quarter; 40 – – for a year and three quarters.	3	105 – –	- - - -	- - Mr. Craig carried on the business of a Nurseryman and Market Gardener on these premises. He suffered severe losses, and time has been given to him to recover his position.
–	Ditto - - -	- - 1 Acre of Land at Frimley as a Site for a House.	5 – –	3	15 – –		

Appendix, No 10 (D.)—A SCHEDULE of all Monies Remitted on Her Majesty's Behalf in respect of any Rents in Charge with the several Receivers, specifying whether any previous Remission has taken place in respect to the same Rent, and the Circumstances and the Authority under which Remitted, between the 1st day of April 1876 and the 31st day of March 1877, both Days inclusive.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	ANNUAL RENT.	MONIES REMITTED.	Whether any previous Remission.	Circumstances under which Remitted.	Authority for Remission.	OBSERVATIONS.
BERKS:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				
Grazing Land, containing 72 A. 1 R. 16 P., in the Home Park, Windsor.	140 – –	35 – –	none	The Tenant was reduced to poverty, and has recently died	-- The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.	
A Cottage, No. 1, Queen's Road, Windsor.	16 – –	1 10 –	none	The Tenant died in indigent circumstances		
DORSET:						
A Pier, called the Queen's Pier, at the Isle of Portland.	82 – –	41 – –	none	The Tenant had a Lease of the Pier for seven years, from the 5th April 1876, at a Rent of 82 *l.*, payable quarterly, in advance. He paid the Rent to 10th October 1876, and afterwards absconded. Possession of the Pier was thereupon recovered by legal process, but before possession was obtained two quarters' Rent became due, which was irrecoverable.		
GLOUCESTER:						
A Farm, containing 239 A. 3 R. 37 P., parcel of the Hagloe Estate.	545 – –	25 – –	none	In consideration of the loss of the occupation of the Farmhouse pending the settlement of a claim for dilapidations against the Representatives of the late Lessee.		
LINCOLN:						
A Farm and Land, containing 728 A. 0 R. 35 P., parcel of the Wingland Estate.	1,943 19 2	250 – –	none	In consideration of the failure of the crops on part of the Farm, which has been recently embanked from the Sea, and of the facts that the past adverse seasons have pressed heavily on this corn-growing Farm, and that the roads are in a bad state, pending legal proceedings as to the liability to repair them.		
MIDDLESEX:						
A Messuage, No. 8, Middle Scotland Yard.	100 – –	25 – –	none	This house was required to be pulled down, and the Tenancy was therefore determined by the Crown on the 5th January 1869, when a quarter's Rent was due. The Tenant was in embarrassed circumstances, and subsequently went to South America, when all trace of him was lost.		
Garden Ground in York Terrace West, Regent's Park.	15 – –	22 10 –	none	The Tenant, some time before the expiration of the Lease, died in reduced circumstances, and his Representatives could not be traced. There was nothing on the Land which could be distrained upon.		

Appendix, No. 10 (D.)—A Schedule of all Monies Remitted on Her Majesty's Behalf in respect of any Rents in Charge with the several Receivers, &c.—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	ANNUAL RENT.	MONIES REMITTED.	Whether any previous Remission.	Circumstances under which Remitted.	Authority for Remission.	OBSERVATIONS.
MIDDLESEX—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
The Enclosure or Gardens in Munster Square, Regent's Park.	5 – –	4 19 –	*See* next Column	The Gardens are kept in order by the Inhabitants, who are persons of small means. A nominal rent is therefore accepted in consideration of the outlay annually incurred in keeping the Gardens in proper order.		
A Messuage, No. 33, Brewer Street	110 – –	169 19 6	– none –	A Distress for the recovery of the arrear due from the Tenant was levied, but only 22 *l.* 10 *s.* 6 *d.* was recovered. Possession of the Premises was obtained under a Writ of Execution in March 1870, when the sum here remitted was still owing. The Tenant left the neighbourhood, and all trace of him was lost.		
ROLLS ESTATE:						
A Messuage, No. 111, Fetter Lane	45 – –	11 5 –	– none –	These Houses being very old were to be pulled down with the view to the Sites being let upon Building Leases. Notices to quit were served upon the Tenants. At the expiration of the notice to quit No. 111, Fetter Lane, the Tenant of that house left the neighbourhood, and all trace of him was lost. The Tenants of the other houses were put to some loss and inconvenience by compulsory removal, in consideration of which circumstance it was considered reasonable to allow them some remission of Rent.	– – The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.	
Ditto – No. 112 – ditto –	42 – –	21 – –				
Ditto – No. 113 – ditto –	35 – –	17 10 –				
Ditto – No. 114 – ditto –	40 – –	20 – –				
OXFORD:						
Langley Farm, containing 298 A. 2 R. 24 P., parcel of the Whichwood Estate.	512 2 2	50 – –	– none –	In consideration of the losses sustained by the Lessee in consequence of the long prevalence of rain, which seriously affected the high and cold clay Land of this Farm during the past adverse seasons.		
Potter's Hill Farm, containing 489 A. 3 R. 39 P., also parcel of the same Estate.	800 11 3	80 – –	– none –	In consideration of the unproductiveness of the corn crops during the past adverse seasons.		
SUSSEX:						
A Farm, containing 318 A. 2 R. 25 P., at Selsea.	360 2 1	180 – –	180 1 –	In consideration of losses sustained by the Lessee by the overflow of the Sea, the tides having been forced by the gales over nearly the whole of the Farm, and destroyed the crops.		

THE TWENTY-SIXTH REPORT

Of the COMMISSIONER in charge of the WOODS, ROYAL FORESTS, CROWN, and other ALLOTMENTS; of the LAND REVENUE of the CROWN in *Scotland*, *Ireland*, *Wales*, and in the Isles of *Man* and *Alderney*; and of the FEE FARM and other UNIMPROVABLE RENTS of the CROWN in *England* and *Wales*, under the Warrant of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, bearing date the 30th day of March 1876.

IN obedience to the directions contained in the Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, and 11 & 12 Vict. c. 102, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42, I have to report to Her Majesty, and to the Houses of Parliament, the proceedings in the several matters and duties so assigned to me during the year ended 31st March last.

ROYAL FORESTS AND WOODLANDS.

THE APPENDIX, No. 1, contains the particulars of a Purchase made on behalf of Her Majesty of certain premises in the parish of Whitchurch, in the county of Hereford. Appendix, No. 1.

THE APPENDIX, No. 2, contains the particulars of three Leases granted to certain persons of premises in the Royal Forests and Woodlands. Appendix, No. 2.

THE APPENDIX, No. 3, contains the particulars of a Lease granted of premises in the Highmeadow Woods. Appendix, No. 3.

THE APPENDIX, No. 4, contains the particulars of a Conveyance in exchange of certain Waste Land, the property of the Crown, for other land, the property of a private individual in the Forest of Dean. Appendix, No. 4.

Appendix, No. 5. THE APPENDIX, No. 5, contains the particulars of 52 Conveyances made to certain persons pursuant to the Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, of the Crown's interest in and over several Pieces of Land, and which are wholly or in part surrounded by, intermixed with, or contiguous to, other lands not the property of the Crown.

Appendix, No. 6. THE APPENDIX, No. 6, contains the particulars of a Lease granted of certain premises in the Forest of Dean.

Appendix, No. 7. THE APPENDIX, No. 7, contains the particulars of six Leases of Land granted to the registered owners of gales within the Forest of Dean, for the better working of such gales, under the authority of the Acts 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43, and 24 & 25 Vict. c. 40.

Appendix, No. 8. THE APPENDIX, No. 8, contains the particulars of 12 Leases of Stone and Limestone Quarries, in the Forest of Dean, granted pursuant to the Acts 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43, and 24 & 25 Vict. c. 40.

Appendix, No. 9. THE APPENDIX, No. 9, contains the particulars of a License to dig and get Sand from certain premises in the Forest of Dean, granted under the provisions of the Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43.

Appendix, No. 10. THE APPENDIX, No. 10, contains the particulars of a Gale of Coal in the Forest of Dean and Hundred of St. Briavels, granted under the authority of the Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43.

SCOTLAND.

Appendix, No. 11. THE APPENDIX, No. 11, contains the particulars of twenty Leases of Salmon Fishings in Scotland, being, in part, renewals of former Leases; and in part, Leases of Fishings now let for the first time. The fixed Rents reserved in these Leases amount to the sum of £.187. 10.

Appendix, No. 12. THE APPENDIX, No. 12, contains the particulars of two Leases of Mineral rights in Scotland. The certain Rents reserved in these Leases amount to the sum of £.15, increasing at the end of five years to £.115, and at the end of eight years to £.210. per annum, the Royalties which are reserved depending on the produce.

THE

THE APPENDIX, No. 13, contains the particulars of three Sales of Crown property in Scotland, the purchase-monies amounting to £. 212. 10. Appendix, No. 13.

THE APPENDIX, No. 14, contains the particulars of twenty-one Sales of Feu, &c. Duties in Scotland, the consideration monies amounting to £. 5,681. 10. 11. Appendix, No. 14.

THE APPENDIX, No. 15, contains the particulars of a Sale of Surplus Teinds in Scotland, the consideration money amounting to £. 100. 0. 4. Appendix, No. 15.

IRELAND.

THE APPENDIX, No. 16, contains a Schedule of Perpetual and Unimprovable Rents payable to the Crown which have been sold during the past year. The Rents sold amount to the annual sum of £. 333. 2. 7.; the purchase-monies received amount to the sum of £. 9,608. 14. Appendix, No. 16.

THE APPENDIX, No. 17, contains an Account showing the Charge and Discharge, and State of the Collection of the Land Revenues of the Crown in Ireland, during the past year. Appendix, No. 17.

THE APPENDIX, No. 18, contains a General Abstract of Quit, &c., and Leasehold Rents for the same period. Appendix, No. 18.

ISLE OF MAN.

THE APPENDIX, No. 19, contains the particulars of three Leases of Crown Property which have been granted during the year. Of these, two are of Mines, the certain Rents reserved in which will ultimately amount to £. 90. per annum; and the remaining Lease is of Foreshore, the Rent reserved being £. 1. per annum. Appendix, No. 19.

THE APPENDIX, No. 20, contains the particulars of two Sales which have taken place during the year, by Private Contract, of Foreshore at Douglas, the purchase-monies amounting to £. 1,260. Appendix, No. 20

FEE FARM RENTS.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Appendix, No. 21. THE APPENDIX, No. 21, contains the particulars of Sales of Fee Farm and other unimprovable Rents of the Crown, payable as issuing out of Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments in England and Wales.

The Rents sold amount altogether to the sum of £. 11. 18. 5., reduced by allowances for Land Tax to £. 10. 10. 5. per annum. The purchase-monies amount to £. 263. 0. 5.

WALES.

Appendix, No. 22. THE APPENDIX, No. 22, contains the particulars of 12 Leases of Crown property which have been granted during the year. Of these, three are of Sporting, the Rents reserved in which amount to £. 29. per annum. One is of Foreshore, the Rent being £. 75. per annum. The remaining eight are of Mines and Quarries, the minimum Rents reserved in which will ultimately amount to £. 686. per annum.

Appendix, No. 23. THE APPENDIX, No. 23, contains the particulars of 42 sales by private contract of the Crown's interest (reserving Mineral Rights, &c.) within and over waste lands and encroachments in Wales. The lands conveyed contain altogether about 911 A. 0 R. 24 P., and the purchase-monies amount to the sum of £. 2,155. 15. 9.

By a Resolution of the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the management of this Department, the following Schedules were required to be inserted in each Annual Report, viz. : —

1st. Of Rents put in charge with the General Receivers of the Land Revenue in respect of Property acquired for Her Majesty by purchase, lease, exchange, or otherwise.

2nd. Of the Rents discharged from the Rentals of the several Receivers in respect of property sold, exchanged, or otherwise disposed of.

3rd. Of all Monies due to Her Majesty in respect of the Rents in charge with the several Receivers of Land Revenue under leases, or agreements for leases, and which shall have been owing for a greater period than a year, showing the term during which each arrear shall have been accruing, and the measures (if any) in progress for the recovery of the same.

4th. Of all Monies remitted, on Her Majesty's behalf, in respect of any Rents in charge with the same Receivers, specifying whether any previous remission has taken place in respect of the same Rent, and the circumstances and authority under which remitted.

5th. Of

5th. Of all defalcations that shall have taken place in respect of Monies due and owing to Her Majesty, specifying the circumstances under which such defalcation shall have taken place, and the means (if any) taken for the recovery of the monies.

Of these Schedules there is occasion, for the purposes of this Report, to introduce the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th only. Appendix, No. 24 (A.) (B.) (C.)

ACCOUNTS.

THE APPENDIX (A. A.) contains an Account of the Monies derived from the Hereditary Possessions of the Crown, under the management of the Commissioners of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues received within the year ended 31st March 1877, and of the application of all such Monies, including payment into the Exchequer of the surplus Income arising from the Possessions and Land Revenues of the Crown during the same period. Appendix (A. A.)

The Account for the preceding year, ended on the 31st of March 1876, has been audited, and the subsequent Monthly Accounts have been rendered to the Comptroller and Auditor General for the period up to and including the month of February last.

JAMES K. HOWARD. L. S.

Office of Woods, &c.,
29 June 1877.

APPENDIX.

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Appendix, N° 1.—A SCHEDULE of PURCHASES made on behalf of Her Majesty, between the 1st day of April 1876 and the 31st day of March 1877, both days inclusive.

DATES of PURCHASE.	FROM WHOM PURCHASED.	PREMISES PURCHASED.	PURCHASE MONEY.
1876:			£. s. d.
April - - - 28	William Ward - - - - -	- - An Orchard situate at the New Weir, in the Parish of Whitchurch, in the County of Hereford, containing 1 R. 33 P. or, thereabouts.	30 - -

Appendix, N° 2.—A SCHEDULE of LEASES of MESSUAGES, TENEMENTS, LANDS, and HEREDITAMENTS in *England*, belonging to the Crown, granted between the 1st day of April 1876 and the 31st day of March 1877, both Days inclusive; showing, the Dates of Leases; the Premises comprised therein; the Names of the Lessees; the Terms granted; the Annual Value of the Premises, as estimated or returned by the Surveyor employed to survey the same; the Rents reserved; the Fines paid; the Insurances to be made against Fire; and upon what other Considerations such Leases respectively have been granted; and showing, also, the Annual Value of such Parts of the Premises as have been before in Lease, by the last preceding Surveys, or other Accounts; and the Rents reserved and Fines paid for the preceding Leases.

H

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	ON NEW LEASES: Estimated Annual Value.	RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	ON PRECEDING LEASES: Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
1876:	BERE WOODS:			£. s. d.	£. s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Aug. - 22	Messuage known as Creech House, with Land thereto belonging, containing 3 A. 0 R. 11 P., or thereabouts, and the Right of Shooting over Creech Inclosure, containing 458 A. 3 R. 26 P., or thereabouts.	Stephen Waddington Eldridge.	- 14 years from 1 Feb. 1876.	- - Let by Tender.	70 - -	- -	- Tenant to insure Premises to the amount of 400 *l.*	- -	- - -	55 - -	—
									(*See* 48th Report, Appendix, No. 2.)		
									(*See* 49th ditto - - ditto.)		
	NEW FOREST:										
Dec. - 30	Messuage known as Burley Lodge, with Land thereto belonging, containing 162 A. 3 R. 8 P., or thereabouts, with Right of Shooting thereon and over 265 A. 1 R. 5 P., or thereabouts, situate in the Township of Burley.	Frederick Bolton Hudson.	- 21 years from 10 Oct. 1874.	170 - -	170 - -	- -	- - Tenant to insure Messuage and Buildings at not less than 3-4ths of their actual value.	- Not less than 400 *l.* to be expended by the Crown on erection of new Buildings, the tenant paying interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the outlay.	- -	140 - -	—
									(*See* 39th Report, Appendix, No. 2.)		
1877:											
Mar. - 21	Cottage, with Out-buildings and Garden, containing altogether 23 Perches, or thereabouts, situate in the Village of Lyndhurst, in the County of Hants.	Edward George Head.	- 21 years from 7 July 1876.	15 - -	15 - -	- -	- Tenant to insure Premises to the amount of 500 *l.*	- -	- - Copyhold of the Manor of Lyndhurst, fallen to the Crown by death of last life.		

Appendix, N° 3.—A SCHEDULE of LEASES of MESSUAGES, TENEMENTS, LANDS, and HEREDITAMENTS, in *Highmeadow Woods*, belonging to the Crown, granted between the 1st day of April 1876, and the 31st day of March 1877, both Days inclusive; showing the Dates of Leases, the Premises comprised therein; the Names of the Lessees; the Terms granted; the Annual Value of the Premises, as estimated or returned by the Surveyor employed to survey the same; the Rents reserved; the Fines paid; the Insurances to be made against Fire; and upon what other considerations such Leases respectively have been granted; and showing also the Annual Value of such parts of the Premises as have been before in Lease by the last preceding Surveys or other Accounts; and the Rents reserved, and Fines paid for the preceding Leases.

DATE of LEASE.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERM.	ON NEW LEASE:					ON PRECEDING LEASE:		
				Estimated Annual Value.	RENTS reserved in NEW LEASE.	FINE paid for the same.	INSURANCE against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASE.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASE.	FINE paid for last LEASE.
1876:				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Sept. - 29	Two Pieces of Land, containing together 2 A. 0 R. 20 P., or thereabouts, situate in the Parish of Staunton, part of the Highmeadow Estate, to be held in connection with and for the better working of the Lease of Iron Ore and Stone, granted on 18th January 1871, to Messrs. Hough, Lückes, Nash, and Holbrow.	Edwin Crawshay.	- - 26¾ years from 1st Oct. 1874.	- -	4 5 -	—	—	—	—	—	—

Appendix, N° 4.—A SCHEDULE of EXCHANGES made of Parts of the Estates of the Crown for Parts of the Estates of Individuals, between the 1st day of April 1876, and the 31st day of March 1877, both Days inclusive.

DATE of EXCHANGE.	PERSON WITH WHOM THE EXCHANGE HAS BEEN MADE.	CROWN PROPERTY GRANTED.	PRIVATE PROPERTY ACQUIRED.	SUM PAID in equalization of EXCHANGE.	SUM RECEIVED in equalization of EXCHANGE.
1876:		*Note.*—The Crown's Right to all Mines and Minerals within, upon, or under the Land granted in exchange is reserved in the conveyance.			£. s. d.
December - 6	Christopher Israel James and John James.	- - Pieces of Land situate at Old Croft, in Blakeney Walk, in Dean Forest, containing 2 R. 21 P. and 19 Perches respectively.	- - Piece of Land, situate in Cockshoot Inclosure, in Blakeney Walk, in Dean Forest, being Encroachment, No. 437, in that Walk, containing 2 R. 21 P., or thereabouts.	- - -	9 10 -

ROYAL FORESTS AND WOODLANDS—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 5.—A SCHEDULE of CONVEYANCES of the Crown's Interest in and over Small Pieces of Land, part of the Waste of *Dean Forest*, in the County of *Gloucester*, unfitted for the Growth of Timber, and which are wholly or in part surrounded by, intermixed with, or contiguous to, other Lands not the Property of the Crown, made pursuant to the Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 50.

No.	DATES OF CONVEYANCES.	NAMES OF PURCHASERS.	DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES.	PURCHASE MONEYS.
			Note.—In each of the undermentioned cases the Crown's right to all Mines and Minerals within, upon, or under the lands sold is reserved in the conveyance.	£. s. d.
	1876:			
250	April - 18	Richard Thomas - -	- - Land situate at Lydbrook, in Worcester Walk, containing 2½ perches.	3 15 –
251	„ - „	James Barnard - -	- - Lands, being Encroachments, parts of No. 1,339, 1,340 and 1,342, at Coalway Lane End, in Parkend Walk, containing 6½ perches.	3 5 –
252	„ - „	Joseph James - -	- - Land situate at Pillowell, in Parkend Walk, containing 20 perches.	30 – –
253	„ - „	Timothy Yemm - -	- - Land situate at Ruardean Hill, in Ruardean Walk, containing eight perches.	12 – –
254	May - 11	Samuel Mansfield - -	- - Land, being an Encroachment, part of Nos. 1,339 and 1,340, at Coalway Lane End, in Parkend Walk, containing 12 perches.	6 – –
255	June - 14	John Boughton - -	- - Lands situate at Pope's Hill, in Little Dean Walk, containing together 15 perches.	22 10 –
256	„ - „	Henry Thomas - -	- - Land situate at Breams Eaves, in Parkend Walk, containing six perches.	9 – –
257	„ - „	Hubert John Jones -	- - Land situate at Ruardean Hill, in Ruardean Walk, containing 13 perches.	19 10 –
258	„ 20	Daniel Jenkins - -	- - Land at Breams Eaves, in Parkend Walk, containing 18 perches.	27 – –
259	July - 29	William Smith - -	- - Land at Breams Eaves, in Parkend Walk, containing 30 perches.	45 – –
260	„ - „	William Kear - -	- - Land situate at Cinderford, in Little Dean Walk, containing 3½ perches.	7 – –
261	„ - „	William Smith - -	- - Land situate at Breams Eaves, in Parkend Walk, containing 14 perches.	21 – –
262	„ - „	Henry Merry - -	- - Land situate at Pastor's Hill, in Parkend Walk, containing five perches.	7 10 –
263	„ - „	John Phillips - - -	- - Land situate at Breams Eaves, in Parkend Walk, containing 12½ perches.	18 15 –
264	„ - „	John Edwards - -	- - Land situate at Hangerberry, in Worcester Walk, containing seven perches.	10 10 –
265	„ - „	George Johnson, junr. -	- - Land situate at Slade, in Blakeney Walk, containing 13 perches.	19 10 –
266	„ „	Richard Taylor - -	- - Land situate at Hangerberry, in Worcester Walk, containing 10¼ perches.	15 7 6

ROYAL FORESTS AND WOODLANDS—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 5.—SCHEDULE of Conveyances of Waste Lands in the Dean Forest—*continued.*

No.	DATES OF CONVEYANCES.	NAMES OF PURCHASERS.	DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES.	PURCHASE MONEYS.
	1876:			£. s. d.
267	July - 29	Edwin John Johnson -	- - Land situate at Yorkley, in Blakeney Walk, containing 20 perches.	30 - -
268	„ - „	Elizabeth Davis - -	- - Land, being an Encroachment, No. 2,758, at Breames Eaves, in Parkend Walk, containing 26 perches.	13 - -
269	August 2	River Jordan, junr. - -	- - Land situate at Hangerberry, in Worcester Walk, containing two perches.	3 - -
270	„ - „	John Watts - - -	- - Land situate at Old Furnace Bottom, in Blakeney Walk, 13 perches.	14 10 -
271	„ - 31	John Edwards - -	- - Land, being an Encroachment, No. 738, at Lydbrook, in Worcester Walk, containing 1 R. 8 P.	12 - -
272	„ - „	Osman Barrett - -	- - Land, being part of an Encroachment, No. 415, at Milkwall, in Parkend Walk, containing 25 perches.	6 5 -
273	September 12	Mary Taylor - - -	- - Land situate at Ellwood Green, in Parkend Walk, containing two perches.	3 - -
274	„ - „	James Gunter - -	- - Land, being partly an Encroachment and partly unenclosed Waste, at Eastback Meend, in Worcester Walk, containing 14 perches.	12 - -
275	„ - „	Richard Turley - -	- - Lands situate at Old Furnace Bottom, in Blakeney Walk, containing together 14½ perches.	21 15 -
276	„ - „	Charles Thomas - -	- - Land situate at Pastor's Hill, in Parkend Walk, containing 15 perches.	22 10 -
277	„ - 19	Joseph Chivers - -	- - Land situate at Green Bottom, in Little Dean Walk, containing 12½ perches.	18 15 -
278	„ - „	John Phipps - - -	- - Land situate at Breams Eaves, in Parkend Walk, containing 14 perches.	21 - -
279	October 25	Thomas Phillips - -	- - Land situate at Harry Hill, in Ruardean Walk, containing 10 perches.	15 - -
280	„ - „	Cornelius Cowmeadow -	- - Land situate at Drybrook, in Ruardean Walk, containing 1 R. 6¾ P.	70 2 6
281	November 9	David Jones Smith -	- - Land situate at Coalway Lane End, in Parkend Walk, containing together eight perches.	12 - -
282	„ - „	James King - - -	- - Land, being partly an Encroachment and partly unenclosed Waste at Cinderford, in Littledean Walk, containing 21¾ perches.	28 10 -
283	„ - „	George Hayward Hail -	- - Lands situate at Green Bottom, in Littledean Walk, containing together 1 R. 0½ P.	60 15 -
284	„ - 11	- - Forest of Dean School Board.	- - Land situate at Bilson, in Littledean Walk, containing three roods.	240 - -
285	„ - „	- ditto - ditto - -	- - Land situate at Pillowell, in Parkend Walk, containing three roods.	180 - -
286	„ - „	- ditto - ditto - -	- - Land situate at Ellwood, in Parkend Walk, containing two roods.	120 - -

ROYAL FORESTS AND WOODLANDS—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 5.—SCHEDULE of Conveyances of Waste Lands in the Dean Forest—*continued.*

No.	DATES OF CONVEYANCES.	NAMES OF PURCHASERS.	DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES.	PURCHASE MONEYS.
	1877:			£. s. d.
287	January 10	John Marfell - - -	- - Land situate at Drybrook, in Ruardean Walk, containing 11 perches.	16 10 -
288	„ - „	Joseph Packer - -	- - Land situate at Cinderford, in Littledean Walk, containing 12 perches.	24 - -
289	„ - „	James Morgan - -	- - Land situate at Cinderford, in Littledean Walk, containing 27 perches.	54 - -
290	„ - „	James Bird - - -	- - Land, being part of an Encroachment, No. 1,325, at Coalway Lane End, in Parkend Walk, containing 3½ perches.	1 15 -
291	„ - „	Thomas Evans - -	- - Land situate at Cinderford, in Littledean Walk, containing nine perches.	18 - -
292	„ - „	James Beddis - -	- - Land situate at Viney Hill, in Blakeney Walk, containing 5½ perches.	8 5 -
293	„ - „	George Roberts - -	- - Land situate at Cinderford, in Littledean Walk, containing 8½ perches.	17 - -
294	„ - 27	James Roberts - -	- - Land situate at Ruardean Hill, in Ruardean Walk, containing 14½ perches.	21 15 -
295	„ - „	William Critchley - -	- - Land situate at Cinderford, in Littledean Walk, containing 10 perches.	20 - -
296	February 2	John Jones - - -	- - Land situate at Breams Eaves, in Parkend Walk, containing 1 R. 38 P.	117 - -
297	March 23	Thomas Tippins - -	- - Lands situate at Ruardean Hill, Ruardean Walk, containing together 36 perches.	54 - -
298	„ - „	Thomas Stephens - -	- - Lands situate at Broadwell Lane End, in Worcester Walk, containing together five perches.	7 10 -
299	„ - „	Solomon Griffiths - -	- - Land situate at Drybrook, in Ruardean Walk, containg one perch.	1 10 -
300	„ - „	William Camm - -	- - Land situate at Bream, in Parkend or York Walk, containing seven perches.	10 10 -
301	„ - 29	Francis Tippins - -	- - Lands situate at Ruardean Hill, in Ruardean Walk, containing together five perches.	7 10 -
			£.	1,561 - -

ROYAL FORESTS AND WOODLANDS—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 6.—A SCHEDULE of LEASES, MESSUAGES, TENEMENTS, LANDS, and HEREDITAMENTS in *Dean Forest*, belonging to the Crown, granted between the 1st day of April 1876, and the 31st day of March 1877, both Days inclusive; showing, the Dates of Leases; the Premises comprised therein; the Names of the Lessees; the Terms granted; the Annual Value of the Premises, as estimated or returned by the Surveyor employed to survey the same; the Rents reserved; the Fines paid; the Insurances to be made against Fire; and upon what other Considerations such Leases respectively have been granted; and, showing also the Annual Value of such parts of the Premises as have been before in Lease by the last preceding Surveys or other Accounts; and the Rents reserved, and Fines paid for the preceding Leases.

DATE of LEASE.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERM.	ON NEW LEASE:					ON PRECEDING LEASE:		
				Estimated Annual Value.	RENT reserved in NEW LEASE.	FINE paid for the same.	INSURANCE against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASE.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENT reserved in last LEASE.	FINE paid for last LEASE.
1877:				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Mar. - 5	Water Corn Mill at Cinderford, with Land and Buildings, containing 14 perches, or thereabouts, together with the going gear, machinery, and fixtures, and the use (in common with Her Majesty, Her grantees, and others), of Cinderford Pond, with right of fishing therein; reserving out of the demise an old Pit, situate on the Premises belonging to the Cinderford Bridge Colliery, with liberty of ingress and regress.	Henry Edward and William Crawshay.	- - 21 years from 25 March 1877.	12 - -	12 - -	- -	- - The Tenant to insure Premises at the full value thereof.	- -	- -	12 - -	—
									(*See* 35th Report, Appendix, No. 10.)		

Appendix, N° 7.—A SCHEDULE of LEASES of LANDS, &c., Part of the Waste of the Forest of *Dean*, in the County of *Gloucester*, granted under the Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43, for the better Working of certain Gales and a Quarry, between the 1st April 1876 and the 31st March 1877.

DATES of LEASES.	NAMES OF LESSEES.	DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES.	TERMS GRANTED.	ANNUAL RENTS. £. s. d.
1876:				
June - 16	Samuel Jenkins - - - - - - -	- - Several Pieces of Land, situate at Breams Eaves, in Parkend Walk, containing together about 27 perches, to be held in connection with the Knockley Tump Gale or Colliery.	- - 31 years from 31st December 1875.	1 – –
Nov. - 23	William Talbot and William Henry Fryer -	- - Piece of Land, situate at Clearwell Meend, in Parkend Walk, containing about 3 R. 35 P., to be held in connection with the Old Sling Pit Gale or Iron Mine.	- - 19½ years from 1st April 1876.	5 – –
„ - 18	Henry Crawshay - - - - - -	- - Piece of Land, situate at Cinderford, in Littledean Walk, containing about 3 A. 1 R. 32 P., to be held in connection with the Lightmore Gale or Colliery.	- - 31 years from 25th December 1875.	15 – –
„ - 28	The Lydney and Wigpool Iron Ore Company (Limited).	- - Several Pieces of Land, situate at Deans Meend and Wigpool, in Ruardean Walk, containing together about 36 perches, to be held in connection with the Wigpool Belt Gale or Iron Mine.	- - 15½ years from 25th June 1872.	1 – –
1877:				
Feb. - 26	T. Jordan - - - - - - - - -	- - Several Pieces of Land, situate at Nofold Green, in Ruardean Walk, containing together about 1 A. 3 P. 14 P., to be held in connection with the New Mount Pleasant Gale or Colliery.	- - 31 years from 30th June 1875.	5 – –
March - 29	John Bennett - - - - - - -	- - Piece of Land, situate at Lydbrook, in Worcester Walk, containing about 4½ perches, to be held in connection with Quarry No. 443.	- - 8 years from 29th September 1876.	1 – –

ROYAL FORESTS AND WOODLANDS—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 8.—A SCHEDULE of LEASES of STONE QUARRIES in *Dean Forest*, in the County of *Gloucester*, granted pursuant to the Acts 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43, and 24 & 25 Vict. c. 40.

DATES OF LEASES.	NAMES OF LESSEES.	DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES.	TERMS GRANTED.	ANNUAL RENTS.
1876:				£. s. d.
May - 26	William Preest -	- - Quarries, Nos. 541 and 542, situate at Drybrook in Parkend Walk, each extending in length 20 yards.	- - 21 years from 29 September 1875.	4 - -
June - 7	George Yarworth -	- - Quarry, No. 543, situate at Drybrook in Parkend Walk, extending in length 20 yards.	- - ditto - -	3 - -
Aug. - 9	Henry Thomas Cullis.	- - Quarries, No. 544, 545, and 546, situate at Birch Hill in Parkend Walk, each extending in length 20 yards.	- - 4 years from 29 September 1875.	8 - -
Sept. - 21	Henry Jordan -	- - Quarry, No. 547, situate at Tile Quarry Hill in Parkend Walk, extending in length 19 yards.	- - 21 years from 29 September 1876.	2 - -
Oct. - 12	Timothy Trigg -	- - Limestone Quarry, No. 548, situate at Lea Bailey Hill in Ruardean Walk, extending in length 40 yards.	- - ditto - -	4 - -
Nov. - 4	Henry Richard Payne.	- - Quarry, No. 323, situate at Bixhead in Worcester Walk, extending in length 45 yards.	- - ditto - -	4 5 -
„ - 18	William James -	- - Limestone Quarry, No. 321, situate at Breams Tufts in Parkend Walk, extending in length 60 yards, together with liberty of using Lime Kiln.	- - ditto - -	6 - - 1*l.* per annum for use of Lime Kiln.
Dec. - 11	Thomas Lloyd -	- - Quarry, No. 550, situate at Green Bottom in Littledean Walk, extending in length 20 yards.	- - 21 years from 29 September 1875.	2 - -
„ - 11	John Jones - -	- - Quarry, No. 551, situated at Ruardean Hill in Ruardean Walk, extending in length 28 yards.	- - ditto - -	3 - -
„ - 11	Benjamin Trigg -	- - Limestone Quarry, No. 549, situate at Lea Bailey Hill in Ruardean Walk, extending in length 40 yards.	- - 21 years from 29 September 1876.	4 - -
„ - 28	John Trotter Thomas	- - Quarry, No. 314, situate at Gosty Knoll in Parkend Walk, extending in length 40 yards.	- - ditto - -	4 - -
1877:				
Jan. - 22	Ditto - -	- - Quarry, No. 324, situate at Bixhead in Worcester Walk, extending in length 90 yards.	- - ditto - -	10 - -

ROYAL FORESTS AND WOODLANDS—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 9.—A SCHEDULE of LICENCES to dig and get CLAY or SAND off Land, part of the Open Waste of the Forest of *Dean*, in the County of *Gloucester*, granted under the Provisions of the Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43.

DATE OF LICENSE.	TO WHOM GRANTED.	DESCRIPTION.	TERM GRANTED.	ANNUAL RENT.
1876:				£. s. d.
Sept. - 21	William Ball	- - All Sand off, from, and out of Land, situate at Woodgate, in Worcester Walk, containing 2 R. 4 P.	- 21 years from 25 December 1875.	5 - -

Appendix, N° 10.—A SCHEDULE of all GALES of COAL and IRON MINES in the Forest of *Dean* and Hundred of *Saint Briavels*, granted in the Year ended 31st March 1877, under the Authority of the Acts 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43, and 24 & 25 Vict. c. 40.

TO WHOM GRANTED.	DATE of GRANT.	Period from which certain Rent commences.	Description of Gale.	Certain Rent.	TONNAGE.	NAME OF WORK.
	1876:			£. s. d.		
Richard Cook -	June - 30	31 December 1878	Coal -	35 - -	3 *d.* per ton	China Court Colliery.

SCOTLAND.

Appendix, N° 11.—A SCHEDULE of Leases of Crown Salmon Fishings in *Scotland*, granted on behalf of Her Majesty, between the 1st day of April 1876 and the 31st day of March 1877, both Days inclusive.

DATES of LEASES.	LESSEES.	LANDS OPPOSITE TO WHICH THE FISHINGS ARE SITUATE.	COUNTY.	RENT.	TERM GRANTED.
				£. s. d.	
1876: June - 2	James McCreadie - - -	The Lands of Mool, Croft Gregnan, Genoch, and others, in the Parishes of Kirkmaiden and Old Luce.	Wigton -	5 – –	- - Six years from Martinmas 1875.
July - 26	William H. Ellis - - -	The Lands of Largie, in the Parish of Killean - - - - - - - - -	Argyll - -	6 10 –	- - Seven years from Martinmas 1875.
„ - „	James Stewart - - -	The Lands of Borness, in the Parish of Borgue - - - - - - - - -	Kirkcudbright	1 – –	- - Five years from Martinmas 1876.
Aug. - 3	Thomas Lloyd - - -	The Lands of Minard (except the part called Achagoyle), and certain Fishings in the River Adda, in the Parish of Kilmichael Glassary.	Argyll - -	10 – –	- - Seven years from Martinmas 1875.
Sept. - 28	Trustees of Daniel F. Tarratt	The Lands of Ellary, in the Parish of South Knapdale - - - - - - - -	o - -	2 – –	- - Seven years from Martinmas 1875.
„ - „	Thomas Macqueen - -	The Lands of Port Yarrock, in the Parish of Whithorn - - - - - - - -	Wigton - -	50 – –	- - Five years from Martinmas 1876.
Oct. - 5	Walter Macfarlane - -	The Lands of Ardlussa, in the Island of Jura - - - - - - - - -	Argyll - -	5 – –	- - Seven years from Martinmas 1875.
„ - 20	The Duke of Hamilton - -	The Island of Arran - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	Bute - -	15 – –	- - Nine years from Martinmas 1876.
Nov. - 9	Mrs. S. Ommanney McTaggart	The Lands of Ardwell and others, in the Parishes of Stoneykirk and Kirkmaiden - -	Wigton - -	10 – –	- - Five years from Martinmas 1876.

Dec. - 11	George R. Douglas - -	The Lands of Orchardton, in the Parish of Rerrick - - - - - - - - -	Kirkcudbright	2 – –	- - Five years from Martinmas 1876.
„ - 15	Gilbert R. Murray - -	The Lands of Low Slock, Killiness, and Drumore, in the Parish of Kirkmaiden - -	Wigton -	3 10 –	- - Five years from Martinmas 1876.
1877:					
Jan. - 23	The Curators of the Estate of R. G. E. Wemyss, and R. G. E. Wemyss himself.	The Lands of Wemyss, in the Parishes of Wemyss and Markinch - - - - - -	Fife - -	5 – –	- - Eight years from Martinmas 1876.
„ - 26	Andrew G. Anderson - -	The Lands extending from the Carron Company's Pier, in the Parish of Burntisland, to the Eastern Boundary of the Lands of Abden, in the Parish of Kinghorn.	ditto - -	15 – –	- - Eight years from Martinmas 1876.
„ - 31	Colonel F. M. Fraser - -	The Lands of Inverallochy, in the Parish of Rathen - - - - - - - -	Aberdeen -	2 – –	- - Seven years from Martinmas 1876.
„ - „	The Trustees of the late R. M. Ferguson.	The Lands of Grange, in the Parish of Kinghorn, and the Lands of Linktownor Links of Kirkcaldy, in the Parish of Abbotshall.	Fife - -	17 – –	- - Eight years from Martinmas 1876.
Feb. - 6	Alex. P. Hogarth - -	The Lands of Whitehills, in the Parish of Gamrie - - - - - - - -	Banff - -	26 – –	- - Seven years from Martinmas 1876.
„ - 7	Alex. Campbell - - -	The Lands of Auchindarroch, in the Parishes of South Knapdale and Kilmichael - -	Argyll - -	6 – –	- - Six years from Martinmas 1876.
„ - 9	James G. M. Byres - -	The Lands of Seafield, extending from the Jetty at Brickwork Bay to a point North of Salthouse-head Bay, in the Parish of Peterhead.	Aberdeen -	1 10 –	- - Seven years from Martinmas 1876.
„ - 16	Robert Macfie - - -	The Lands of Airds, in the Parish of Lismore and Appin - - - - - -	Argyll - -	1 – –	- - Sixteen years from Martinmas 1876.
Mar. - 13	Vice Admiral Campbell -	The Lands of Barbreck, in the Parishes of Kilmartin and Craignish - - - -	ditto - -	4 – –	- - Six years from Martinmas 1876.

SCOTLAND—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 12.—A SCHEDULE of LEASES, granted on behalf of Her Majesty, of the undermentioned Property in *Scotland*, between the 1st day of April 1876 and the 31st day of March 1877, both Days inclusive.

DATES of LEASES.	LESSEES.	PROPERTY GRANTED IN LEASES.	ANNUAL RENT.	TERMS.
1876:			£. s. d.	
May - - 19	The Benhar Coal Company (Limited).	- - The Coal, Ironstone, and Fire-clay under the Foreshore and bed of the Sea, in front of part of the Lands of Duddingston, in the Parish of Duddingston, and County of Edinburgh.	5 – – yearly for the first five years, 100 – – for the next three years, and 200 – – for the remainder of the term, to merge in a Royalty of 1-20th part in value of all Coal, &c. raised and gotten.	- - 40 years from 1 January 1876.
June - 8	The Earl of Rosslyn - -	- - The Coal, Ironstone, and Fireclay, under the bed of the Sea, in front of the Estate of Dysart, in the County of Fife.	10 – – to merge in a Royalty of 1 *s.* per ton on raw Ironstone and Iron Ore, 10 *d.* per ton on Parrot or Cannel Coal, 4 *d.* per ton on other Coal, 1½ *d.* per ton on dross of Coals, and 3 *d.* per ton on Fireclay raised and gotten.	- - 30 years from 1 January 1875.

Appendix, N° 13.—A SCHEDULE of SALES effected on behalf of Her Majesty, of the undermentioned Property in *Scotland*, between the 1st day of April 1876, and the 31st day of March 1877, both Days inclusive.

DATES of CONVEYANCES.	PURCHASERS.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY SOLD.	PURCHASE MONEY.
1876:			£. s. d.
May - - - 19	The Trustees of the late James Murray Grant.	The Salmon and other Fishings in Loch Ness, Loch Cluany, the River Moriston, and others *ex-adverso* of the Estate of Glenmoriston, in the united Parishes of Urquhart and Glenmoriston, and County of Inverness.	100 – –
„ - - - 19	Lord Lovat - - - - - -	The Salmon and other Fishings in the River Moriston, *ex-adverso* of the Lands of Glenachnafian, Dalcataig, and Portclair, belonging to the said Lord Lovat, in the Parish of Boleskine, and County of Inverness.	100 – –
June - - - 22	The School Board of the Burgh of Kirkwall.	A piece of Ground, part of the Lands of Glaitness, extending to 1,062 square yards, in the Parish of St. Ola, Mainland, and County of Orkney.	12 10 –

SCOTLAND—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 14.—A SCHEDULE of SALES of FEU DUTIES and CASUALTIES in *Scotland*, which have been made on behalf of Her Majesty, between the 1st day of April 1876 and the 31st day of March 1877, both Days inclusive.

DATES of CONVEYANCES.	PURCHASERS.	LANDS, &c., LIABLE TO PAYMENT OF THE DUTIES SOLD.	PARISH.	COUNTIES.	Average Yearly Duties.	CONSIDERATION MONEY, including Price for Redemption of Casualties.
					£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1876:						
May - - 26	Patrick Rankin - - -	The Lands of Glenhore - - - - - - - - -	Monkland -	Lanark - -	- 2 10	8 15 -
„ - - 26	James Duncan - - -	Parts of the Lands and Barony of Kilmun - - - - -	Kilmun -	Argyll - -	- -	10 5 -
July - - 18	Trustees of Miss Welsh - -	- - The Lands of Dildowan, Bellrigcroft, and Lands called Bogue of Dildan.	Kelton - -	Kirkcudbright	2 7 $4\frac{4}{12}$	58 - -
August - 22	Misses Margaret and Ann Brown	Part of the Lands of New Grange, Easter New Grange, and others	St. Andrew's -	Fife - -	1 7 $3\frac{1}{2}$	38 10 -
„ - - 28	William Donaldson - - -	Portions of the Lands of Foreland - - - - - -	St. Ola - -	Orkney -	1 - 10	24 10 -
„ - - 28	John and Marcus Gunn - -	Ditto - - ditto - - - - - - - - -	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	2 1 $8\frac{1}{7}$	49 - -
October - 2	Trustees of Edward Mitchell -	Ditto - - ditto - - - - - - - - -	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	1 11 $3\frac{3}{7}$	36 15 -
„ - - 2	John W. Laidlay - - -	The Lands of Drumore and Ballegreggan - - - - -	Kilmichael -	Argyll - -	1 4 $-\frac{1}{2}$	50 18 -
„ - - 2	James A. Campbell - - -	The Lands of Smiddyhill and Ballownie - - - - -	- - Brechin and Strickathrow.	Forfar - -	2 19 11	75 17 11
„ - - 13	Trustees of John King - -	The Lands of Easter Muckroft and others - - - - -	Glasgow -	Lanark - -	4 17 $2\frac{2}{7}$	114 5 -
„ - - 23	Andrew Hall - - - -	The Lands of Glastullich and Calrossie - - - - -	- - Logie and Logie Easter.	Ross - -	154 17 $10\frac{2}{12}$	3,700 - -
November - 9	William Jobson - - -	The Lands of Wester and Easter Broombrae - - - -	Auchtermuchty	Fife - -	29 13 $4\frac{6}{7}$	697 5 -
1877:						
January - 9	Trustees of Mrs. Veitch and Miss Pitcairn.	Parts of the Lands of Stentoun, Upper and Lower - - - -	Kinglassie -	- ditto - -	8 10 -	210 - -
„ - - 31	Andrew Wylie - - -	The Four-and-a-half-penny Udal Land in Tenston - - -	Sandwick -	Orkney -	7 3 3	165 - -
„ - - 31	John Wylie - - - -	The Lands of Cauldhame - - - - - - - - -	Stromness -	- ditto - -	1 4 3	28 - -

„ - - 31	John Anderson - - -	The One-penny Udal Land in Brockan, Outertown - - -	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	1 15 4	40 15 –
„ - - 31	William Isbister - - -	The Two-farthing Udal Land in Kirbuster - - - - -	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	– 11 6	13 10 –
„ - - 31	Magnus Kirkness - - -	The One-half of the Lands of Newhouse lying in Quhome - -	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	– 5 10	6 15 –
„ - - 31	William and Peter Beatton -	- - The One-farthing Land in Kirbuster, and the Two-penny and Two-and-one-third-farthing Land in Kirbuster.	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	1 15 10	41 10 –
February - 1	Peter Irvine - - - -	The One-and-a-half-penny Lands of Lee, in the Town of Quhome -	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	9 7 –	215 – –
March - 20	R. A. Oswald and others (proportionally).	The Lands of Blackhouse - - - - - - - - -	St. Quivox -	Ayr - -	2 19 $9\frac{3}{12}$	97 – –

Appendix, N° 15.—A SCHEDULE of Sales of SURPLUS TEINDS in *Scotland*, which have been made on behalf of Her Majesty, between the 1st day of April 1876 and the 31st day of March 1877, both Days inclusive.

DATE of CONVEYANCE.	PURCHASER.	LANDS, &c., LIABLE TO PAY THE SURPLUS TEINDS SOLD.	PARISH.	COUNTY.	Surplus Teinds on an Average of Five Years preceding the Sale.	CONSIDERATION MONEY.
1876:					£. s. d.	£. s. d.
May - - 4	The Heirs of the late Robert Brown.	Parts of the Lands of New Grange, Easter New Grange, Grange Cross, &c.	St. Andrew's -	Fife - -	8 6 $8\frac{4}{12}$	100 – 4

IRELAND.

Appendix, N° 16.—A SCHEDULE of PERPETUAL and UNIMPROVABLE RENTS payable to the Crown in *Ireland*, which have been Sold by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, &c., between the 1st day of April 1876 and the 31st day of March 1877, both Days inclusive.

Numbers of Conveyances.	DATES of CONVEYANCES.	NAMES OF PURCHASERS.	AMOUNT of YEARLY RENTS SOLD.	COUNTIES.	PURCHASE-MONEYS.
	1876:		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
1,488	April - 7	Judges of the Landed Estates Court.	5 5 2½	Queen's County -	150 2 –
1,489	„ - „	Thomas Lalor and George Edward Ryan.	– 18 5½	Tipperary - -	28 9 –
1,490	„ - „	Judges of the Landed Estates Court.	15 7 11¾	Westmeath - - / Galway - - / Wexford - -	450 16 –
1,491	„ - „	- ditto - - ditto - - -	3 13 6	Dublin - - / Cavan - - / Wicklow - -	107 2 –
1,492	„ - „	- ditto - - ditto - - -	49 – 2¾	Limerick - -	1,377 5 –
1,493	„ - 13	- ditto - - ditto - - -	8 12 2¼	Queen's County -	246 – –
1,494	„ - „	- ditto - - ditto - - -	21 – 10¾	King's County -	596 6 –
1,495	May - 11	John Walker Perrott - - -	1 – –	Cork - - -	31 10 –
1,496	July - 29	Judges of the Landed Estates Court.	4 2 3	Leitrim - -	117 5 –
1,497	August - 24	- ditto - - ditto - - -	33 2 10¾	Galway - -	965 3 –
1,498	September 14	Marquis of Sligo - - - -	77 13 4¾	Mayo - - -	2,275 12 –
1,499	„ - „	Judges of the Landed Estates Court.	14 11 4	Cavan - -	410 14 –
1,500	„ - 19	Lady Goff - - - - -	– 4 7½	Tyrone - -	7 14 –
1,501	December 2	Edward Gibson - - - -	5 6 11¾	Meath - -	153 6 –
1,502	„ - „	James Sanderson Winter - -	25 12 2	Meath - - / Westmeath - - / Cavan - -	729 13 –
1,503	„ - „	Judges of the Landed Estates Court.	5 10 9½	Meath - -	157 4 –
1,504	„ - 7	John Cooke - - - - -	4 9 8¾	Longford - -	128 8 –

IRELAND—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 16.—A Schedule of Perpetual and Unimprovable Rents payable to the Crown in *Ireland*—continued.

Numbers of Conveyances.	DATES of CONVEYANCES.	NAMES OF PURCHASERS.	AMOUNT of YEARLY RENTS SOLD.	COUNTIES.	PURCHASE-MONEYS.
	1876:		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
1,505	December 22	Frederick Pelham Rowley - - -	6 15 8	Tipperary - -	196 19 –
1,506	„ - „	Judges of the Landed Estates Court.	11 18 –¾	Sligo - - - / Fermanagh - -	345 4 –
1,507	„ - „	- ditto - - ditto - - -	1 19 10½	Armagh - -	57 5 –
1,508	„ - „	Charles Hare Hemphill - -	2 15 8	Tipperary - -	80 1 –
1,509	„ - „	Nathaniel Hone Dyas - - -	– 7 –¼	Meath - -	11 6 –
1,510	„ - „	Judges of the Landed Estates Court.	– 11 5½	Sligo - - -	17 19 –
1,511	„ - „	- ditto - - ditto - - -	1 10 1½	Roscommon -	43 12 –
	1877:				
1,512	January - 10	- ditto - - ditto - - -	7 15 –	Mayo - - - / Queen's County -	223 6 –
1,513	February 16	Francis John Graham - - -	1 – 9	Galway - -	30 9 –
1,514	„ - „	Judges of the Landed Estates Court.	1 18 5¼	Tipperary - -	55 19 –
1,515	„ - „	- ditto - - ditto - - -	– 2 3¾	Kildare - -	4 5 –
1,516	March - 12	Robert Dillon Hare and William Richard Copinger.	– 19 10¾	Cork - - -	30 12 –
1,517	„ - „	Judges of the Landed Estates Court.	6 11 9	King's County -	190 1 –
1,518	„ - „	- ditto - - ditto - - -	– 13 7¾	Dublin - -	21 5 –
1,519	„ - 17	Thomas Masters Usborne - -	5 2 6¾	Clare - - -	147 16 –
1,520	„ - „	Judges of the Landed Estates Court.	1 9 11	Kilkenny - -	46 2 –
1,521	„ - „	- ditto - - ditto - - -	1 – 7¾	Fermanagh - -	30 7 –
1,522	„ - 27	Richard John Perry - - -	1 13 7½	Cork - - -	48 10 –
1,523	„ - „	Judges of the Landed Estates Court.	3 3 7	Sligo - - -	95 7 –
		TOTAL Yearly Rents Sold - - -	£.333 2 7	TOTAL Purchase-Moneys - -	£.9,608 14 –

IRELAND—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 17.

Dr. ABSTRACT of QUIT, &c., RENTS, and

COLLECTORS.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Cash due 31st March 1876	- - -	593 11 10⅞
„ Arrears claimed on Insolvent List and outstanding 31st March 1876	- - -	53,701 11 10⅞
„ Solvent Arrears of Quit, &c., Rents, outstanding 31st March 1876	- - -	32,470 - 2⅝
„ Ditto returned on List, exceeding Claim on Account Current	- - -	- 2 1½
„ One Year's Charge of Quit, &c., Rents, due 25th March 1877	42,022 15 3⅝	
Add,—Rent short-charged on Rental	- 3 8¼	
	42,022 18 11⅞	
Deduct,—Remaining Gale of Rents purchased from Michaelmas 1875: Nos. of Conveyances 1,481 to 1,487, both inclusive — £. s. d. 8 12 2¾		
Rents purchased from Michaelmas 1875: Nos. of Conveyances 1,488 to 1,494, both inclusive — 103 18 5½		
Rents purchased from Easter 1876: Nos. of Conveyances 1,495 to 1,500, both inclusive — 130 14 6		
One Gale of Rents purchased from Michaelmas 1876: Nos. of Conveyances 1,501 to 1,521, both inclusive — 46 16 2½		
Rent overcharged on Rental — 1 10¼		
	290 3 3	
		41,732 15 8⅞
„ Fees on Acquittances	- -	915 19 11
„ Income Tax on Per-centage allowed to Collectors	- -	10 8 5
„ Arrears of Leasehold Rents outstanding on the 31st March 1876	- -	89 11 11¼
„ One Year's Charge of ditto	- -	213 18 10½
„ Cash from Board of Works, being proceeds Rents, &c., of the Curragh of Kildare	- -	76 6 3
„ One Year's minimum Royalty, due 5th October 1876, under License for 20 Years, from 5th April 1871, to search for Gold in a District of Land in the Counties of Wicklow and Wexford	- -	40 - -
„ Cash received for permission to Quarry 100 Cart Loads of Stone upon a Parcel of the Crown Lands of Charles Fort, County Cork	- -	2 10 -
„ One Year's Charge of Rentcharges, due 1st November 1876	- -	159 14 2¼
	£.	130,006 11 5¾

IRELAND—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 17.

LEASEHOLD RENTS, for the Year ending 31st March 1877. *Cr.*

CONTRA.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By Cash remitted	- -	41,495 19 4
„ Cash due	- -	393 9 1⅜
„ Per-centage on Receipt at the rate of 2 per Cent.	- -	850 18 7½
„ Incidental Expenses	- -	70 2 3
„ Property Tax allowed on Quit, &c., Rents	- -	409 11 6½
„ Ditto - allowed on Leasehold Rents	- -	– 12 2
„ Ditto - allowed on Rentcharges	- -	1 11 10½
„ Poor-rates allowed on Leasehold Rents	- -	1 10 10
„ Arrear to Easter 1876, on Rents purchased from Michaelmas 1875	- -	51 19 2¾
„ Arrear to same period on Rent overcharged on Rental	- -	– 17 7⅜
„ One Year's Tithe Rentcharge to 1st November 1876, paid to the Commissioners of Irish Church Temporalities for the Crown Lands of Charles Fort, or Fort Hill, in Rincurran Parish, County Cork, 3*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, less 10*d.* Income Tax, and 2*s.* 6*d.* Poor rate	-	3 14 4
„ One Year's ditto to same period, paid to same Commissioners out of the Crown Lands of James Fort, or Old Fort, in Ringrone Parish, same County, 3*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, less 8*d.* Income Tax, and 2*s.* 6*d.* Poor rate	- -	3 – 2
„ One Year's ditto to same period, paid to same Commissioners for the Crown Lands of Green Hill Fields, County Wicklow, 8*s.* 11*d.*, less 1*d.* Income Tax	-	– 8 1
„ Solvent Arrears of Quit, &c., Rents, outstanding on the 31st March 1877, viz.:—		
Due at Michaelmas 1876	12,162 15 1¾	—
£. s. d.		
Half Year's Rents, due 25th March 1877 - - - 20,684 – 4¾		
Deduct,—received up to the 31st March 1877 - 234 2 11⅞		
	20,449 17 4⅞	32,612 12 6⅝
„ Arrears claimed on Insolvent List and outstanding on the 31st March 1876	53,701 11 10⅞	
Deduct,—Receipt on ditto, included in Cash remitted	2 4 4	
	53,699 7 6⅞	
Add,—One Year's Charge of ditto, to the 25th March 1877	317 18 9	
		54,017 6 3⅞
„ Arrears of Leasehold Rents outstanding on the 31st March 1877		92 16 8¼
	£.	130,006 11 5¾

IRELAND—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 18. - - - - - - - -

GENERAL ABSTRACT of QUIT, &c., LEASEHOLD, and other RENTS in *Ireland*, for the Year ended Commencement and

COUNTIES or COLLECTION.	DESCRIPTION of RENTS.	Arrears due 31 March 1876. Solvent.	Arrears due 31 March 1876. Insolvent.	Rental for the Year.	Fees on Acquittances.	Income Tax on Per-Centage allowed to Collectors.	TOTALS.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Athlone - -	Quit, &c. - - -	4,030 19 9¾	1,897 17 4⅝	6,219 11 10¼	134 6 11	1 11 9½	12,284 7 9⅛
Bandon - -	Quit, &c. - - -	2,812 13 4¾	14,434 8 2⅝	3,658 4 1⅜	61 4 6	– 18 2	20,967 8 4¼
	Leasehold - - -	63 13 11¼	- - -	128 8 10½	- -	- -	192 2 9¾
	Ditto, Mines - -	- - -	- - -	2 10 –	- -	- -	2 10 –
Belfast - -	Quit, &c. - - -	339 19 3½	3,701 15 1¾	702 4 10½	12 1 –	– 3 5	4,756 3 8⅜
	Leasehold - - -	10 – –	- - -	29 – –	- -	- -	39 – –
	Ditto, Mines - -	3 – –	- - -	6 – –	- -	- -	9 – –
Coleraine - -	Quit, &c. - - -	480 8 3	339 13 6¼	717 – 8⅛	13 5 –	– 3 7	1,550 11 –⅜
	Leasehold - - -	1 – –	- - -	2 – –	- -	- -	3 – –
Cork - - -	Quit, &c. - - -	2,068 19 –⅛	508 9 5¾	1,690 10 2¼	38 11 6	– 7 8	4,306 17 10⅛
Dublin - -	Quit, &c. - - -	1,116 19 8⅛	3,373 – 1	571 16 11¼	12 6 5	– 3 5½	5,074 6 6⅞
	Leasehold - - -	10 12 6	- - -	10 19 –	- -	- -	21 11 6
	Rent-charges - -	- - -	- - -	159 14 2¼	- -	- -	159 14 2¼
Dundalk - -	Quit, &c. - - -	3,436 13 10	5,006 1 11¼	5,817 4 2⅛	113 9 10	1 9 7	14,374 19 4¼
	Leasehold - - -	- - -	- - -	10 – –	- -	- -	10 – –
Galway - -	Quit, &c. - - -	2,771 7 3⅜	2,666 11 3¾	3,005 17 3⅜	137 15 7	– 14 11	8,582 6 4½
Kilkenny - -	Quit, &c. - - -	2,937 – 4½	3,219 4 2	3,383 4 9¼	49 5 –	– 16 5	9,589 10 8⅜
Limerick - -	Quit, &c. - - -	4,191 2 9⅞	4,832 1 6⅜	4,431 6 11¾	106 15 5	1 1 5	13,562 8 2
Londonderry -	Quit, &c. - - -	439 12 11½	512 5 1⅛	773 9 2	7 5 11	– 3 7	1,732 16 8⅝
Sligo - - -	Quit, &c. - - -	1,981 16 9	4,006 1 11⅛	2,812 4 2¾	80 14 7	– 13 11	8,881 11 4⅞
Waterford - -	Quit, &c. - - -	3,693 9 1⅜	6,957 1 2⅜	4,521 3 4⅝	85 13 2	1 2 1	15,258 8 11⅜
	Leasehold - - -	1 5 6	- - -	2 11 –	- -	- -	3 16 6
Wexford - -	Quit, &c. - - -	2,168 17 8½	2,247 – 10⅞	3,719 2 5¼	63 5 1	– 18 5	8,199 4 6¾
	Leasehold - - -	- - -	- - -	25 – –	- -	- -	25 – –
	Ditto, Mines - -	- - -	- - -	40 – –	- -	- -	40 – –
Board of Works, Rents, &c., Curragh of Kildare - - - - - - - -		- - -	- - -	76 6 3	- -	- -	76 6 3
	£.	32,559 12 1⅞	53,701 11 10⅞	42,515 10 5½	915 19 11	10 8 5	129,703 2 9¼

£. 86,261. 4. –¾.

IRELAND—*continued.*

- - - - - - - - - Appendix, N° 18.

31st March 1877, showing the Amount of Revenue received within the Year, with Arrears due at the Close thereof.

Receipts within the Year.	Rents Sold.	Arrears on Rents Sold.	Rent Discharged.	Arrear on Rent Discharged.	Arrears due 31 March 1877.	
					Solvent.	Insolvent.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
6,419 4 6½	39 3 6⅞	11 7 2⅜	- - -	- - -	3,904 12 3½	1,910 - 2⅜
3,587 5 2½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,870 13 10⅜	14,509 9 3⅞
124 18 10½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	67 3 11¼	—
2 10 -	—	—	—	—	—	—
692 5 1½	1 16 9⅝	- - -	- - -	- - -	339 19 3½	3,722 2 5¾
29 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 - -	—
6 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 - -	—
725 15 10⅜	- 19 11¼	- - -	- - -	- - -	482 4 9½	341 10 5¼
2 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 - -	—
1,608 14 1½	1 9 11⅜	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,185 17 5½	510 16 3¾
539 10 6¼	1 16 6½	- 11 1⅜	- - -	- - -	1,136 7 9¼	3,396 - 7½
11 4 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 7 3	—
159 14 2¼	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,975 4 11½	31 14 3¼	- 14 1⅛	- - -	- - -	3,331 13 2⅛	5,035 12 10¾
10 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,042 8 7⅞	42 10 7¼	- 8 9⅜	- 1 10¼	- 17 7⅜	2,813 - 1⅛	2,682 18 9¼
3,374 17 3¾	9 9 11½	2 12 7¼	- - -	- - -	2,962 4 9⅜	3,240 6 -½
4,378 11 7½	52 9 6⅛	24 10 1⅜	- - -	- - -	4,246 4 6⅝	4,860 12 4⅜
766 15 3½	- 14 11⅜	- - -	- - -	- - -	449 4 10⅞	516 1 6⅞
2,842 1 3½	80 16 3⅞	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,928 4 9⅛	4,030 9 -⅞
4,499 9 5½	12 - 5¾	4 6 1⅛	- - -	- - -	3,742 6 7⅜	7,000 6 3⅝
2 11 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	1 5 6	—
3,695 18 7½	14 18 6	7 9 3	- - -	- - -	2,219 18 2⅝	2,260 19 11⅝
25 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
40 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
76 6 3	—	—	—	—	—	—
42,637 7 2	290 1 4¾	51 19 2¾	- 1 10¼	- 17 7⅜	32,705 9 2⅞	54,017 6 3⅞

£. 86,722. 15. 6¾.

ISLE OF MAN.

Appendix, N° 19.—A SCHEDULE of Leases of Messuages, Tenements, Lands, and Hereditaments in the both Days inclusive; showing,—The Dates of Leases; the Premises comprised therein; the Names of the Lessees; the same; the Rents reserved; the Fines paid; the Insurances to be made against Fire; and upon what other the Premises as have been before in Lease by the last preceding Surveys, or other Accounts; and the Rents

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
1876:	ISLE OF MAN.			£. s. d.
June 21	All Metallic Mines and Minerals within Land containing 550 acres, in the Parish of Malew, and under a part of the bed of the Sea.	- - William Todhunter, Thomas Wright, and William Fell.	- - 21 years from 5th April 1876, determinable by the Lessees at the end of the third or any subsequent year of the term on giving six months' previous notice, and on paying the amount of the ensuing year's certain Rent in addition to the Rent and Royalty due.	- - -
Nov. 10	A Piece of Foreshore Land, in Castletown Bay, extending from the North Bank of the Harbour River to Hango Hill.	James Mylchreest -	- - 21 years from 5th January 1876, determinable by the Crown at any time as to the whole or any part of the Land, on giving three months' previous notice.	- - -
1877:				
Mar.] 14	All Metallic Mines and Minerals within a tract of Land containing 1,117 acres, in the Parish of Rushen.	- - Ralph Fawsett Ainsworth, Edmund Buckley, Edward Wrangham Bird, and Francis James Eaton.	- - 21 years from 10th October 1875, determinable by the Lessees at the end of the third or any subsequent year of the term on giving six months' previous notice, and on paying the amount of one year's certain Rent in addition to the Rent and Royalty due.	- - -

ISLE OF MAN.

Isle of Man, belonging to the Crown, granted between the 1st day of April 1876 and the 31st day of March 1877, the Terms granted; the Annual Value of the Premises, as estimated or returned by the Surveyor employed to survey Considerations such Leases respectively have been granted; and showing, also, the Annual Value of such Parts of reserved and Fines paid for the preceding Leases.

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.						
10 – – per annum for the first three years; 20 – – per annum for the next three years; 30 – – per annum during the remainder of the term, and a Royalty equal to 1-14th part of the value of all Mineral substances raised or gotten, but no Royalty to be payable unless it exceeds the certain Rent.	-	-	-	-	Not before in Lease.	
1 – – per annum.	-	-	-	-	Not before in Lease.	
60 – – per annum and a Royalty equal to one full 14th part of the value of all Lead and Lead Ore, and other Mineral substances (except Copper and Blende); and to one full 18th part of the value of all Copper and Blende raised or gotten, but no Royalty to be payable unless it exceeds the certain Rent.	-	-	-	-	The greater portion of the Land demised was included in two Leases granted on 31st December 1866, to Messrs. Cleator and Bird, and Quayle and Bew respectively; Rent, 1 *l.* per annum; Royalty, 1-12th of all Minerals gotten. Minimum Royalty, 5 *l.* during each of first and second years; 20 *l.* per annum for the third and fourth years; and 40 *l.* per annum for remainder of term in each case.	

ISLE OF MAN—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 20.—A SCHEDULE of all MANORS, BUILDINGS, LANDS, and other HEREDITAMENTS belonging to the CROWN in the *Isle of Man*, which have been sold by Private Contract between the 1st day of April 1876 and the 31st day of March 1877, both Days inclusive, under the authority of the Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50; 2 Will. 4, c. 1; and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42; showing the Dates of the Conveyances thereof respectively; the Property comprised therein; the Names of the Purchasers; the Terms unexpired of the subsisting Leases at the time of Sale; and the Purchase Money paid for the Property; and also showing, according to the Survey and Valuation under which the last Lease was granted, the Annual Value of such part thereof; and the Rents reserved, and the Fines paid for the last or subsisting Leases thereof.

DATES of CONTRACTS.	PREMISES SOLD.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	TERMS unexpired of subsisting LEASES at the Time of Sale.	PURCHASE MONEY.	Annual Value per Surveys for last Leases.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
1876:	ISLE OF MAN:			£. s. d.			
June - 30	Land now or lately part of the Shore of Douglas Bay, comprising the Sites of the Old Promenade and the Loch Promenade, and certain Buildings adjoining the same, and certain unenclosed Foreshore extending along the East front of the said Promenades.	- - The Douglas Town Commissioners.	- -	1,060 - -	- - A Portion of this Shore, comprising part of the Sites of the Promenades, was held by the Douglas Town Commissioners, on Lease, at a rent of 1 *l.* per annum. The Buildings were in Lease to Mr. Evan Mylchreest, for a term of 21 years from 10th October 1865, at a rent of 1 *l.* 5 *s.* per annum.		
1877:							
Mar. - 13	The Estate and Interest of Her Majesty in two Pieces of Foreshore Land at Douglas, containing 1 A. 1 R. 20 P., or thereabouts.	- - The Isle of Man Harbour Commissioners.	- -	200 - -	- - Never in Lease.		

Appendix, N° 21.—A SCHEDULE of Fee-Farm and other Unimprovable Rents payable to the Crown, in *England* and *Wales*, which have been Sold by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, &c., between the 1st day of April 1876 and the 31st day of March 1877, both Days inclusive.

Numbers of Conveyances.	Dates of Conveyances.	NAMES OF PURCHASERS.	COUNTIES.	PREMISES AND NUMBERS ON RENTAL.	YEARLY RENTS.	PURCHASE MONIES.
	1876:				£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1,438	May 4	Hugh Robert Hughes - -	Denbigh -	No. 67, Denbigh Lordship, "Astrad in the Township of Astrad" - - -	3 11 4	71 13 4
1,439	„ „	Robert Lloyd Jones - - -	Merioneth -	No. 61, Parish of Trawsfynydd Comott of Ardydwy Uwch Artro - - - - - - - - - "Bryn Ysgyboria"	– 6 2	8 10 10
				No. 6, Township of Trawsfynydd, in the Vill of Harlech, "Cwrt y Llys" -	– – 8	
1,440	June 13	Humphrey Ellis - - -	Carnarvon -	No. 49, Comott of Uchaf, "Cilfodan" - - - - - - - - -	– 1 6	1 17 6
1,441	„ „	Robert Jones - - - -	Merioneth -	No. 80, Township of Trenanney, Comott of Talybont, "Cae Glas" - - -	– – 4	– 8 4
1,442	„ „	Samuel Holland - - -	ditto -	No. 34, Parish of Llandanwg, Vill of Harlech - - "Garth Mawr" - -	– – 6	17 16 3
				No. 41 - ditto - - ditto - - - "Las y nys fach" - -	– 10 11	
				No. 42 - ditto - - ditto - - - "Ty John Thomas" -	– – 7	
				No. 43 - ditto - - ditto - - - "y 5 rwd ar 3 rwd" -	– – 5	
				No. 44 - ditto - - ditto - - - "y Garth Mawr" - -	– – 6	
				No. 45 - ditto - - ditto - - - "5 rwd yr hen acr" -	– – 4	
				No. 68 - ditto - - ditto - - - "5 rwd y Clochyd" -	– – 2	
				No. 80 - ditto - - ditto - - - "Hendy H. Humphreys"	– – 6	
				No. 62, Vill of Llanaber - - - - - - "Creigian Bycharn" -	– – 4	
				Carried forward - - -	4 14 3	100 6 3

ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*

APPENDIX, N° 21.—A Schedule of Fee-Farm and other Unimprovable Rents payable to the Crown, in *England* and *Wales*, &c.—*continued.*

Numbers of Conveyances.	Dates of Conveyances.	NAMES OF PURCHASERS.	COUNTIES.	PREMISES AND NUMBERS ON RENTAL.	YEARLY RENTS.	PURCHASE MONIES.
	1876:				£. s. d.	£. s. d.
				Brought forward - - -	4 14 3	100 6 3
1,443	June 13	Oliver Burton - - - -	Denbigh -	No. 80, Denbigh Lordship, "Lands called Pen yr Acre" - - - - -	– 13 –	16 5 –
1,444	July 6	Thomas Phillips and Edward Lawton Hannan.	Merioneth -	No. 24, Township of Trefeirion, Hundred of Estimaner, "Tan y Coed" - -	– 3 4	19 1 3
				No. 95 - ditto - - ditto - - - "Cadar Evan" - -	– – 8	
				No. 23, Township of Bodgadfan, Hundred of Talybont, "Erwr Maen" - -	– – 10	
				No. 27 - ditto - - ditto - - - "Tyddyn Codganfan" -	– 2 2	
				No. 34 - ditto - - ditto - - - "Ty dyn Du" - -	– 1 –	
				No. 31, Parish of Llanfrothen, Hundred of Ardudwy Uwch Artro - - - - - - - "Gwern yr Helma" -	– 1 4	
				No. 32 - ditto - - ditto - - - "Erw Howel" - -	– – 8	
				No. 33 - ditto - - ditto - - - "Hendre Gwenllian" -	– 4 11	
				No. 34 - ditto - - ditto - - - "Gogor Llychwyn" -	– – 4	
1,445	Oct. 30	John Farrer - - - -	Flint - -	No. 22, "Aderosse Mill, otherwise Atticross Mill" - - - - - -	3 6 8	68 6 8
1,446	Nov. 18	Churchwardens of St. Clement's, Eastcheap.	City of London	No. 150, "Tenements belonging to the Parish of St. Clement's, Eastcheap - -	– 14 4	17 18 4

1,447	„ 23	Thomas Palgrave - - -	Denbigh -	No. 471, Denbigh Lordship, "Bryny Gynog" - - - - - - - - -	– 1 11	2 7 11
1,448	Dec. 20	William Humphrey Owen -	Anglesea -	Hundred or Comott of Menai, Maesoglan portion of No. 52, Bailiff's Rental, No. 40.	– 1 –	1 5 –
	1877:					
1,449	Feb. 1	John Clough William Ellis -	Carnarvon -	No. 7, Hundred or Comott of Gafflogion, "Aber Coch" - - - - -	– 4 8	5 16 8
1,450	„ „	Oliver Burton - - - -	Denbigh -	No. 1, Denbigh Lordship Tenement, in the Township of Cader, and Parish of Lanrhiadr, in the Comott of Kinmerch.	– 10 8	13 6 8
1,451	„ „	Robert Evans - - - -	Merioneth -	No. 143, Hundred or Comott of Penllyn, "Llidiardd" - - - - - -	– – 4	– 8 4
1,452	„ 16	William Roberts - - -	Denbigh -	No. 723, Lordship of Yale, "Pennant bach" - - - - - - - - -	– 2 –	2 10 –
1,453	March 2	William John Beale - -	Merioneth -	No. 17, Vill of Llanaber, "Muria Cochion" - - - - - - - - -	– – 2	– 8 4
				No. 18 - ditto - - ditto - - - - - - - - -	– – 2	
1,454	„ 23	Trustees of Charity Lands in the Parish of Brockley.	Suffolk - -	No. 45, "Brockley Leet Fine," Hundred of Thingoe, part of late "Queen Dowager's Jointure."	– 2 –	2 10 –
1,455	„ „	Thomas Chambers - - -	Worcester -	No. 285, "Salt and Dye House, St. Peter's Parish, Wych" - - - - -	– 2 –	2 10 –
1,456	„ „	Trustees of John Metcalfe -	York - -	No. 25 I., "Lands in Northallerton" - - - - - - - - - -	– 10 –	10 – –
				TOTAL - - - £.	11 18 5	263 – 5

WALES. - - - - - - - -

Appendix, N° 22.—A SCHEDULE of Leases of Messuages, Tenements, Lands, and Hereditaments, in Days inclusive; showing the Dates of Leases; the Premises comprised therein; the Names of the Lessees; the the same; the Rents reserved; the Fines paid; the Insurances to be made against Fire; and upon what of the Premises as have been before in Lease by the last preceding Surveys or other Accounts; and the Rents

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
1876:	ANGLESEA:			£. s. d.
Aug. 30	About One Acre of the Foreshore of the Menai Straits, with the Pier, Dwelling House, and Buildings thereon.	John Bulkeley Price -	- - 31 years from 5th April 1876.	75 - -
	CARDIGAN:			
Aug. 5	All Metallic Mines, Minerals, and Ores within Land containing 506 Acres or thereabouts, situate in the Parish of Llanbadarnfawr, in the Lordship of Perverth.	- - Charles Herbert Stokes and John Henry Smalpage.	- - 21 years from 10th October 1875, determinable by the Lessees at the end of the third or any subsequent year of the said term, on giving six months' previous notice, and on paying the amount of one year's certain rent in addition to the rent and royalty due.	- - -
1877:	CARMARTHEN:			
Jan. 29	The right of Sporting in and over certain tracks of Land and Water, containing together about 205 Acres, in the Parishes of Talley and Llansawel.	David Long Price -	- - 10 years from 5th April 1876.	10 2 6
1876:	CARNARVON:			
Oct. 2	All Slate and Stone within a tract of Land, containing 182 A. 3 R. 11 P., called Moel Tryfan, in the Parish of Llandwrog.	- - Griffith Williams and Hugh Pugh.	- - 31 years from 10th October 1875, determinable by the Lessees at the end of the third or any subsequent year of the term on giving six months' previous notice, and on paying the amount of one year's certain rent in addition to the rent and royalty due.	- - -

WALES.

Wales, belonging to the Crown, granted between the 1st day of April 1876 and the 31st day of March 1877, both Terms granted; the Annual Value of the Premises, as estimated or returned by the Surveyor employed to survey other Considerations such Leases respectively have been granted; and showing, also, the Annual Value of such Parts reserved and Fines paid for the preceding Leases.

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.					£. s. d.	
75 – – per annum.	- -	- -	- - - -	- -	15 15 –	—
10 – – per annum for the first three years, and 30 – – per annum for the remainder of the term, and a royalty equal to one-sixteenth in value of all mineral substances raised or gotten, but no royalty to be payable unless it exceeds the certain rent.	- -	- -	- - - -	- -	Not before in Lease.	
11 – – per annum.	- -	- -	- - - -	- -	6 – –	—
200 – – per annum for the first three years, and 300 – – per annum for the remainder of the term, and a royalty of one-twelfth part of the value of all slate and stone raised or gotten from the said Land, but no royalty to be payable unless it exceeds the certain rent.	- -	- -	- - - -	- - This Land was formerly in Lease to Charles Pearson, for a term of 31 years from 10th October 1861, at a rent of 1 *l.* per annum, and royalties not to amount to less than 120 *l.* per annum. The Lease was surrendered on 2nd October 1876.		

Appendix, N°. 22.—Comprising Leases Granted - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
1876:	CARNARVON—*continued.*			
Dec. 14	All Slate and Stone within certain Parcels of Land, containing in the whole 235 Acres, or thereabouts, situate in the Parish of Llanllechid, in the Hundred of Uchaf, called Brynhafod-y-wern.	- - John Peirse Kennard and Alexander Tod.	- - 31 years from 10th October 1875, determinable by the Lessees at the end of any year of the term on giving six months' previous notice, and on paying the amount of one year's rent in addition to the rent and royalty due.	- - -
	FLINT:			
June 12	All Coal, Ironstone, Iron Ore, and Fireclay, within a part of the Bed and Estuary of the River Dee, near the Township of Picton.	- - Sir Pyers Mostyn, Bart.	- - 57½ years from 5th January 1876, determinable by the Lessee at the end of any year of the term, upon giving six months' previous notice, and on payment of all rent and royalty due.	- - -
July 10	All Coal within a part of the Bed of the Sea, near the Estuary of the River Dee.	- - The Right Hon. John Lord Hanmer.	- - 38 years from 5th April 1876, determinable by the Lessee at the end of any year of the term upon giving six months' previous notice, and on payment of all rent and royalty due.	- - -
July 10	All Quarries of Stone, except Chirt Stone, within a Piece of Land containing 5 A. 2 R. in the Parish of Llanasa.	- - Henry Enfield Taylor, James Schofield, Richard Davies, and Alfred Roberts.	- - 21 years from 5th April 1876, determinable by the Lessees at the end of any year of the term, upon giving six months' previous notice, and on paying the amount of one year's certain rent, in addition to the rent and royalty due.	- - -

- - - - - - - - of MESSUAGES, TENEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES;		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.						
200 – – per annum, and a royalty of one-twentieth part of the value of all slate and stone raised and gotten from the said land, but no royalty to be payable unless it exceeds the certain rent.	- -	- -	- - - -	- - This Land was formerly let to the Bangor Slate Company (Limited), being included in their Lease dated 21st October 1857, of 1,000 Acres of Land, and was surrendered on 14th December 1876. The rent reserved by the above-named Lease was 1 *l.* per annum, with a minimum royalty or dead rent of 250 *l.* per annum, and a royalty of one-twelfth part in value of the slate, stone, and clay raised and gotten.		
25 – per annum, also a royalty of one-fifteenth of the value of all coal, including cannel, or slack, or culm, raised or gotten from the said land, a royalty of 6 *d.* per ton of 21 cwt. imperial of iron-stone and iron-ore raised or gotten, and a royalty of 4 *d.* per ton of 21 cwt. of fire-clay raised or gotten, but no royalties to be payable unless they exceed the certain rent.	- -	- -	- - - -	- -	Not before in Lease.	
5 – – per annum, also a royalty of one-fifteenth of the value of all coal, cannel, and slack, or culm raised or gotten from the said land, but no royalty to be payable unless it exceeds the certain rent.	- -	- -	- - - -	- -	Not before in Lease.	
10 – – per annum for the first three years, and 20 – – per annum for the remainder of the term, also a royalty of 3 *d.* per ton of all Aberclo stone, and 2 *d.* per ton of all other stone raised or gotten, but no royalties to be payable unless they exceed the certain rent.	- -	- -	- - - -	- -	Not before in Lease.	

Appendix, N° 22.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
1876:	MERIONETH:			£ s. d.
July 10	The right of Sporting in and over certain tracts of Land and Water, containing altogether about 391 A. 3 R. 19 P., or thereabouts, situate in the Parish of Llandderfel, in the Hundred or Commote of Penllyn.	Henry Robertson -	- - 9 years from 5th April 1876.	8 - -
June 29	All Stone (except Iron-stone and Slate-stone) within a tract of Land containing 9 Acres in the Parish of Dolgelly.	- - Robert Jones and James James.	- - 10 years from 5th April 1876, determinable by the Lessees at the end of any year of the term, upon giving six months' previous notice, and on paying the amount of one year's certain rent in addition to the rent and royalty due.	- - -
Nov. 30	The right of Sporting in and over certain tracts of Land and Water, containing altogether about 4,527 A. 2 R. 6 P., and situate in the Parishes of Trawsfynydd, Llandecwyn, and Maentwrog, being part of the unenclosed waste of the Crown's Lordship or Manor of Penllyn, and certain Allotments in the Parishes of Llanelltyd and Llanddwywe.	- - Charles Reynolds Williams.	- - 10 years from 5th April 1876.	10 - -
1877:				
Mar. 6	All Slate and Stone within a set of Land containing 84 Acres, or thereabouts, situate in the Parish of Dolgelly.	- - Thomas Bramah Diplock and Charles James Hodson.	- - 21 years from 10th October 1875, determinable by the Lessees at the end of any year of the term, upon giving six months' previous notice, and on paying the amount of one year's certain rent in addition to the rent and royalty due.	- - -

- - - - - - - - - of Messuages, Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.						
8 – – per annum.	- -	- -	- - - -	- - 378 A. 1 R. 7 P. of this sporting was leased to Mr. Robertson for a term of ten years from 5th April 1866, at a rent of 6 *l.* per annum, and expired 5th April 1876.		
6 – – per annum, also a royalty of 6 *d.* per ton of stone raised or gotten, but no royalty to be payable unless it exceeds the certain rent.	- -	- -	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease.		
10 – – per annum.	- -	- -	- - - -	- - This sporting was included in the lease to Mr. C. Clark, of sporting over lands in the Counties of Denbigh and Merioneth, for a term of ten years from 5th April 1866, at a rent of 10 *l.* per annum. The lease, so far as sporting over the Denbighshire lands was concerned, was subsequently surrendered, and the rent reduced to 5 *l.* per annum.		
50 – – per annum during the first eleven years, and 100 – – per annum during the remainder of the term, also paying a royalty of one-fourteenth part in value of all slate and stone raised or gotten from the said land, but no royalty to be payable unless it exceeds the certain rent.	- -	- -	- - - -	- - A lease of slate and stone, including also mines and minerals within this Land, was granted to Messrs. Dixon, Yelland, and Milsted, for a term of 21 years from the 10th October 1865; rent 1 *l.* per annum; also a royalty of one-twelfth in value of all slate, stone, and mineral substances raised and gotten, the minimum royalty payable during the first three years of the term to be 10*l.* per annum, and 50 *l.* per annum during the remainder of the term. The royalty of one-twelfth was reduced to one-fourteenth, as from 10th October 1873. This Lease was surrendered on 6th March 1877.		

WALES.

Appendix, N° 23.—A SCHEDULE of all MANORS, BUILDINGS, LANDS, and other HEREDITAMENTS, belonging to the Crown in *Wales*, which have been Sold by Private Contract, between the 1st day of April 1876 and the 31st day of March 1877, both Days inclusive, under the Authority of the Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, 2 Will. 4, c. 1, and 14 & 15 Vict c 42; showing, the Dates of the Conveyances thereof respectively; the Property comprised therein; the Names of the Purchasers; the Terms unexpired of the subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale, and the Purchase-money paid for the Property; and also showing, according to the Survey and Valuation under which the last Lease was granted, the Annual Value of such Part thereof; and the Rents reserved, and the Fines paid for the last or subsisting Leases thereof.

DATES of CONTRACTS.	PREMISES SOLD.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	TERMS UNEXPIRED of subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale.	PURCHASE-MONEY.	ANNUAL VALUE per Surveys for last LEASES.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
	ANGLESEA:			£. s. d.			
1876:	The undermentioned Pieces of Land, being Encroachments from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Comott of Talybolion:						
May - 26 (No. 1693.)	Land, with the Buildings thereon, containing about two Roods, and numbered 298, 299, 301, and 305 on the Plan of Mynydd Michell.	John Jones - - -	- -	11 - 6			
" (No. 1694.) "	Land, containing about one Rood, and numbered 230 on the said Plan -	John Williams - -	- -	1 15 -			
" (No. 1695.) "	Land, containing about 2 R. 30 P., and numbered 3 on the said Plan -	Hugh Lewis - - -	- -	5 19 -			
" (No. 1696.) "	Land, containing about 1 R. 27 P., and numbered 306 on the said Plan -	Robert Jones - -	- -	3 17 -			
" (No. 1697.) "	Land, containing about 1 A. 2 R. 21 P., and numbered 241, 243, and 244 on the said Plan.	John Roberts - -	- -	11 4 -	- - Never in Lease.		
" (No. 1698.) "	Land, containing about 3 R. 21 P., and numbered 228, 229, 231, and 232 on the said Plan.	Robert Roberts - -	- -	5 5 -			
" (No. 1699.) "	Land, containing about 1 R. 33 P., and numbered 86 and 87 on the said Plan.	Margaret Lewis - -	- -	4 - 6			
July - 6 (No. 1701.)	Land, containing about 3 R. 23 P., and numbered 30 and 153 on the said Plan.	Hugh Williams - -	- -	6 9 6			
" (No. 1702.) "	Land, containing about 1 A. 2 R. 32 P., and numbered 75 and 77 on the said Plan.	William Lewis - -	- -	7 - -			

" (No. 1703.)	Land, with the Buildings thereon, containing about 1 R. 39 P., and numbered 92 and 93 on the said Plan.	Hugh Lewis - - - - -	6 3	- - Never in Lease.		
" (No. 1704.)	Land, containing about 1 A. 2 1 P., and numbered 104, 107, and 110 on the said Plan.	Ellen Jones - - - - -	9 19 6			
" (No. 1705.)	Land, containing about 2 R. 15 P., and numbered 134 on the said Plan -	Richard Jones - - - - -	5 5 -			
" (No. 1706.)	Land, containing about 37 Perches, and numbered 144 on the said Plan.	Rowland Griffiths - - - - -	2 2 -			
" (No. 1707.)	Land, containing about 1 A. 1 R. 21 P., and numbered 182 on the said Plan.	William Thomas - - - - -	11 7 6			
" (No. 1708.)	Land, with the Buildings thereon, containing about three Roods, and numbered 204, 205, 207, and 208 on the said Plan.	John Thomas - - - - -	11 14 6			
" (No. 1709.)	Land, containing about 2 R. 26 P., and numbered 272 on the said Plan	Hugh Jones - - - - -	4 11 -			
" (No. 1710.)	Land, containing about 1 R. 30 P., and numbered 273 on the said Plan	John Owen - - - - -	3 6 6			
" (No. 1711.)	Land, containing about 1 R. 17 P., and numbered 307 on the said Plan	Robert Parry - - - -	3 6 6			
" (No. 1712.)	Land, containing about 1 A. 3 R. 18 P., and numbered 50 and 55 on the said Plan.	Hugh Owen - - - - -	12 8 6			
" (No. 1713.)	Land, with the Buildings thereon, containing about 1 A. 2 R. 38 P., and numbered 160 and 161 on the said Plan.	Thomas Williams - - - -	17 10 -			
" (No. 1714.)	Land, containing about six Perches, and numbered 251 on the said Plan	William Jones - - - -	- 7 -			
" (No. 1715.)	Land, containing about 1 R. 5 P., and numbered 275 and 277 on the said Plan.	Hugh Williams - - - -	2 5 6			
August - 4 (No. 1716.)	Land, containing about 13 Perches, and numbered 85 on the said Plan -	Robert Roberts - - - -	1 1 -			
" (No. 1717.)	Land, containing about 1 A. 3 R. 39 P., and numbered 302, 303, and 308 on the said Plan.	Jane Roberts - - - - -	17 10 -			
November 23 (No. 1718.)	Land, containing about 3 R. 39 P., and numbered 218, 222, 223, 224, and 226 on the said Plan.	Owen Jones - - - - -	9 2 -			

Appendix, N°. 23.—A SCHEDULE of all Manors, Buildings, Lands, and other Hereditaments belonging to the Crown which have been sold by Private Contract—*continued.*

DATES of CONTRACTS.	PREMISES SOLD.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	TERMS UNEXPIRED of subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale.	PURCHASE-MONEY.	ANNUAL VALUE per Surveys for last LEASES.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
1876:	ANGLESEA—*continued.*			£. s. d.			
November 23 (No. 1719.)	Land, containing about 1 A. 2 R. 31 P., and numbered 46, 47, 48, and 128 on the said Plan.	Catherine Edwards -	- -	12 8 6	- - Never in Lease.		
„ (No. 1720.) „	Land, with the Building thereon, containing about 11 Perches, and numbered 261 on the said Plan.	Robert Hughes - -	- -	2 19 6			
„ (No. 1722.) „	Land, containing about 12 Perches, in the Parish of Trewalchmai, being Encroachments from the Common Waste of the Crown's Lordship of Dindaithwy, and numbered 32 and 11[w] on the Plan of Gwalchmai Common.	Hugh Jones - - -	- -	1 1 -			
	CARDIGAN:						
„ (No. 1723.) „	Land, containing about six Perches, with Cottage thereon, being an Encroachment from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Lordship of Croythin, and numbered 173 on the Plan of the said Lordship.	Edward Edwards - -	- -	- 17 6			
	CARMARTHEN:						
„ (No. 1721.) „	Land, containing about 7 A. 1 R. 17 P., being Encroachments from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Manor of Cayo, and numbered 1 and 7 on the Plan of Cayo Common.	Evan Williams - -	- -	7 14 -			
November 15	Land, containing 138 Acres, or thereabouts, now or lately part of the Foreshore of the River Burry, situate at Burry Port, in or adjacent to the Isle of Pembrey.	The Burry Port and Gwendreath Valley Railway Company.	- -	600 - -			
1875:	CARNARVON:						
August - 6	Land, containing 36 Perches, or thereabouts, situate in or adjacent to the Parish of Llanrhos, and near the Deganwy Station.	The London and North Western Railway Company.	- -	110 - -	Accidentally omitted last year.		
1876:							
June - 29	Land, containing 6 A. 2 P., or thereabouts, situate in the Parish of Llysfaen, being Allotments numbered 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, A 27, A 29, A 30, and 69 on the Plan and Award of Marion Llysfaen Inclosure.	John Evans - - -	- -	155 - -	- - Never in Lease.		

July - 15	Land, with Messuage and Buildings thereon, known as Bryndefaid, situate in the Parish of Llysfaen, and containing about 1 A. 2 R., and numbered 34, 35, and 35[a] on the Plan and Award of Marion Llysfaen Inclosure.	William Roberts - -	- -	110 – –	- - 1 *l.* 1 *s.* per annum. Lease expired 10th October 1875.
August - 15	Land, containing about 636 A. 3 R. 8 P., being unenclosed Waste in the Parish of Aber, in the Crown's Comott of Uchaf, together with right of sporting over 1 A. 2 R. 37 P. adjoining.	The Right Honourable Edward Gordon Lord Penrhyn.	- -	780 – –	- - The Land never in Lease. The sporting was included in the Lease to John Platt, dated 20th July 1865, which was determined in 1872. Rent, 9 *l.* per annum.
1877:					
March - 23	Land, containing 14 Perches, or thereabouts, with the Messuage thereon, situate in the Parish of Llysfaen, being Allotment No. 12, set out to the Crown by the Marion Llysfaen Inclosure Award.	John Parry - - -	- -	20 – –	
1876:	DENBIGH:				
June - 13 (No. 1700.)	Land, containing about 16 A. 11 P., being an Encroachment from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Lordship of Denbigh, and numbered 1283 on the Plan of the said Lordship.	Benjamin Whitham -	- -	29 8 –	
November 23 (No. 1724.)	Land, containing about 10 Perches, with the Building thereon, being an Encroachment from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Lordship of Bromfield and Yale, and being a portion of the Encroachment numbered 149[d] on the Plan of Encroachments at Cefn Mawr.	Mary Humphrys - -	- -	4 4 –	- - Never in Lease.
	MERIONETH:				
May - 26 (No. 1692.)	Land, with Buildings thereon, containing about 18 A. 1 R. 18 P., being an Encroachment from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Lordship or Manor of Penllyn, and numbered 120 on the Plan of the said Lordship or Manor.	William Mather - -	- -	21 – –	
1877:	RADNOR:				
January - 27	Land, containing about 52 A. 2 R. 20 P., being unenclosed Waste, situate in the Parish of Beguildy, in Her Majesty's Lordship or Manor of South Ugre.	George Thomas Edwards	- -	120 10 –	
" "	The Right of Sporting over four Pieces of Land, containing about 9 A. 1 R. 19 P., being Encroachments from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Manor of South Ugre, and numbered 1, 2, 3, and 10 on the Plan of the said Manor.	- - ditto - -	- -	3 – –	- - These Encroachments were sold on the 9th February 1857 and 21st June 1856 respectively, the right of sporting being reserved to the Crown.
" "	The Right of Sporting over a Piece of Land, containing about 2 A. 1 R. 4 P., being an Encroachment from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Manor of South Ugre, and numbered 9 on the Plan of the said Manor.	- - ditto - -	- -	1 – –	

Appendix, N° 24 (A.)—A SCHEDULE of the RENTS discharged from the Rentals of the several Receivers in respect of Property Sold, Exchanged, or otherwise Disposed of, between the 1st day of April 1876 and the 31st day of March 1877, both Days inclusive.

ANNUAL RENT.	When, and from what Time Discharged.	PROPERTY.	Whether Sold, Exchanged, or otherwise Disposed of.	OBSERVATIONS.
£. s. d.		SCOTLAND.		
– 1 –	Whitsunday 1875 - -	- - A Piece of Ground, part of Glaitness, in the Parish of St. Ola, Mainland, County of Orkney.	Sold - - - - - - -	- - This Piece of Ground for some time past let as the Site of a School, at a nominal rent, has now been sold to the School Board of Kirkwall. (*See* Appendix, No. 13.)
		ISLE OF MAN.		
1 – –	5 July 1876 - -	- - Land on Douglas Beach, being the Site of a Promenade.	Sold, 30th June 1876 - - -	- - The Premises in respect of which these rents were payable are included in the Sale to the Douglas Town Commissioners (dated 30th June 1876) of a portion of the Foreshore of Douglas Bay, the particulars of which Sale will be found in the Schedule of Sales (Appendix, No. 20). The rents were accordingly discharged as from the last day of payment previous to the completion of the Sale in each case.
1 5 –	5 April 1876 - - -	Stables and Buildings on Douglas Beach -	Sold, 30th June 1876 - - - -	

Appendix, N° 24 (B.)—A SCHEDULE of all Monies due to Her Majesty in respect of Rents in Charge with the several Receivers of the Land Revenue under Leases, or Agreements for Leases, and which have been owing for a greater Period than a Year; showing the Term during which each Arrear has accrued, and the Measures, if any, in Progress to recover the same.

No. on Rental.	TENANT.	PREMISES.	Annual Rent.	Rents due to 10th October 1876, and Unpaid on 31st March 1877.		Measures, if any, in Progress for the Recovery of the Arrears.	OBSERVATIONS.
				No. of Years.	Amount.		
		DEAN FOREST:	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		
5	William James - - -	- - Lease to dig Clay at Plumpor Edgehill.	2 – –	2 and balance of royalty.	5 – –	- - - - -	- - William James has become bankrupt, but as there is some probability of payment of the arrears being obtained, they have not been discharged.
	T. Blanch - - - -	Quarry, No. 392 - - - - -	1 – –	2	2 – –	- - - - -	- - It is expected that this amount will be received shortly.
	Bennett and Morgan - -	„ No. 422 - - - - -	1 10 –	2	3 – –	- - The recovery of these arrears has been placed in the hands of the Solicitor to this Department.	
	Nash and Waite - - -	„ No. 512 - - - - -	4 – –	2	4 – –		
	Joshua Mathews - - -	„ No. 490 - - - - -	3 – –	2	6 – –	- - - - -	- - It is expected that this amount will be received shortly.
		ISLE OF MAN:					
42	Charles Dodds - - -	- - 1,032 A. 3 R. 28 P. of Land in Parishes of Patrick and Rushen.	72 – –	- - 1 year and balance to 10th October 1874.	62 16 8	- - - - -	- - The Lease has been surrendered. The Lessee was in reduced circumstances and prevented by ill-health from mangaing his affairs. He is now dead, and it will become necessary to consider what measures should be taken for the recovery of the arrears.
		- - Interest on sums expended in fencing and draining ditto.	19 18 –	- ditto -	33 3 4		
14	E. W. Thomas and others -	Mines within about 800 acres, in the Parish of Maughold (Cornay Beach):					
		Rent - - - - - -	1 – –	3	3 – –	- - - - -	- - The Crown's title to a portion of this property having been disputed, the collection of the Rent and Royalty has been delayed.
		Minimum Royalty - -	40 – –	3	120 – –		
11	Christopher Hicks and others	Mines in about 400 acres on Douglas Head, in Parish of Braddan:					
		Rent - - - - - -	1 – –	2	2 – –	- - - - -	- - Proceedings are being taken by the Solicitor for the recovery of these arrears.
		Minimum Royalty - -	100 – –	2 to 5th Jan. 1877.	200 – –		

Appendix, N° 24 (B.)—A Schedule of all Monies due to Her Majesty in respect of Rents in Charge with the several Receivers, &c.—*continued.*

No. on Rental.	TENANT.	PREMISES.	Annual Rent.	Rents due to 10th October 1876, and Unpaid on 31st March 1877.		Measures, if any, in Progress for the Recovery of the Arrears.	OBSERVATIONS.
				No. of Years.	Amount.		
		Isle of Man—*continued.*	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		
23	Wm. Beckwith and R. Rowe	Mines in about 350 acres, in Parish of Maughold (The Dernane):					
		Rent - - - - -	1 – –	3	3 – –		
		Minimum Royalty - -	40 – –	3	120 – –		
25	Same parties - - -	Mines in about 95 acres, in the Parish of Maughold (Maughold Head):		to 5th Jan. 1877.		- - - - - -	- - The Minerals, under the glebe lands which were included in the Lease, having been claimed by the Vicar of Maughold, the collection of the Rents and Royalties has been suspended.
		Rent - - - - -	1 – –	2	2 – –		
		Minimum Royalty - -	10 – –	2	20 – –		
32	Meginn Thomas and Bennett	Mines in about 300 acres, in Parish of Maughold:		to 5th Jan. 1877.			
		Rent - - - - -	1 – –	1½	1 10 –	- - Proceedings are being taken by the Solicitor for recovery of these arrears.	
		Minimum Royalty - -	15 – –	1½	22 10 –		
59	Earl Ashton and Duncan -	Mines in about 245 acres, in Parish of Braddan:					
		Certain Rent - - -	20 – –	2	40 – –	- - - - -	- - The Lease was forfeited, and possession of the premises recovered on 26th February 1877. The Plant and Machinery left by the Lessees will be sold.
		WALES:					
		ANGLESEY:					
114	Messrs. Dowling & Arnold -	- - Sporting over 706 acres of land on Towyn Trewan Common.	5 – –	1½	7 10 –	- - Proceedings are being taken by the Solicitor for the recovery of this arrear.	
		MERIONETH:					
157	John Bethell - - -	Mineral substances in 220 acres, Parish of Festiniog:					
		Rent - - - - -	1 – –	14½	14 10 –	- - - - -	- - The Crown's title to this property is still in question, and, therefore, payment of the Rent and Royalty has not been demanded.
		Minimum Royalty - -	50 – –	14½	590 – –		
207	Morgan Lloyd - - -	Slate and Minerals in 90 acres, in Parish of Festiniog:					
		Certain Rent - - -	51 – –	1 and balance.	91 – –	- - Proceedings are being taken by the Solicitor for the recovery of this arrear.	

Appendix, N° 24 (C.)—A SCHEDULE of all MONIES remitted on Her Majesty's behalf in respect of any RENTS in charge with the several RECEIVERS; specifying whether any previous Remission has taken place in respect to the same RENT, and the Circumstances and the Authority under which Remitted, between 1st day of April 1876 and the 31st day of March 1877, both Days inclusive.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	ANNUAL RENT.	MONIES REMITTED.	Whether any previous Remission.	Circumstances under which Remitted.	Authority for Remission.	OBSERVATIONS.
SCOTLAND:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				
The Salmon Fishings around the Island of Arran, in the County of Bute.	50 - -	40 - -	None -	- - The Tenant was unfortunate in his pecuniary affairs, and it seemed certain that legal proceedings against him would have been useless. The sum of 10 *l.* was therefore accepted as the most that could be obtained.	- - Treasury Warrant, 14th June 1877.	
WALES:						
MERIONETH:						
Minerals in 216 A. 2 R. 0 P., in Parish of Llanelltyd.	21 - -	36 10 -	None -	- - Lessee died, and his estate was found to be heavily mortgaged. The arrear is irrecoverable.	- ditto - -	- - The premises have been re-entered on behalf of the Crown, and have since been let.
CARDIGAN:						
Minerals in 447 A. 2 R. 17 P., in Parish of Llanfihangel-y-Croythin.	31 - -	104 9 3	None -	- - Poverty of the surviving Lessees, none of whom were able to pay the rent.	- ditto - -	- - The premises have been re-entered on behalf of the Crown.

Appendix, AA.

INDEX TO THE ACCOUNTS;

1876–77.

ACCOUNTS of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1877.

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Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

I.—AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners 31st March 1877,

"THE CAPITAL OF

Dr. (Per Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, 14 & 15

RECEIPT.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Cash. £. s. d.	Stock and other Securities. £. s. d.
TO BALANCES on the 1st April 1876, viz.:					
1st. Cash Balance, as per General Abstract at page 152			11,494 3 2		
Due to Capital for Advances on account of the removal of the Colonnade in Regent-street (per Act 11 & 12 Vict. c. 50)	21 14 11				
Less,—Received on account of Assessment made 1st November 1875	9 4 11				
		12 10 –			
Due by the Hull South Bridge Company (Loan Account) per Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 77		16,603 13 5			
			16,616 3 5		
				28,110 6 7	
2nd. Stock, Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities				– – –	220,061 7 2
Stock, Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities				– – –	24,550 3 10
Stock, Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities (Asgill House)				– – –	914 12 8
TO SALES OF ESTATES, &c.:					
England and Wales:	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		
Beds — Encroachments at Dunstable	1,934 – –				
Houses and Cottages at Stagsden	624 – –				
			2,558 – –		
Carnarvon — Allotment under the Marian Llysfaen Inclosure	148 10 –				
Less,—Debit	18 10 –				
			130 – –		
Cumberland — Detached Parcels of Land in the Parishes of Gilcrux and Aspatria			750 – –		
Essex — Crown's Interest in some Land reclaimed from the Sea at Bradwell	£. s. d. 150 – –				
Site for a School at Stapleford Abbotts	25 – –				
			175 – –		
Flint — Land, with Buildings thereon, at Bodfari	31 – –				
Certain Pieces of Beach at Rhyl	1,087 – –				
			1,118 – –		
Lincoln — Cottages, &c. at Billingborough (*vide* p. 34)	2,460 – –				
Land at Deeping (Balance)	560 – –				
Messuage and Land at Whaplode (*vide* p. 37)	500 – –				
			3,520 – –		
Merioneth — Rights of Sporting at Penllyn			196 6 3		
Middlesex — Crown's Freehold Interest in Ground, a Congregrational Church, &c. in the Approach Road, and Bonner's Road, Victoria Park (*vide* p. 37)			1,552 10 –		
Norfolk — Premises at East Dereham (Balance) (*vide* p. 37)			800 – –		
Radnor — Allotment at Heyop	£. s. d. 160 – –				
Land in the Manor of South Ugre	124 10 –				
			284 10 –		
Surrey — Premises at Richmond (*vide* p. 35)	2,890 – –				
A House in the Old Palace Yard at Richmond (*vide* p. 37)	2,250 – –				
Land at Esher	1 – –				
			5,141 – –		
Sussex — A Farm at Selsea, together with the Crown's interest in certain Land, recently embanked from the Sea, under the Pagham Harbour Reclamation Act, 1873			12,720 – –		
Wilts — Land at Bishops Cannings for an addition to the Glebe			65 – –		
Carried forward £.			29,010 6 3	28,110 6 7	245,526 3 8

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1877.

of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the
on Account of—

THE LAND REVENUE."
Victoria c. 42, and 29 & 30 Victoria c. 62.)

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.				Cash.			Stock and other Securities.		
				£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
BY PURCHASES OF ESTATES, &c.:									
England and Wales:			£. s. d.						
Beds	Cottages, &c. adjacent to a Crown Estate at Stagsden		200 – –						
Cambridge	Land adjacent to a Crown Estate at Burwell		600 – –						
Hereford	Land at New Weir, Parish of Whitchurch		30 – –						
Lincoln	Premises intermixed with the Crown Estate at Pointon		630 – –						
Middlesex	Freehold Houses, Nos. 65 and 67, Ludgate Hill, let at a Ground Rent (*vide* p. 42)		28,300 – –						
Surrey	Land at Stoke D'Abernon, adjacent to the Crown's Esher Estate		359 9 6						
Wilts	Land, &c. adjacent to a Crown Estate at Bishops Cannings and Bromham		2,250 – –						
York	Farms at Norton-le-Clay (*vide* p. 42)		18,420 – –						
				50,789	9	6			
BY REDEMPTION OF LAND TAX:									
Kent	Redemption of Land Tax on Property in the Parish of Minster, in the Isle of Sheppey			94	7	6			
		Carried forward	£.	50,883	17	–	—		

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. I.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of "the Capital of the

				Cash.	Stock and other Securities.
RECEIPT—*continued.*			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward			29,010 6 3	28,110 6 7	245,526 3 8
TO SALES OF ESTATES, &c.—*continued.*					
England and Wales—continued.		£. s. d.			
York	The Crown's right to Lead Mines within the Manor of Grinton	4,000 – –			
	Part of the Manor Shore Estate at York, as an addition to the Garden, &c. held by the Yorkshire Philosophical Society	4,000 – –			
	Read's Island in the River Humber (on Account)	450 – –			
	Foreshore of the River Tees at Eston	500 – –			
	Forestal Rights in Fossdale	250 – –			
			9,200 – –		
			38,210 6 3		
Less,—					
Debits:					
	The Sum agreed to be paid upon the compromise of the suit of Her Majesty's Attorney General *v.* Sir C. H. Lowther, Bart., and others, relating to the Title to some Foreshore of the River Tees (*vide* p. 43)	9,644 18 9			
	Proportion payable to the Board of Trade, under the Pagham Harbour Reclamation Act, 1873, of the value of the Land set out to the Crown under that Act	333 6 8			
			9,978 5 5		
			28,232 – 10		
Scotland:					
Dumbarton	Piece of Foreshore for the Site of a Pier under Dumbarton Castle Rock	46 10 –			
Fife	Burial Lairs in St. Andrew's Cathedral	6 – –			
			52 10 –		
Ireland:					
Tipperary	Crown's reversionary Interest in part of the Town of Thurles		692 – –		
Isle of Man:					
Foreshore between Old and New Piers at Douglas			200 – –		
				29,176 10 10	
TO SALES OF UNIMPROVABLE RENTS, &c.:					
England and Wales	Fee Farm and Collection Rents		200 11 8		
Scotland	Teinds, &c.		5,769 4 10		
Ireland	Quit, &c., Rents		10,958 6 –		
				16,928 2 6	
		Carried forward £.		74,214 19 11	245,526 3 8

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1877—*continued.*

Land Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1877—*continued.* *Cr.*

					Cash.	Stock and other Securities.
EXPENDITURE—*continued.*					£. s. d.	£. s. d.
				Brought forward - - -	50,883 17 –	—
BY ADVANCES FOR PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS (per Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 62):						
England and Wales—continued.						
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Bedford - -	Stagsden—New Cottages (Balance) -		52 15 –			
	Ditto—Additions to Buildings, New Cottages, &c. (various Lessees) -		3,623 4 11			
	Ditto—Drainage (various Lessees) - -		870 14 9			
	Ditto—Water Supply - - - -		53 3 –			
	Ditto—Grubbing a Plantation (W. H. Quenby, Lessee) - - -		29 6 8			
	Ditto—Fencing Allotments - - -		– 2 6			
				4,629 6 10		
Chester - -	Delamere—Improvement of Cottages on Abbey and Organsdale Farms - - - - -			98 6 –		
Gloucester -	Hagloe—Buildings (G. Jones, Lessee) - - - -			114 18 –		
Kent - -	Neats Court Farm, Isle of Sheppey—Main Drainage (Sluice) - - - - - - - - - -			164 4 6		
Lincoln:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
	Billingborough—New Buildings (T. Caswell, Lessee) on Account - -	1,400 – –				
Ditto -	Ditto (E. Bailey, Lessee) - - -	675 17 7				
Ditto -	Ditto (A. Tomlinson, Lessee) - - -	400 – –				
Ditto -	Ditto (R. Duckett, Lessee) - - -	200 – –				
Ditto -	Ditto (T. Ato, Lessee)	300 – –				
Ditto -	Ditto Clerk of the Works' Salary, &c.	135 15 9				
Ditto -	Ditto New Cottages -	1,200 – –				
Ditto -	Ditto Repairs, &c. to Cottages (W. H. Seward, Lessee) -	100 – –				
			4,411 13 4			
Wingland -	Filling up Creeks (Reps. of T. E. Cole, Lessees) - -	112 13 3				
Ditto -	New Cottages (R. Pratt, Lessee) -	175 2 1				
Ditto -	Ditto Additions to Buildings (Faulkner and Thurlby, Lessees) - -	57 – –				
			344 15 4			
	Whaplode and Holbeach—Brickmaking for New Buildings - - - - - - - - -		567 15 11			
				5,324 4 7		
Norfolk - -	Marshland—Improvement to Cottages (Reps. of G. Collins, Lessees) - -		38 19 –			
	West Walton—Drainage - - -		9 7 –			
				48 6 –		
Oxford - -	Whichwood—Drainage (Messrs. Mace, Lessees) - - - - - - -		41 1 5			
	Ditto—Improvement of Buildings (R. Hambidge, Lessee) - - - -		7 10 –			
	Ditto—Water Supply—(J. S. Calvert, Lessee) - - - - - - -		177 10 10			
				226 2 3		
Surrey - -	Richmond—Old Deer Park, Trees - -		- - -	– 10 –		
Sussex - -	Poynings—New Cottages and Additions to New House Farm - - - -	£. s. d. 1,800 – –				
	Ditto—Additions to Buildings (M. Robinson, Lessee) - - - - - -	335 – –				
	Ditto—Ditto (various Lessees) - -	2 2 –				
				2,137 2 –		
		Carried forward - - - £.		12,743 – 2	50,883 17 –	—

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. I.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of "the Capital of the

RECEIPT—*continued.*

	£.	s.	d.	Cash. £.	s.	d.	Stock and other Securities. £.	s.	d.
Brought forward				74,214	19	11	245,526	3	8
TO SALES OF ENCROACHMENTS IN WALES				245	9	6			
TO ENFRANCHISEMENTS OF COPYHOLDS:									
Premises holden of the following Crown Manors, &c.; viz.:									
Chester - Manor of Macclesfield	650	–	–						
Herts - Manor of Hitchin	1,538	5	–						
Lancaster - Manor of Muchland	30	–	–						
Middlesex - Honor and Manor of Hampton Court	405	–	–						
Surrey - Manor of Egham	297	–	–						
Surrey - Manor of Richmond	1,360	–	–						
	1,657	–	–						
				4,280	5	–			
TO SALES OF LAND, FORESTAL RIGHTS, &c., IN THE ROYAL FORESTS:									
Dean Forest				1,931	2	6			
TO THE MINES ACCOUNT (per Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 62):									
A Moiety of the Net Rents and Royalties received from Mines, &c., in the Year 1876-77, in accordance with the provisions of the 2nd section of the "Crown Lands Act, 1866" (*vide* "The Mines Account" at page 140), viz.:									
England and Wales	18,733	5	4						
Scotland	152	4	6						
Ireland	23	14	10						
Isle of Man	5,561	9	6						
	24,470	14	2						
Deduct,—A Moiety of the Amount of Salary of the Chief Mineral Inspector, for the Year ended 31st March 1877	400	–	–						
				24,070	14	2			
TO DIVIDENDS OF STOCK purchased out of Money received for Damage done to Asgill House, at Richmond				27	12	1			
TO MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS:									
England and Wales:									
Received from the Conservators of the River Thames, one-third proportion of the money arisen in the Year 1876, from Sales of portions of the Bed and Shores of the River Thames (per Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 147)	413	10	–						
Acknowledgment of Crown's Title to certain Foreshore at Hornsea, County of York	3	–	–						
For permission to straighten a Fence adjoining Lower Bakeham Farm, Egham, in the County of Surrey	1	–	–						
Materials of an Old Cottage at Stagsden, County Bedford	1	4	–						
				418	14	–			
Carried forward £.				105,188	17	2	245,526	3	8

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1877—*continued.*

Land Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1877—*continued.* *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Cash. £. s. d.	Stock and other Securities. £. s. d.
Brought forward - - -			12,743 – 2	50,883 17 –	—
BY ADVANCES FOR PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*					
England and Wales—continued.					
York:					
Sunk Island—New Buildings (T. Harrison, Lessee) - - - - - -	370 – –				
Ditto—Ditto (J. Meadley, Lessee) - -	103 10 4				
Ditto—Ditto (Executors of G. Meadley, Lessees) - - - - - -	594 – –				
Ditto—Ditto (G. Harland, Lessee) -	523 – 5				
Ditto—Ditto (H. Ward, Lessee) - -	75 5 10				
Ditto—Ditto (R. Vickerman, Lessee) -	91 6 2				
Ditto—New Buildings and Water Supply (Messrs. Connell, Lessees) -	374 19 8				
Ditto—Water Supply (various Tenants)	800 – –				
Ditto—Improvement of Cottages (W. Alvin, Tenant) - - -	100 – –				
Ditto—Water Supply (W. Johnson, Lessee) - - - - - - -	16 9 5				
		3,048 11 10			
Ellinthorpe—Water Supply (R. Walker, Tenant) -	£. s. d.	8 5 –			
Swine—Drainage (J. Dowthwaite, Lessee)	10 6 –				
Ditto—Ditto (T. A. King, Lessee) -	69 16 10				
		80 2 10			
			3,136 19 8		
Less,—					
Credit:		£.	15,879 19 10		
Kent—Neats Court, Isle of Sheppey, Drainage Works - - -			250 – –		
		£.	15,629 19 10		
Scotland:					
Stirling—Repairs to Cottages at Stirling Park Farm and to Boundary Walls of Gorvan Hills - - - - - - - - - -			25 – –		
Isle of Man:		£. s. d.			
New Boundary Walls and Repairs to Fences (Crown's proportion) - - - - - - - - - -		104 5 –			
Building House on South Barrule - - - - -		369 10 –			
Gates on Crown Land at Archallagan - - - -		3 6 –			
			477 1 –		
Isle of Alderney:					
Repairs to Court House, Gaol, Pier, &c. - - - - - -			70 17 9		
				16,202 18 7	
BY MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS:					
England and Wales:					
Auctioneers, Surveyors, and others' Charges in relation to Sales, Purchases, Exchanges, Enfranchisements, &c. - - - - - - -			631 6 10		
Commission of the Receiver for Wales on Sales of Fee-Farm Rents, Encroachments, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - -			141 14 4		
				773 1 2	
BY STOCK, THREE PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED ANNUITIES:					
Cost of £. 17,989. 8. 4. Stock purchased (*vide* per contra) - - - - - -				17,000 – –	
BY STOCK, THREE PER CENT. REDUCED ANNUITIES (ASGILL HOUSE):					
Cost of £. 29. 8. 1. Stock purchased (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - -				27 12 1	
BY CASH ACCOUNT:					
Stock, 3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities, sold for £. 18,750. (*vide* per contra) - - - -				– –	20,000 – –
Carried forward - - - £.				84,887 8 10	20,000 – –

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. I.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of "the Capital of the

RECEIPT—*continued.*	Cash. £. s. d.	Stock and other Securities. £. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	105,188 17 2	245,526 3 8
TO REPAYMENT OF ADVANCES:		
Received from Revenue in respect of Advances for Permanent Improvements under the "Crown Lands Act" (*vide* page 115) - - - - - - - - - - - -	4,193 2 11	
TO STOCK, THREE PER CENT. REDUCED ANNUITIES:		
Produce of £. 20,000. Stock sold (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - - -	18,750 - -	
TO CASH INVESTED:		
£. 17,000 invested in Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities (*vide* per contra) - -	- -	17,989 8 4
£. 27. 12. 1. invested in Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities (Asgill House) (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- -	29 8 1
£.	128,132 - 1	263,545 - 1

ABSTRACT, showing the Sources from which Capital

(*Vide* the foregoing

Page of Account.	HEAD OF RECEIPT.	England and Wales. £. s. d.	Scotland. £. s. d.	Ireland. £. s. d.	Isle of Man. £. s. d.	Sources Generally. £. s. d.
102	Sales of Estates, &c. - - -	28,232 - 10	52 10 -	692 - -	200 - -	—
102	Sales of Unimprovable Rents, &c. -	200 11 8	5,769 4 10	10,958 6 -	—	—
104	Sales of Encroachments in Wales -	245 9 6	—	—	—	—
104	Enfranchisements of Copyholds -	4,280 5 -	—	—	—	—
104	Sales of Land, &c., in the Royal Forests - - - - -	1,931 2 6	—	—	—	—
104	The Mines Account (per Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 62) - - -	*18,333 5 4	152 4 6	23 14 10	5,561 9 6	—
104	Dividends of Stock (Asgill House)	27 12 1	—	—	—	—
104	Miscellaneous Receipts - -	418 14 -	—	—	—	—
106	Repayment of Advances - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,193 2 11
	£.	53,669 - 11	5,973 19 4	11,674 - 10	5,761 9 6	4,193 2 11

*Note.—Total for England and Wales - - - - -	£. s. d. 18,733 5 4
Less,—Salary of the Chief Mineral Inspector - -	400 - -
£.	18,333 5 4

TOTAL RECEIPT - - £. 81,271. 13. 6.

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1877—*continued.*

Land Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1877—*continued.* *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*			Cash.	Stock and other Securities.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -			84,887 8 10	20,000 - -
BY BALANCES on the 31st March 1877, viz.:				
1st. Cash Balance, as per General Abstract at page 153 - - - -		£. s. d. 26,640 15 4		
Due to Capital for Advances on account of the removal of the Colonnade in Regent Street (per Act 11 & 12 Vict. c. 50) - - - - - - - - -	£. s. d. 6 4 1			
Less,—Received on account of Assessment made 1st November 1876 - - - - - - -	6 1 7	- 2 6		
Due by the Hull South Bridge Company (Loan Account), per Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 77 - - - - - - - - -		16,603 13 5		
			43,244 11 3	
2nd. Stock, Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities - - - - - -			- - -	220,061 7 2
Stock, Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities - - - - - - - -			- - -	22,539 12 2
Stock, Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities (Asgill House) - - - - -			- - -	944 - 9
		£.	128,132 - 1	263,545 - 1

Moneys have arisen in the Year ended on the 31st March 1877.

Accounts for Details.)

Page of Account.	HEAD OF EXPENDITURE.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Isle of Man.	Isle of Alderney.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
101	Purchases of Estates, &c. - - -	50,789 9 6	—	—	—	—
101	Redemption of Land Tax - - -	94 7 6	—	—	—	—
105	Advances for Permanent Improvements -	15,629 19 10	25 - -	- -	477 1 -	70 17 9
105	Miscellaneous Payments - - -	773 1 2	—	—	—	—
	£.	67,286 18 -	25 - -	- -	477 1 -	70 17 9

TOTAL EXPENDITURE - - - - £.67,859. 16. 9.

II.—AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of The Commissioners
31st March 1877,
"THE INCOME OF
Dr. (Per Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, 14 & 15

RECEIPT.

1.—LAND REVENUE.

						£. s. d.
TO BALANCE on the 1st April 1876:						
For net available Balance, as detailed in Balance Sheet, pages 136 to 139						51,116 11 5
TO CROWN RENTS, &c., viz.:	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Isle of Man.	Isle of Alderney.	
Arrears 1st April 1876, viz.:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Recoverable	17,618 12 10	60,440 11 2	32,556 12 2	358 19 5	—	
Irrecoverable	35,099 19 4	—	53,701 11 11	—	—	
Rental for the Year 1876–77	330,195 14 10	28,294 18 10	42,467 – 5	3,591 17 9	540 13 7	
Rents not in charge with Receivers	1,909 4 2	—	—	—	—	
Fines, Quit Rents, &c. (Crown Manors)	4,521 2 7	—	—	—	—	
Total Sums receivable £.	389,344 13 9	88,735 10 –	128,725 4 6	3,950 17 2	540 13 7	
Deduct,—						
Arrears and Rents discharged	267 2 2	26,438 2 5	343 – 1	—	—	
Land Tax allowed on Welsh Rents	428 5 –	—	—	—	—	
Rents repaid, and Remission of Rents	1,393 7 2	—	7 2 8	—	—	
Arrears on the 31st March 1877, viz.:						
Recoverable	18,381 2 6	35,461 10 2	32,702 9 3	371 12 –	—	
Irrecoverable	35,099 19 4	—	54,017 6 4	—	—	
Total Deductions £.	55,569 16 2	61,899 12 7	87,069 18 4	371 12 –	—	
Difference, being the Rents received in 1876–77	333,774 17 7	26,835 17 5	41,655 6 2	3,579 5 2	540 13 7	
			£. 406,385. 19. 11.			406,385 19 11
Carried forward £.						457,502 11 4

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1877—*continued.*

of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the
on Account of—
THE LAND REVENUE,"
Vict. c. 42, and 29 & 30 Vict. c. 62.) *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE.

1.—LAND REVENUE.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
BY SALARIES AND PER-CENTAGE OF RECEIVERS AND STEWARDS OF MANORS:		
England and Wales	6,246 18 6	
Scotland	1,618 – 3	
Ireland	849 19 2	
Isle of Man	356 2 7	
Isle of Alderney	60 – –	
		9,131 – 6
BY INCIDENTAL EXPENSES OF RECEIVERS AND STEWARDS OF MANORS:		
England and Wales	467 8 6	
Scotland	23 19 8	
Ireland	53 – 1	
Isle of Man	6 7 –	
Isle of Alderney	– 1 5	550 16 8
BY SURVEYS, PLANS, &c., OF CROWN PROPERTY:		
Professional Charges and Expenses for Surveys, Plans, &c., in relation to the Management of Crown Property; viz.:		
England and Wales	3,304 1 8	
Scotland	81 18 4	
Ireland	4 4 –	
Isle of Alderney	3 – 6	
		3,393 4 6
Carried forward £.		13,075 1 8

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of "the Income of the

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -		457,502 11 4
1.—Receipt from Land Revenue—*continued.*		
TO THE MINES ACCOUNT (per Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 62):		
A Moiety of the Net Rents and Royalties from Mines in the Year 1876-77, in accordance with the Provisions of the 2nd Section of the Crown Lands Act, 1866 (*Vide* "The Mines Account" at page 140):		
England and Wales - - - - - - - - - -	18,733 5 5	
Scotland - - - - - - - - - - - -	152 4 5	
Ireland - - - - - - - - - - - -	23 14 10	
Isle of Man - - - - - - - - - - - -	5,561 9 6	
		24,470 14 2
Add,—A Moiety of the Amount of Salary paid to the Chief Mineral Inspector, for the Year ended 31st March 1877 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		400 - -
		24,870 14 2
Carried forward - - - £.		482,373 5 6

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1877—*continued.*

Land Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1877—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
		Brought forward - - -	13,075 1 8
1.—Expenditure for Land Revenue—*continued.*			
BY REPAIRS, &c., OF CROWN ESTATES:			
England and Wales:			
Bedford—Stagsden: Buildings - - - - - - - - -	15 – –		
Ditto - Repairs to Cottages - - - - - -	2 7 3		
Ditto - Salary, &c., of Woodkeeper - - - -	86 – 11		
		103 8 2	
Berks—Windsor: Repairs to Cottages in Sheet-street Road, and St. Albans-street - - - - - - - -	84 6 11		
Ditto - Repairs to Cottages (H. Darvill, Tenant) - -	32 2 8		
Ditto - Planting Trees in Osborne-road - - - -	30 – –		
Ditto - Fencing at Spital - - - - - - - -	2 15 –		
Ditto - Fencing at Francis and Osborne-roads - - -	100 – –		
		249 4 7	
Bucks—Datchet: Notice Boards on Land to be let for building purposes - - -		2 12 –	
Chester—Delamere Woods: Wages, &c., of Woodmen and Labourers - - -		334 18 1	
	£. s. d.		
Dorset—Portland: Repairs to Road at Castletown - - - - -	190 3 –		
Ditto - Repairs to Queen's Pier - - - - -	29 7 6		
Ditto - Repairs to Pound - - - - - - -	1 4 –		
		220 14 6	
Durham—Chopwell Woods: Wages, &c., of Woodmen and Labourers	341 – 8		
Ditto - Repairs to Cottages - - - - -	1 3 9		
		342 4 5	
£. s. d.			
Kent—Eltham: Repairs to Fence of Land adjoining Eltham-road - - - - - - 3 7 4			
Ditto Salary, &c. of Woodkeeper, care of Water Pipe, &c. - - - - 86 18 8			
	90 6 –		
Neats Court Farm, Isle of Sheppy: Repairing Sea Wall -	90 5 7		
		180 11 7	
Lancaster—Aldingham: Repairs to Buildings (Messrs. Ashburner Lessees) - - - - - - - -	35 14 –		
Ditto - Repairs to Wall of Sea Wood Coppice -	1 7 6		
Ditto - Repairs to Road by Sea Beach - - -	7 3 3		
Ditto - Salary of Woodkeeper - - - -	5 5 –		
		49 9 9	
Lincoln—Billingborough: Crown's proportion of expense of putting in order Fen Roads in the Parishes of Pointon and Aslackby - - - -	39 2 –		
Ditto - Repairs to Chancel of Sempringham Church	– 6 6		
		39 8 6	
Middlesex—Hampton: Repairs to Drain - - - - - - -	34 19 3		
Kensington Estate: Repairs to North Wall of Passage, leading to Church-street - -	94 10 10		
King-street, Regent-street, &c.: Superintendence of Repairs executed by Crown Tenants on various Premises -	55 18 –		
Regent's Park: Repairs to Gates at Cumberland Mews	3 9 9		
Middle Scotland Yard: Repairs to Gates and Locks -	1 3 2		
£. s. d.			
Victoria Park: Salary, &c., of Clerk of the Works - - - - 55 19 3			
Ditto - Fixing Notice Boards - 1 5 6			
	57 4 9		
Whitehall Yard: Repairs to Roofs, Drains, &c., of House No. 7 - - - - - - -	2 5 8		
		249 11 5	
Nottingham—Newark: Works for the Preservation of the Ruins of Newark Castle -		299 5 3	
Carried forward - - - £.		2,071 8 3	13,075 1 8

Appendix, A A.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of "the Income of the

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	482,373	5	6

1.—Receipt from Land Revenue—*continued.*

TO FINES ON THE RENEWAL OF CROWN LEASES:

England and Wales:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Middlesex—Premises, No. 37, Cranbourn Street - - - - - - - - -	560	–	–			
Ditto, No. 1, Hyde Street, Oxford Street - - - - - - -	280	–	–			
Ditto, No. 29, Brewer Street, Golden Square - - - - - -	120	–	–			
				960	–	–

TO OFFICE CHARGES FOR LEASES, CONVEYANCES, ASSIGNMENTS, SURVEYS, &c.:

Fees received, viz.:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
England and Wales - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	3,129	9	3			
Scotland - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	90	15	10			
Ireland - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	6	6	–			
Isle of Man - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	99	16	–			
				3,326	7	1

TO FEES ON ACQUITTANCES OF RENTS IN IRELAND - - - - - - - - - 915 19 11

TO SALES OF PRODUCE OF CROWN ESTATES:

England and Wales:

			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Beds	Stagsden	(Timber, &c.) - - - - - - -				675	10	2
Berks	Windsor	(Ditto) - - - - - - - -				5	10	–
Chester	Delamere	(Ditto) - - - - - - - -				198	9	10
Durham	Chopwell Woods	(Ditto) - - - - - - - -				90	–	6
Essex	Hainault	(Ditto) - - - - - - - -				14	10	–
Kent	Eltham Woods	(Ditto) - - -	129	16	10			
	Eltham Estate	(Ditto) - - -	22	2	–			
						151	18	10
Lancaster	Torver	(Ditto) - - - - - - - -				37	6	2
Lincoln	Billingborough	(Ditto) - - -	22	–	–			
	Wingland	(Ditto) - - -	25	–	–			
						47	–	–
Northampton	Hazleborough	(Ditto) - - -	288	16	9			
	Salcey	(Ditto) - - -	613	11	5			
						902	8	2
Oxford	Whichwood	(Ditto) - - - - - - - -				50	7	9
Surrey	Egham	(Ditto) - - -	6	5	3			
	Esher Woods, &c.	(Ditto) - - -	1,928	15	8			
	Richmond	(Ditto) - - -	50	–	–			
						1,985	–	11
Sussex	Poynings Estate	(Ditto) - - - - - - - -				138	–	–
Wilts	Bishops Cannings	(Ditto) - - -	19	11	8			
	Bromham	(Ditto) - - -	7	–	–			
						26	11	8
						4,322	14	–
Carried forward - - - £.						491,898	6	6

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1877—*continued.*

Land Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1877—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -			2,071 8 3	13,075 1 8
1.—Expenditure for Land Revenue—*continued.*				
BY REPAIRS, &c., OF CROWN ESTATES—*continued.*				
England and Wales—continued.				
Northampton—Salcey Woods: Wages of Woodman, Labourers, &c. -	213 7 1			
Hazleborough Woods: Wages of Woodman, Labourers, &c.	47 5 11			
		260 13 –		
Northumberland—Berwick-on-Tweed: Works for the preservation of the Ramparts -			207 11 –	
Oxford—Whichwood: Repairs to Cottages (Messrs. Mace and Representatives of Belcher, Lessees) - - - - - - - - - -			22 13 –	
Surrey—Egham: Repairs to Cottages (various Tenants) -	35 8 4			
Ditto - Thatching (M. Morris, Tenant) - -	11 9 6			
Ditto - New Plantations at Englefield Green -	20 10 –			
		67 7 10		
Esher: Repairs to Cottages (G. Boughton, Tenant)	1 3 6			
Ditto - Erection of Notice Boards on Land to be let for Building purposes - - -	2 9 –			
		3 12 6		
Esher Woods: Wages of Woodman, Labourers, &c. - -		314 15 3		
Frimley: Taking care of Heath Land - - - - -		3 3 –		
Richmond: Footpath to Observatory - - -	54 6 3			
Ditto - Closing doorways of House, late in the occupation of Dr. Julius -	9 5 9			
Ditto - Boundary Stones (S. Styles, Tenant)	3 – –			
		66 12 –		
Sudbrook Park—Repairs to Cottages, &c. (various Tenants)		73 9 9		
			529 – 4	
Sussex—Poynings: Planting in the Woods - - - - - - - - -			20 18 –	
Wilts—Bishops Cannings: Wages of Resident Bailiff -	7 10 –			
Ditto - Repairs to Cottages (various Tenants) - - - -	4 16 –			
Ditto - Repairs to Mill House, &c. (J. F. Drew, Lessee) - -	28 10 –			
		40 16 –		
Bromham: Repairs to Cottages (various Tenants)	27 5 –			
Ditto - Wages of Resident Bailiff - -	15 – –			
		42 5 –		
			83 1 –	
York—Benningholme: Repairs to Cottage at Benningholme Grange; (Messrs. Machin, Lessees) - - - - - - - -		15 15 –		
Dowthorpe: Repairs to House (W. G. Gilliatt, Lessee) - -		– 11 10		
Ellinthorpe: Repairs to River Bank - - - - - - -		5 8 –		
Hull Citadel: Rent of Water Supply - -	14 – –			
Ditto - Erection of Notice Boards on Land to be Let for Building purposes -	26 – 9			
Ditto - Maintenance of Embankment -	15 – –			
		55 – 9		
Sunk Island: Repairs at Stone Creek - - -	383 11 9			
Ditto - Keeping Pump in Repair - -	1 10 –			
		385 1 9		
Swine: Repairs to Cottages (late Ann Lazenby) -	8 8 –			
Ditto - Repairs to Railings of Cottages, &c. -	13 15 9			
		22 3 9		
Carried forward - - - £.		484 1 1	3,195 4 7	13,075 1 8

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of "the Income of the

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward			491,898 6 6
1.—Receipt from Land Revenue—*continued.*			
TO INTEREST OF MONEY:			
England and Wales:			
Interest of Balance of Advances made out of Capital for the Removal of the Colonnade in the Regent's Quadrant (at 5 per Cent.)	– 2 6		
Interest of Advances made out of Capital on account of Loan to the Hull South Bridge Company (per Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 77)	498 2 2		
		498 4 8	
Scotland:			
Interest of the Running Balance of the Woods and Forests Fund at the Royal Bank of Scotland, for the year 1876–77		437 3 3	
Sources generally:	£. s. d.		
Dividend on 220,061 *l.* 7 *s.* 2 *d.* Stock, Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, one year to 5th January 1877	6,601 16 8		
Dividend on 24,550 *l.* 3 *s.* 10 *d.* Stock, Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, half-year to 5th April 1876 — £. 368 5 –			
Ditto on 4,550 *l.* 3 *s.* 10 *d.*, half-year to 5th October 1876 — 68 5 –			
	436 10 –		
		7,038 6 8	
		7,973 14 7	
Less,			
Debit,—			
Interest on 9,644 *l.* 18 *s.* 9 *d.* repaid by the Crown upon the Compromise of the Suit of Her Majesty's Attorney General *v.* Sir C. Lowther, Bart., and others, relating to the Title of some Foreshore of the Tees in the County of York, from 29th September 1872 to 10th March 1877, at 3½ per Cent. (*vide* page 43)	1,392 19 7		
Income Tax	15 9 5		
		1,377 10 2	
			6,596 4 5
TO INTEREST OF PURCHASE MONEYS OF ESTATES SOLD:			
England and Wales:			
Bedford.—Interest of Balance of Purchase Money for Premises at Dunstable		1 6 8	
Cumberland.—Interest on Purchase Money for Land in the Parishes of Gilcrux and Aspatria		8 16 10	
Durham.—Interest of Balances of Purchase Moneys for Foreshore of the River Tees		189 3 10	
	£. s. d.		
Lincoln.—Interest of Purchase Money (560 *l.*) for Property at Deeping	23 9 1		
Interest of Purchase Money (300 *l.*) for Land at Billingborough	7 10 –		
		30 19 1	
Radnor—Interest on Balance of Purchase Money (160 *l.*) for Crown Allotment at Heyop		18 5 7	
Worcester—Interest of Balance of Purchase Money of portions of the Bewdley Estate		17 8 7	
Carried forward £.		266 – 7	498,494 10 11

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1877—*continued.*

Land Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1877—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	484 1 1	3,195 4 7	13,075 1 8
1.—Expenditure for Land Revenue—*continued.*			
BY REPAIRS, &c., OF CROWN ESTATES—*continued.*			
England and Wales—continued.			
York—*continued.*			
Woodhouse Grange: Cleaning Main Drains (J. Beal, Lessee) -	15 9 8		
		499 10 9	
	£.	3,694 15 4	
Less,—			
Credits,—	£. s. d.		
Gloucester.—Hagloe: Dilapidations at Hagloe House -	482 10 –		
Lincoln.—Billingborough: Dilapidations on Premises (W. H. Seawards) - - £. s. d. 125 – –			
Ditto - (W. Stennett) - - 73 3 6			
	198 3 6		
Surrey.—Esher: Proportion of 5 *l.* 6 *s.* 6 *d.*, expended by Crown in Repairs to Road leading to Jessops Well Gate - - - - - - - -	1 6 8		
		682 – 2	
		,012 15 2	
Scotland:			
Stirling.—Repairs to Cottages at Stirling Park Farm, and to Boundary Walls of Gorvan Hills - - - - - - - - - - - -		108 8 –	
Isle of Man:	£. s. d.		
New Boundary Walls and Repairs to Fences (Crown's proportion)	14 5 –		
Repairs to House in Falcon Terrace - - - - - - -	9 17 5		
Repairs to House at Onchan - - - - - - - -	6 9 6		
Repairs to Church at Lonan - - - - - - - -	1 7 5		
		31 19 4	
Isle of Alderney:			
Repairs to Courthouse, Gaol, Pier, &c. - - - - - - - - -		65 17 7	
			3,219 – 1
By Prepayment to Capital in respect of Advances for Permanent Improvements, under the Crown Lands Act, 1866 (*vide* page 106) - - - - - - - - - - - -			4,193 2 11
Carried forward - - - £.			20,487 4 8

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -		266 - 7	498,494 10 11
1.—Receipt from Land Revenue—*continued.*			
To Interest of Purchase Moneys of Estates Sold—*continued.*			
England and Wales—continued.			
York.—Interest of Balances of Purchase Moneys of Foreshore of the River Tees - - - - - - - - - -	19 15 5		
Interest of Balance of Purchase Money of Read's Island, in the River Humber - - - - - - - - -	274 10 -		
		294 5 5	
			560 6 -
TO THE ROLLS ESTATE (per Act 1 Vict. c. 46):			
Rents, &c., viz.:			
Arrears on the 5th January 1876 - - - - - - - - - - -		17 10 -	
Rental for the year 1877 - - - - - - - - - - - -		266 12 -	
		284 2 -	
Deduct,—	£. s. d.		
Arrears Discharged - - - - - - - - - -	69 15 -		
Arrears on the 5th January 1877 - - - - - - - -	35 - -		
		104 15 -	
		179 7 -	
Sale of Old Materials, Nos. 111 to 115 Fetter Lane - - - - - -		217 13 3	
			397 - 3
Carried forward - - - £.			499,451 17 2

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1877—*continued.*

Land Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1877—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
		Brought forward - - -	20,487 4 8
1.—Expenditure for Land Revenue—*continued.*			
BY RATES AND TAXES ON CROWN PROPERTY:			
Property Tax allowed to Crown Tenants, viz.:			
England and Wales - - - - - - - - - -	2,740 4 11		
Scotland - - - - - - - - - - -	183 6 6		
Ireland - - - - - - - - - - - -	411 15 7		
		3,335 7 –	
Land Tax, Drainage, Poor, Highway, and Church Rates, or Donations in lieu thereof, viz.:			
England and Wales - - - - - - - - - -	1,484 19 4		
Scotland - - - - - - - - - - -	499 8 6		
Ireland - - - - - - - - - - - -	8 14 2		
Isle of Alderney - - - - - - - - - -	– 6 9		
		1,993 8 9	
			5,328 15 9
BY KENSINGTON ESTATE:			
Maintenance and Repair of the Road, Footpaths, Lodges, &c., Gatekeepers' Salaries, Liveries, Lighting and Watering Rates, and Taxes on Lodges - - - -		821 7 8	
Less,—Proportion of Expenses of Maintenance, 1875-76, paid by the Tenants -		767 12 5	
			53 15 3
BY ROLLS ESTATE (per Acts 1 Geo. 4, c. 59, and 1 Vict. c. 46):			
Surveys, &c., of Premises - - - - - - - - - - - -		63 1 –	
Repairs, &c. of Property - - - - - - - - - - - -		109 2 3	
Property Tax allowed to Crown Tenants - - - - - - - - - -		1 – –	
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - -		6 14 6	
Donations - - - - - - - - - - - - -		11 4 –	
			191 1 9
BY FIXED CHARGES, PENSIONS, STIPENDS, AND ALLOWANCES:			
Permanent Pensions and Allowances, Stipends to Ministers, Allowances to Universities, Schools, Hospitals, &c.:			
England and Wales - - - - - - - - - - - - -		363 5 3	
Scotland - - - - - - - - - - - - -		253 1 9	
Isle of Man - - - - - - - - - - - - -		30 17 2	
			647 4 2
BY DONATIONS TO CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c.:			
Donations towards the Building, Enlargement, and Repairs of Churches and Parsonage Houses, and Subscriptions to Schools, &c.:			
England and Wales - - - - - - - - - - - - -		7,055 14 –	
Isle of Man - - - - - - - - - - - - -		10 – –	
			7,065 14 –
		Carried forward - - - £.	33,773 15 7

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -				499,451	17	2
1.—Receipt from Land Revenue—*continued.*						
TO MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS:						
England and Wales:						
Received from the Keeper of the Land Revenue, Records, and Inrolments, being the Amount of the Fees for Searches, Inrolments, Copies, &c., collected by him in the Year 1876 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				560	14	4
Deposit on account of Damage that may be done by Mining Operations to Property on the Highmeadow Estate - - - - - - - - - - - - -				200	–	–
Amount agreed to be accepted for surrender of Leases and Tenancies of various Premises at Portland, County of Dorset - - - - - - - - - - -				200	–	–
Sale of Old Materials at No. 46, Warwick-street, Regent-street - - - -				50	–	–
Ditto - - at No. 11, Great Vine-street, and No. 45 Glasshouse-street -				50	–	–
Ditto - - at a Cottage at Windsor - - - - - - - -				12	–	–
Ditto - - at a Building in Bishops-road, Victoria Park - - - -				10	–	–
For Dilapidations at Premises in Old Palace Yard, Richmond, County of Surrey -				198	1	–
Various Receipts of small Amount - - - - - - - - - - - -				11	19	–
				1,292	14	4
Scotland:						
Various Receipts of small Amount - - - - - - - - - - - -				–	1	6
Isle of Man:						
Received from the Keeper of the Land Revenue Records and Inrolments, being the amount of the Fees for Searches, Inrolments, Copies, &c., collected by him in the Year 1876 - - - -	£.	s.	d.			
	13	10	–			
Fees for Copies and Searches made in the Office of the Seneschal -	11	13	7			
				25	3	7
Isle of Alderney:						
Sale of Timber, Waifs, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - -				2	10	2
						1,320 9 7
Carried forward - - - £.						500,772 6 9

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1877—*continued.*

Land Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1877—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -		33,773 15 7
1.—Expenditure for Land Revenue—*continued.*		
BY MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS:		
England and Wales:		
Rents of Ground and Premises taken for the purpose of the New Street Improvements	302 5 4	
Rent of No. 6, Whitehall	36 13 10	
Interest of Purchase Moneys of Estates purchased	131 10 4	
Paid to the Keeper of the Land Revenue Records for Searches, Inrolments, Copies, &c., in the Year 1876	208 10 10	
Ditto - for his Services as Record Agent during 1876	324 19 6	
Superannuations, Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	438 16 4	
Management of two Farms taken on hand in consequence of the failure of the Tenants to carry them on	3,284 18 8	
Rent of Premises at Bishops Cannings, County Wilts	67 13 –	
Expenses of Sales of Produce, &c., and Advertisements relative to Crown Property	439 16 3	
Allowance in lieu of Fuel Rights, Hainault Forest	247 – –	
Reapportionment of Tithes on Crown Property at Stagsden	50 7 –	
Paid to the Bank of England for daily attendance of Clerks at the Office	24 – –	
Irrecoverable Debts discharged	15 4 10	
Various Payments of small Amount	193 16 11	
	5,765 12 10	
Scotland:	£. s. d.	
Salary of the Factor on the Caithness Estate	25 – –	
Advertising Salmon Fishings	15 4 2	
Preparing Rentals of Surplus Teinds	5 18 –	
Various Payments of small Amount	24 17 8	
	70 19 10	
Ireland:		
Pensions, Stipends, and Allowances	6 3 2	
New Quit Rent Ledgers	17 1 3	
Various Payments of small Amount	2 9 6	
	25 13 11	
Isle of Man:		
Paid to the Keeper of the Land Revenue Records for Searches, Inrolments, Copies, &c., in the Year 1876	13 10 –	
Ground Rents of Premises escheated to the Crown	7 5 7	
Various Payments of small Amount	10 18 3	
	31 13 10	
Isle of Alderney:		
Salary of the Judge	77 11 7	
Salaries of the Procureur, Harbour Master, and Gaoler, and various Gaol and other Expenses in the Island	198 1 9	
	275 13 4	
		6,169 13 9
Carried forward - - - £.		39,943 9 4

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	500,772	6	9

2.—RECEIPT FROM WINDSOR PARKS AND WOODS.

TO WINDSOR PARKS AND WOODS:

	Public Auction.			Private Contract.			Total.			£.	s.	d.
Sales of Produce:												
Tons. cwt. qr.												
Bark - Flittern - 35 5 1 - - -	189	1	11	-	-	-	189	1	11			
Poles - - - - - - - - -	-	-		1,380	6	4	1,380	6	4			
Cordwood or Stackwood - - - - - -	-	-		35	3	9	35	3	9			
Fagots or Bavins - - - - - -	-	-		465	3	11	465	3	11			
Miscellaneous Wood &c. - - - - - -	-	-		45	4	9	45	4	9			
£.	189	1	11	1,925	18	9						
Receipt from Sales of Produce - - - - -										2,115	-	8
Value of Timber used for Buildings, Fences, Gates, &c. - - - - - - - - - -										334	9	4
Rents of Land, Cottages, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -										1,747	12	1
Miscellaneous - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -										154	11	2
Value of Materials taken out of Stock and used in the Maintenance of Lodges, &c. - - - - -										90	19	3
										4,442	12	6
Ranger's Department:							£.	s.	d.			
Sale of Live Stock - - - - - - - - - - - - -							668	-	-			
Grazing Rents - - - - - - - - - - - - -							34	-	-			
Venison Fees (1876) - - - - - - - - - - - -							160	11	-			
Skins, &c. of Deer - - - - - - - - - - - -							74	15	-			
										937	6	-
Home Park:												
Rent of the Grazing - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -										130	-	-
Total Receipt from Windsor Parks and Woods - - -												5,509 18 6
Carried forward - - - £.												506,282 5 3

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1877—*continued.*

Land Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1877—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	39,943	9	4

2.—EXPENDITURE FOR WINDSOR PARKS AND WOODS.

BY WINDSOR PARKS AND WOODS (including the Royal Stand and Hound Kennel at Ascot):

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Salaries and Allowances (Ranger's Department):		
Deputy Ranger	400 – –	
Bailiff	210 – –	
Locksmith	98 18 6	
Park-keepers	507 – –	
Ditto – Allowances for attendance at Ascot	2 – –	
Acting Park-keepers	106 15 4	
Under Gamekeepers	327 12 –	
Gatekeepers	225 6 –	
Men assisting ditto	122 6 8	
Fisherman	77 12 –	
Man assisting ditto	24 4 4	
Warrener	54 12 –	
Bombardier	45 12 6	
Herdsman	49 10 –	
Chaplain	140 – –	
Organist	30 – –	
Care of Chapel	8 – –	
Organ Blower	2 – –	
Liveries for Park-keepers, Under Gatekeepers, and others	139 17 –	
Total for Salaries (Ranger's Department) £.	2,571 6 4	

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Salaries and Allowances (Commissioners of Woods Department):			
Deputy Surveyor:—Salary	481 5 –		
Ditto – Allowance for Clerks	70 – –		
Ditto – Allowance for Keep of Three Horses	120 – –		
		671 5 –	
Woodmen (7 in number)	333 17 4		
Foreman of the Park	140 – –		
Clerk of Works	161 5 –		
Ditto – Allowance for Horse Keep	45 – –		
		680 2 4	
Two Foremen of Carpenters and Painters		156 10 –	
		1,507 17 4	
Total for Salaries and Allowances £.			4,079 3 8

	Ranger's Department. £. s. d.	Commissioners of Woods Department. £. s. d.	
New Works and Improvements, Buildings, &c.:			
Alterations and Additions to Cumberland Lodge		1,456 4 11	
Water Supply to Buildings in the Great Park		276 – –	
Cottage at High Standing Hill		154 7 2	
New House at Bagshot Park (on account)		1,480 – –	
Maintenance and General Management:			
Repair and Maintenance of Roads, Drives, Fences, and Care of Plantations, Grass Land, &c.		7,078 18 9	
Repair and Maintenance of Lodges, &c., in Windsor Great Park, and at Ascot and Bagshot		4,285 9 5	
New Steam Engine and Repairs of Machinery	10 – 10	503 5 –	
Attending Cattle	195 5 6	—	
Provender for Cattle, Horses, Saddlery, &c.	83 8 1	692 13 1	
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, or Allowances in lieu thereof	33 15 5	1,216 6 8	
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers	9 10 8	184 12 1	
Contributions and Donations	5 5 –	—	
Food for Deer	202 – 2	—	
Food for the Game	500 – –	—	
Rent of Land at Hog Common	141 5 5	—	
Compassionate Allowances	155 7 3	157 7 –	
Employment of Police		200 – –	
Venison Warrants	7 3 –	—	
Miscellaneous	72 6 8	148 18 9	
Preparation of Produce for Sale:			
Labour		486 5 5	
Materials and Artificers' Bills		74 15 11	
Purchase of Live Stock	695 – –	—	
Expenses attendant on Purchase of Live Stock	56 9 9	—	
Expenses attendant on Sales of Live Stock	25 – –	—	
£.	2,191 17 9	18,395 4 2	20,587 1 11

HOME PARK:

Pay of a Constable (59*l.* 16*s.*); Livery (11*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*); Property Tax (1*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*)		72 6 3
Total Expenditure for Windsor Parks and Woods £.		24,738 11 10
Carried forward £		64,682 1 2

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	506,282	5	3

3.—RECEIPT FROM ROYAL FORESTS AND WOODLANDS.

TO NEW FOREST:—(*Hampshire.*)

Sales of Produce:	Public Auction. £. s. d.	Private Contract. £. s. d.	Total. £. s. d.	£. s. d.
Timber - - - - - - - - -	- - -	106 2 6	106 2 6	
Bark - Flitterns - 298 0 0 / Timber - 47 12 1 (*Tons. cwt. qrs.*) - - -	1,814 15 3	- - -	1,814 15 3	
Poles - - - - - - - - -	4,070 - -	65 14 3	4,135 14 3	
Cordwood or Stackwood - - - - -	- - -	62 10 -	62 10 -	
Fagots or Bavins - - - - - - -	- - -	841 2 8	841 2 8	
Fathomwood - - - - - - - -	- - -	217 4 6	217 4 6	
Miscellaneous Wood, &c. - - - - -	- - -	493 13 10	493 13 10	
Oak, Fir, and Holly Plants - - - - -	- - -	84 6 8	84 6 8	
Boat Crooks - - - - - - - -	- - -	138 3 8	138 3 8	
£.	5,884 15 3	2,008 18 1		
Receipt from Sales of Produce - - - - -				7,893 13 4

	£. s. d.	
Value of Trees and Plants removed from Nurseries to Plantations (*vide* per contra) - -	163 11 -	
Value of Timber, &c. used for Lodges, Fences, &c. (*vide* per contra) - - - - -	89 3 -	
Value of Fuel Wood, &c. assigned in the Forest (*vide* per contra) - - - - -	208 10 6	
		461 4 6
Rents of Cottages with Land, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		570 7 4
Rent of the Victoria Tilery, proportion of (*vide* New Forest Drainage Account, at page 145) - - - -		10 - -
Forest Dues and Pannage - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		152 5 -
Fees for License to sport over the Forest - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		1,120 - -
Total Receipt from New Forest, Carried forward - - - £.		10,207 10 2

	£.	s.	d.
	506,282	5	3

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1877—*continued.*

Land Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1877—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -			64,682 1 2

3.—EXPENDITURE FOR ROYAL FORESTS AND WOODLANDS.

BY NEW FOREST:—(*Hampshire.*)

I.—Planting, &c.:

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Labour - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	330 17 8		
Materials and Artificers' Bills (including Value of Forest Timber used) -	739 17 –		
Trees, Plants, Seeds, &c. (including carriage) - - - - - -	5 2 6		
		1,075 17 2	
Value of Trees and Plants removed from Nurseries to Plantations (*vide* per contra) - -		163 11 –	
Total for Planting, &c. - - - £.			1,239 8 2

II.—Maintenance and General Management:

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Salaries and Allowances:			
Deputy Surveyor: — Salary (500 *l.*); Allowance for Horses (120 *l.*); Allowance for Coals (50 *l.*) - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		670 – –	
First Assistant:—Salary (150 *l.*); Horse Allowance (30 *l.*) - - - - - -		180 – –	
Second Assistant:—Salary (120 *l.*); Horse Allowance (30 *l.*) - - - - - -		150 – –	
Third Assistant:—Salary (120 *l.*); Horse Allowance (30 *l.*) - - - - - -		150 – –	
Clerk to Deputy Surveyor - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		100 – –	
Foresters (7 in number: 5 at 80 *l.*, and 2 at 52 *l.* each per annum) - - - -		456 7 10	
Horse Allowance to two of them, at 30 *l.* each per annum - - - - - - -		60 – –	
Woodmen (11 in number, at 15 *s.* each per week) - - - - - - - - -		376 2 6	
Regarders, Attendance of - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		3 7 6	
Constables - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		130 – –	
Total for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.		2,275 17 10	
Maintenance:			
Labour - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,034 17 7		
Materials and Artificers' Bills (including value of Forest Timber, &c. used) - - - - - - - -	429 1 6		
	2,463 19 1		
Preparation of Produce for Sale:			
Labour - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,932 5 2		
Materials and Artificers' Bills - - - - - -	1 9 10		
	1,933 15 –		
		4,397 14 1	
Value of Fuel Wood, &c. assigned in the Forest (*vide* per contra) -	- -	208 10 6	
Machinery, Implements, &c. - - - - - - - - - -	2 18 10		
Criminal Prosecutions - - - - - - - - - - -	250 19 11		
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce - - - - - - -	62 11 9		
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers - - - - - - -	50 8 –		
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, or Allowances in lieu thereof - - - - -	24 1 –		
Property Tax allowed - - - - - - - - - - -	2 6 10		
Subscription to 14th Hants Rifle Volunteer Corps - - - - -	20 – –		
Payment to the Lord of the Manor of Burley - - - - - -	– 5 –		
Compassionate Allowances - - - - - - - - - -	270 – –		
Destruction of Vermin - - - - - - - - - - -	30 – –		
Collecting Forest Dues - - - - - - - - - - -	7 7 –		
Keep of Hounds - - - - - - - - - - - -	20 16 2		
Cost of Pheasants - - - - - - - - - - -	100 – –		
Miscellaneous - - - - - - - - - - - -	24 11 3		
		866 5 9	
Total for Maintenance and General Management - - - £.			7,748 8 2
Total Expenditure for New Forest, Carried forward - - - £.			8,987 16 4	64,682 1 2

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -		10,207 10 2	506,282 5 3
3.—Receipt from Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*			
TO DEAN FOREST (exclusive of Mines):——(*Gloucester.*)			
Sales of Produce (by Private Contract):	£. s. d.		
Timber - - - - - - - - - - - - -	184 9 8		
Flitterns and Saplings - - - - - - - - - - - -	278 7 10		
Bark (Flittern, 324 tons 13 cwt. 2 qrs.) - - - - - - -	1,761 18 9		
Cordwood or Stackwood - - - - - - - - - - -	7,791 16 7		
Miscellaneous Wood, &c. - - - - - - - - - - -	68 18 10		
Receipt from Sales of Produce - - - £.	10,085 11 8		
Value of Trees and Plants removed from Nurseries to Plantations (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - -	£. s. d. 30 – –		
Ditto from Plantations to Open Forest (*vide* per contra)	7 – –		
Value of Timber, &c. used for Repairs of Fences, &c. (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - - - - -	56 5 –		
Value of Fuel Wood, &c. allowed to Foresters and Woodmen (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - - - -	105 5 –		
	198 10 –		
Rents of Railways, Land, &c. - - - - - - - - - -	2,151 1 2		
Received from Railway Companies in discharge of Inspectors' Salaries -	109 4 –		
Fines levied on Cattle impounded - - - - - - - - -	2 – 6		
Received for Plans of Mineral Property - - - - - - - -	3 14 –		
Total Receipt from Dean Forest - - - £.		12,550 1 4	
Carried forward - - - £.		22,757 11 6	506,282 5 3

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1877—*continued.*

Land Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1877—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
			Brought forward - - -	8,987 16 4	64,682 1 2
3.—Expenditure for Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*					
BY DEAN FOREST (exclusive of Mines):——(*Gloucester.*)					
I.—Planting, &c.:					
Labour - - - - - - - - - - - -		242 7 3			
Materials and Artificers' Bills, including Value of Forest Timber used - - - - - - - - - -		1 11 6			
Trees, Plants, Seeds, &c., including Carriage - - -		44 5 11			
			288 4 8		
Value of Trees and Plants removed from Nurseries to Plantations (*vide* per contra) - - - - - -		30 - -			
Ditto from Plantations to open Forest (*vide* per contra) -		7 - -			
			37 - -		
Total for Planting, &c. - - - £.			325 4 8		
II.—Maintenance and General Management:					
Salaries and Allowances:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Deputy Surveyor (including Salary for Highmeadow Woods) - - - - - -	400 - -				
Ditto, Allowance for Two Horses - -	60 - -				
Ditto, Allowance for Coals - -	20 - -				
Ditto, Salary as a Railway Inspector - -	54 12 -				
		534 12 -			
Assistant Deputy Surveyor - - - -	100 - -				
Ditto, Allowance for Horse - - -	40 - -				
Ditto, Allowance for House - - -	60 - -				
Ditto, Allowance for Coals - - - -	6 - -				
Ditto, Salary as a Railway Inspector -	54 12 -				
		260 12 -			
Foresters (3 in number, at 70*l.* each per annum) - -		210 - -			
Wood Foreman (at 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per week) - - -		72 17 6			
Ditto (at 1*l.* 5*s.* per week) - - - - - -		66 5 -			
Woodmen (15 in number, at 45*l.* 1*s.* each per annum) -		675 15 -			
Clerk to the Verderers (1 year at 30*l.* per annum) - -		30 - -			
Total for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.		1,850 1 6			
Maintenance:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Labour - - - - - -	865 15 7				
Materials and Artificers' Bills (including Value of Forest Timber used) - - - -	203 2 1				
		1,068 17 8			
Preparation of Produce for Sale:					
Labour - - - - - - - - -		2,101 3 2			
		3,170 5 10			
Value of Fuel Wood allowed to Foresters and Woodmen (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - - - -		105 5 -			
	£. s. d.				
Machinery, Implements, Harness, &c. - -	3 3 4				
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce - -	17 19 8				
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers - -	41 7 1				
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, or Allowances in lieu thereof - - - - - - - - -	382 6 1				
Commission and Expenses attendant on the Collection of Rents - - - - - -	115 11 4				
Subscription to the Gloucester Infirmary -	10 10 -				
Subscription to the 12th Gloucester Rifle Volunteer Corps - - - - - -	20 - -				
Compassionate Allowances - - - -	92 14 10				
Miscellaneous - - - - - - - -	3 13 6				
		687 5 10			
Total for Maintenance and General Management - - - £.			5,812 18 2		
Total Expenditure for Dean Forest - - - £.				6,138 2 10	
Carried forward - - - £.				15,125 19 2	64,682 1 2

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the"

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	22,757 11 6	506,282 5 3
3.—Receipt from Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*		
TO HIGHMEADOW WOODS:—(*Gloucester.*)		
Sales of Produce (by Private Contract):		
Timber - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	3,705 – –	
Flitterns and Saplings - - - - - - - - - - -	106 16 7	
Bark (62 tons 9 cwt.) Flittern - - - - - - - - - -	338 18 1	
Poles - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	200 – –	
Cordwood or Stackwood - - - - - - - - - - -	648 3 7	
Miscellaneous Wood, &c. - - - - - - - - - - -	3 4 8	
Receipt from Sales of Produce - - - £.	5,002 2 11	
Value of Trees and Plants removed from Nurseries to Plantations (*vide* per contra) - - - - - £. s. d. 10 10 –		
Value of Timber, &c. used for Repairs of Fences, &c. (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - - 2 10 –		
Value of Fuel Wood, &c. allowed to Woodmen (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - - - - 33 – –	46 – –	
Rent of a Brickyard, Land, Fishing, Shooting, &c. - - - - -	327 10 9	
Fines levied on Cattle impounded - - - - - - - -	1 10 6	
Miscellaneous Receipts - - - - - - - - - -	– 8 8	
Total Receipt from Highmeadow Woods, &c. - - - £.	5,377 12 10	
Carried forward - - - £.	28,135 4 4	506,282 5 3

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1877—*continued.*

Land Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1877—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -			15,125 19 2	64,682 1 2
3.—Expenditure for Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*				
BY HIGHMEADOW WOODS:——(*Gloucester.*)				
I.—Planting, &c.:		£. s. d.		
Labour - - - - - - - - - - - -		101 15 1		
Trees, Plants, Seeds, &c. including Carriage - - -		7 17 1		
Value of Trees and Plants removed from Nurseries to Plantations (*vide* per contra) - - - - -		10 10 –		
Total for Planting, &c. - - - £.			120 2 2	
II.—Maintenance and General Management:				
Salaries and Allowances:	£. s. d.			
Deputy Surveyor (Salary charged to Dean Forest—*vide* page 125) - - - -	—			
Assistant to Deputy Surveyor - - -	50 – –			
Ditto, Horse Allowance - - -	40 – –			
		90 – –		
Woodmen (4 in number, at 45 *l.* 1 *s.* each per annum) -		180 4 –		
Total for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.		270 4 –		
Maintenance:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Labour - - - -	280 17 2			
Materials and Artificers' Bills (including Value of Forest Timber used) - - -	8 19 4			
		289 16 6		
Preparation of Produce for Sale:				
Labour - - - -	410 11 2			
Materials, &c. - - -	1 19 –			
		412 10 2		
		702 6 8		
Value of Fuel Wood, allowed to Woodmen (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - - - -		33 – –		
		£. s. d.		
Machinery, Implements, Harness, &c. - -		2 4 2		
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce -		– 17 1		
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, or Allowances in lieu thereof - - - - - - - -		450 14 1		
Rent of Slag Bank, near Redbrook - -		1 – –		
Compassionate Allowances - - - -		37 15 –		
Commission and Expenses attendant on the Collection of Rents - - - - -		18 16 8		
Subscription to Monmouth Infirmary - -		5 5 -		
Miscellaneous - - - - - - -		– 16 6		
		517 8 6		
Total for Maintenance and General Management - - - £.			1,522 19 2	
Total Expenditure for Highmeadow Woods - - - £.			1,643 1 4	
Carried forward - - - £.			16,769 – 6	64,682 1 2

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	28,135 4 4	506,282 5 3

3.—Receipt from Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*

TO ALICE HOLT WOODS:—(*Hampshire.*)	Public Auction. £. s. d.	Private Contract. £. s. d.	Total. £. s. d.
Sales of Produce:			
Flitterns and Saplings - - - -	182 15 –	- -	182 15 –
Poles - - - - - - - -	327 10 –	9 11 9	337 1 9
Bark (57 tons 13 cwt. 1 qr. 15 lbs.), Flittern - - - - - -	353 4 6	- -	353 4 6
Cordwood or Stackwood - - -	173 7 6	– 4 –	173 11 6
Fagots or Bavins - - - -	100 2 6	19 9 10	119 12 4
Fathomwood - - - - -	- -	– 10 –	– 10 –
Miscellaneous Wood, &c. - - -	- -	7 14 8	7 14 8
£.	1,136 19 6	37 10 3	
Receipt from Sales of Produce - - - - £.			1,174 9 9

	£. s. d.	
Value of Timber, &c. used for Repairs of Fences, &c. (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - - - -	11 6 6	
Value of Fuel Wood allowed to the Foreman (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - - - -	5 7 –	
		16 13 6
Rent of Cottages, Land, Shooting, &c. - - - - - - - -		536 1 10
Total Receipt from Alice Holt Woods - - - £.		1,727 5 1

TO WOOLMER ESTATE:—(*Hampshire.*)	£. s. d.	
Sales of Produce (By Private Contract):		
Flitterns and Saplings - - - - - - - - - -	403 9 6	
Fagots or Bavins - - - - - - - - - -	68 11 6	
Miscellaneous - - - - - - - - - -	2 – –	
Receipt from Sales of Produce - - - - £.	474 1 –	
Value of Timber, &c., used for Repairs of Fences, &c. (*vide* per contra)	7 4 4	
Rent of Land (received from the War Department) - - - -	618 – –	
Total Receipt from Woolmer Estate - - - £.		1,099 5 4
Carried forward - - - £.		30,961 14 9	506,282 5 3

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1877—*continued.*

Land Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1877—*continued.* *Cr.*

			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
		Brought forward - - -	16,769 – 6	64,682 1 2
3.—Expenditure for Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*				
BY ALICE HOLT WOODS:—(*Hampshire.*)		£. s. d.		
I.—Planting, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		Nil.		
II.—Maintenance and General Management:				
Salaries and Allowances:				
Deputy Surveyor (apportioned Amount of the Gross Salary of the Deputy Surveyor of Alice Holt Woods, Woolmer Estate, Bere and Parkhurst Woods, applicable to Alice Holt Woods) - - -	£. s. d. 120 – –			
Foreman (at 3 *s.* 6 *d.* per diem) - - - - - - -	18 4 –			
Total for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.	138 4 –			
Maintenance:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Labour - - - - - -	137 5 4			
Materials and Artificers' Bills (including Value of Forest Timber used) - - - - - -	35 9 3			
		172 14 7		
Preparation of Produce for Sale:				
Labour - - - - - -	194 17 9			
Materials and Artificers' Bills - -	4 – 4			
		198 18 1		
			371 12 8	
Allowed to the Foreman in lieu of Fuel Wood, &c. (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - - -		- -	5 7 –	
Machinery, Implements, Harness, &c. - - -		– 3 –		
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce - - -		33 16 8		
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers - - -		3 11 8		
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, or Allowances in lieu thereof -		1 1 4		
Property Tax allowed - - - - - - -		2 5 5		
Compassionate Allowances - - - - -		71 10 –		
Surveys - - - - - - - - - -		5 5 –		
			117 13 1	
Total for Maintenance and General Management - - - £.			632 16 9	
Total Expenditure for Alice Holt Woods - - - £.				632 16 9
BY WOOLMER ESTATE:—(*Hampshire.*)		£. s. d.		
I.—Planting - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		Nil.		
II.—Maintenance and General Management:				
Salaries and Allowances:		£. s. d.		
Woodman (at 3 *s.* 2 *d.* per diem) - - - - - - - -		49 11 2		
Total for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.		49 11 2		
	£. s. d.			
Preparation of Produce for Sale - - - -	44 9 7			
Materials and Artificers' Bills - - - - -	7 4 4			
		51 13 11		
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers - - - - - -		– 14 –		
Total for Maintenance and General Management - - - - £.			101 19 1	
Total Expenditure for Woolmer Estate - - - £.				101 19 1
		Carried forward - - - £.	17,503 16 4	64,682 1 2

Appendix, A A. — Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	30,961 14 9	506,282 5 3

3.—Receipt from Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*

TO BERE WOODS:——(*Hampshire.*)

	Public Auction.	Private Contract.	Total.
Sales of Produce:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Bark (87 tons 14 cwt. 0 qr. 1 lb.), Flittern	515 13 6	- -	515 13 6
Poles	540 10 -	198 7 2	738 17 2
Cordwood or Stackwood	46 2 6	10 2 -	56 4 6
Fagots or Bavins	139 5 -	105 2 2	244 7 2
Miscellaneous Wood, &c.	- -	34 - 6	34 - 6
£.	1,241 11 -	347 11 10	

Receipt from Sales of Produce - - - £.			1,589 2 10
	£. s. d.		
Value of Timber, &c. used for Repairs of Fences, &c. (*vide* per contra)	- 18 -		
Value of Fuel Wood, &c. allowed to the Deputy Surveyor, Foreman, and Woodmen (*vide* per contra)	10 12 -		
		11 10 -	
Rent of West Lodge, Cottages, Land, Shooting, &c.			146 3 10
Total Receipt from Bere Woods - - - £.			1,746 16 8

TO PARKHURST WOODS:——(*Isle of Wight.*)

	Public Auction.	Private Contract.	Total.
Sales of Produce:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Bark (22 tons 6 cwt.), Flittern	112 - 1	- -	112 - 1
Poles	55 5 -	50 6 8	105 11 8
Fagots or Bavins	145 6 -	18 8 -	163 14 -
Boat Crooks	- -	1 4 -	1 4 -
Miscellaneous Wood, &c.	- -	3 19 -	3 19 -
Ash and Elm Plants	- -	- 15 -	- 15 -
£.	313 11 1	74 12 8	

Receipt from Sales of Produce - - - £.			387 3 9
	£. s. d.		
Value of Timber, &c. used for Repairs of Fences, &c. (*vide* per contra)	1 2 6		
Value of Fuel Wood allowed to Deputy Surveyor, Foreman, and a Labourer (*vide* per contra)	7 14 -		
		8 16 6	
Rent of a Rifle Range, Water Supply, &c.			20 6 6
Sale of Rabbits			4 2 6
Total Receipt from Parkhurst Woods - - - £.			420 9 3

TOTAL RECEIPT from ROYAL FORESTS and WOODLANDS - - £. 33,129 - 8

£. 539,411 5 11

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1877—*continued.*

Land Revenue," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1877—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	17,503 16 4	64,682 1 2

3.—Expenditure for Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*

BY BERE WOODS:——(*Hampshire.*)

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
I.—Planting - - -

AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of The Commissioners
31st March 1877,

"HOUSES IN CHARLES STREET, ST.

For deposit of £. 100 in the year 1858, invested in Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, the

Dr.

RECEIPT.	Cash.	Stock.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
TO BALANCE on the 1st April 1876:		
Stock, Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities	- -	179 16 6
TO RECEIPT in the Year ended 31st March 1877:		
Dividends on Stock	5 9 3	—
TO CASH ACCOUNT:		
£. 5. 9. 3. invested in Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities (*vide* per contra)	- -	5 15 7
£.	5 9 3	185 12 1

AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of The Commissioners
31st March 1877,

HOUSES IN ST. ALBAN'S

For deposit of £. 140 in the year 1864, invested in Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, the

Dr.

RECEIPT.	Cash.	Stock.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
TO BALANCE on the 1st April 1876:		
Stock, Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities	- -	230 1 7
TO RECEIPT in the Year ended 31st March 1877:		
Dividends on Stock	6 19 8	—
TO CASH ACCOUNT:		
£. 6. 19. 8. invested in Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities (*vide* per contra)	- -	7 8 -
£.	6 19 8	237 9 7

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1877—*continued.*

of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the
on Account of—

JAMES'S" (RESTORATION ACCOUNT).

Dividends whereof will accumulate until the expiration of the Leases of the Houses Nos. 20 and 24.

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.	Cash.	Stock.
BY EXPENDITURE:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Stock, Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities:		
Cost of £. 5. 15. 7. Stock purchased (*vide* per contra) - - - -	5 9 3	—
BY BALANCE on the 31st March 1877:		
Stock, Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities - - - - - - - -	- -	185 12 1
£.	5 9 3	185 12 1

of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the
on Account of—

PLACE, HAYMARKET.

Dividends whereof will accumulate until the expiration of the Leases of the Houses Nos. 5 and 6.

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.	Cash.	Stock.
BY EXPENDITURE:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Stock, Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities:		
Cost of £. 7. 8. 0. Stock purchased (*vide* per contra) - - - -	6 19 8	—
BY BALANCE on the 31st March 1877:		
Stock, Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities - - - - - - - -	- -	237 9 7
£.	6 19 8	237 9 7

AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of The Commissioners of Her under the Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 43, intituled "An Act for

Dr.

RECEIPT.	Cash.	Stock.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
TO BALANCE on the 1st April 1876, viz.:		
Stock, Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities	- - -	850 - -
TO RECEIPT in the Year ended 31st March 1877:		
Dividends of Stock	25 10 -	—
TO BALANCE on the 31st March 1877	17 16 2	—
£.	43 6 2	850 - -

AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of The Commissioners of Her under the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 43, intituled "An Act for

Dr.

RECEIPT.	Cash.	Stock.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
TO BALANCE on the 1st April 1877:		
Stock, Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities	- -	2,000 - -
TO RECEIPT in the Year ended 31st March 1877:		
Dividends of Stock	60 - -	—
TO BALANCE on the 31st March 1877	680 17 3	—
£.	740 17 3	2,000 - -

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1877—*continued.*

Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1877, Disafforesting the Forest of Hainault, in the County of Essex."

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.	Cash.	Stock.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
BY BALANCE on the 1st April 1876 - - - - - - - - -	12 6 2	—
BY COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE paid to an Underkeeper - - -	31 - -	—
BY BALANCE on 31st March 1877:		
Stock, Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities - - - - - - - -	- -	850 - -
£.	43 6 2	850 - -

Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1877, Disafforesting the Forest of Whittlewood, otherwise Whittlebury."

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.	Cash.	Stock.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
BY BALANCE on the 1st April 1876 - - - - - - - - -	611 6 11	—
BY COMPENSATION ALLOWANCES paid to Verderers and Keepers -	129 10 4	—
BY BALANCE on 31st March 1877:		
Stock, Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities - - - - - - - -	- -	2,000 - -
£.	740 17 3	2,000 - -

BALANCE SHEET, explanatory of the Net Available Balances, at the Commencement and Close of the preceding Account of the Receipt and Expenditure of the Income of the Land Revenue.

BALANCES, 1st April 1876. Drs. £. s. d.	BALANCES, 1st April 1876. Crs. £. s. d.	LEDGER ACCOUNTS.	BALANCES, 31st March 1877. Drs. £. s. d.	BALANCES, 31st March 1877. Crs. £. s. d.
49,259 5 8	- -	CASH.—Proportion of the Aggregate Cash Balance at the Banks of England, Ireland, and the Royal Bank of Scotland, applicable to Income, as per General Abstract, at pages 152 and 153 - -	44,441 16 8	
		RECEIVERS, &c.		
		W. C. Higgins - - - Middlesex, &c. - - - -	—	
189 1 8 514 1 3	- -	John Clutton - - - Lincoln, Kent, &c. { Due to him - / Due by Purchasers	- - / 630 6 3	4 5 2
398 10 8	- -	E. J. Smith - - - York, Lancaster, &c. - - - -	221 12 11	
	3 4 8	W. Wilkin - - - Wales - - - - - -	4 3 8	
93 13 1	- -	F. C. Skrimshire - - Isle of Man - - - - -	119 5 11	
2 14 9	- -	J. A. Gauvain - - - Isle of Alderney - - - -	2 12 9	
11 15 5	- -	G. Bellairs - - - Ross, &c. - - - - - -	11 4 7	
	- 9 11	J. Berry - - - - Fife, &c. - - - - - -	- -	- 1 9
		A. J. Napier - - - Dunbar, &c. - - - - -	—	
10 1 8	- -	James Barnett - - Orkney - - - - - -	9 8 4	
593 11 10	- -	Collectors of Inland Revenue - - - { For Ireland - - - - -	393 9 1	
		DEPUTY SURVEYORS, &c.		
78 2 9 68 2 -	- -	Due by him - - { - L. H. Cumberbatch - } Due by him - - / Due by Purchasers { - New Forest, &c. - }	281 11 9	
	20 1 5	Due to him - - { - Sir Jas. Campbell, Bart. } Due by him -	270 6 3	
117 1 6	- -	Due by Purchasers { - Dean Forest, &c. - } Due by Purchasers	1,185 1 7	
220 10 2	- -	T. F. Brown (Deputy Gaveller) - - Mines in Dean Forest -	- -	42 6 11
	122 6 8	G. E. Francis (Receiver and Registrar) - - ditto - - -	19 17 6	
164 3 3	- -	Due by him - { - T. Linnell - / - Delamere Woods, &c. - } - - - -	—	
362 14 3 217 9 10	- -	Due by him - - { - W. Menzies - } Due by him - - / Due by Purchasers { Windsor Parks and Woods } Due by Purchasers	532 9 2 222 9 -	
26 15 10	- -	Col. the Hon. G. A. F. Liddell - - Windsor Great Park -	28 7 5	
52,327 15 7	146 2 8	- - - - - Carried forward - - - - £.	48,374 2 10	46 13 10

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1877—*continued.*

INCOME—BALANCE SHEET—*continued.*

BALANCES, 1st April 1876. Drs. £. s. d.	BALANCES, 1st April 1876. Crs. £. s. d.	LEDGER ACCOUNTS.	BALANCES, 31st March 1877. Drs. £. s. d.	BALANCES, 31st March 1877. Crs. £. s. d.
52,327 15 7	146 2 8	Brought forward	48,374 2 10	46 13 10
		STEWARDS OF MANORS, &c.		
2 7 11	- - -	L. H. CUMBERBATCH, Lyndhurst, Hants	- - -	8 3 11
98 2 3	- - -	J. EADEN - - Burwell Ramseys, Cambridge	71 2 4	
39 - 7	- - -	J. HAWKINS - - Hitchin, Portman and Foreign, Herts	63 8 8	
		MISCELLANEOUS.		
	560 4 7	J. CLUTTON (Surveyor) - For Balance of Account rendered for Professional Services.	- - -	705 18 5
	580 19 9	E. J. SMITH - For Balance of Account rendered for Professional Services.	- - -	530 10 2
	875 4 4	ARTHUR CATES (Architect) - For Balance of Account rendered for Professional Services.	- - -	597 6 8
2 15 -	- - -	ARTHUR CATES (Houses in Bessborough Gardens) - For Balance of Amount imprested to him for Payment of Wages, &c.	1 14 -	
	146 13 6	HENRY GAY HEWLETT (Record Keeper) - For Balance of Account rendered for Professional Services.	- - -	129 19 6
	131 15 4	HOUSES IN THE REGENT'S QUADRANT (Painting, &c.) - For Balance standing at the credit of this Account.	- - -	131 18 3
52,470 1 4	1,941 - 2	Carried forward - - - £.	48,510 7 10	2,150 10 9

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Income—Balance Sheet—*continued.*

BALANCES, 1st April 1876.						LEDGER ACCOUNTS.	BALANCES, 31st March 1877.				
Drs.			*Crs.*				*Drs.*			*Crs.*	
£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s. d.
52,470	1	4	1,941	–	2	Brought forward	48,510	7	10	2,150	10 9
						MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*					
2	3	9	–		–	The Lessees of Chandos Mews For Balance of Expenses incurred in Repairs, &c.	2	3	9		
1	19	10	–		–	The Lessees of Carlton House Terrace Mews For Balance of Expenses incurred in Repairs, &c.	1	19	10		
36	18	–	–		–	Houses in Bessborough Gardens For Balance of Expenses incurred in Painting, Repairs, &c.	31	1	–		
						Church Court, Piccadilly For Balance of Expenses incurred in Repairs to Drains, &c.	5	1	9		
			100	–	–	Duncan, Cartwright, and Atherton For Deposits in respect of damage which may be done to Land at Bewdley, County of Worcester, by Mining Operations.	–	–	–	100	– –
						Hull Citadel Estate Moiety of Insurance Money on Buildings destroyed by Fire.	–	–		810	10 –
80	–	–	–		–	J. and G. Pollard and the Wallasey Local Board of Health. For Amount due on account of Plans and Sections of the Road and Culvert across the North Reserve at Birkenhead.	80	–	–		
52,591	2	11	2,041	–	2	Carried forward £.	48,630	14	2	3,061	– 9

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1877—*continued.*

INCOME—BALANCE SHEET—*continued.*

BALANCES, 1st April 1876.			LEDGER ACCOUNTS.	BALANCES, 31st March 1877.		
Drs.	*Crs.*	Stock.		*Drs.*	*Crs.*	Stock.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
52,591 2 11	2,041 – 2	– – –	– – Brought forward – –	48,630 14 2	3,061 – 9	
			MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*			
		179 16 6	HOUSES in CHARLES STREET, ST. JAMES'S (RESTORATION ACCOUNT).	– – –	– – –	185 12 1
		230 1 7	HOUSES in ST. ALBAN'S PLACE, HAYMARKET.	– – –	– – –	237 9 7
12 6 2	– – –	850 – –	HAINAULT FOREST DISAFFORESTATION (per Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42).	17 16 2	– – –	850 – –
611 6 11	– – –	2,000 – –	WHITTLEWOOD FOREST DISAFFORESTATION (per Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 42).	680 17 3	– – –	2,000 – –
	57 4 5	– – –	PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX (per Act 5 & 6 Vict. c. 35 *et seq.*)	– – –	58 12 3	
53,214 16 –	2,098 4 7	3,259 18 1	£.	49,329 7 7	3,119 13 –	3,273 1 8
	51,116 11 5	– – –	NET AVAILABLE BALANCES brought to Account at pages 108 and 131 – – –	– – –	46,209 14 7	
53,214 16 –	53,214 16 –	3,259 18 1	£.	49,329 7 7	49,329 7 7	3,273 1 8

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Wood

AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the
for the Year ended on the

"THE MINES
(Per Act 29 &

Dr.

RECEIPT.	ENGLAND AND WALES.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	ISLE OF MAN.	TOTAL.
TO RENTS AND ROYALTIES, Viz.:—	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Arrears, 1st April 1876, viz.:					
Recoverable	2,696 14 7	17 5 10	3 – –	352 – –	3,069 – 5
Irrecoverable	—	—	—	—	—
Charge for the Year 1876-77	44,916 7 –	342 12 6	48 10 –	12,073 12 1	57,381 1 7
Total Sums Receivable £.	47,613 1 7	359 18 4	51 10 –	12,425 12 1	60,450 2 –
Allowances for short Workings	970 – 11	– –	– –	– –	970 – 11
Rents and Royalties Discharged	740 19 3	– –	– –	– –	740 19 3
Repayments and Remissions	1,083 17 9	– –	– –	– –	1,083 17 9
Arrears on the 31st March 1877, viz.:					
Recoverable	3,698 12 6	36 1 4	3 – –	558 – –	4,295 13 10
Irrecoverable	—	—	—	—	—
Total Deductions £.	6,493 10 5	36 1 4	3 – –	558 – –	7,090 11 9
Difference,—being Rents and Royalties received in 1876-77	41,119 11 2	323 17 –	48 10 –	11,867 12 1	53,359 10 3
Certificates of Grants of Gales, &c., Dean Forest Mines	8 13 –	– –	– –	– –	8 13 –
£.	41,128 4 2	323 17 –	48 10 –	11,867 12 1	
				£.	53,368 3 3

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1877—*continued.*

Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues,
31st March 1877, on Account of—

ACCOUNT."
30 Vict. c. 62.)

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.	ENGLAND AND WALES.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	ISLE OF MAN.	TOTAL.
BY EXPENSES OF LOCAL MANAGEMENT:—	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Salaries and Expenses of Receivers, &c.	2,723 13 –	18 19 –	– 19 5	593 7 6	3,336 18 11
Incidental Expenses of Receivers, &c.	163 18 4	– 4 10	– – 11	6 5 7	170 9 8
Surveys, Plans, &c.	289 1 –	– –	– –	– –	289 1 –
Repairs, &c.	8 14 4	– –	– –	– –	8 14 4
Property Tax allowed	304 16 6	– 4 3	– –	– –	305 – 9
Rates and Taxes	154 9 9	– –	– –	– –	154 9 9
Donations to Schools, &c.	– –	– –	– –	145 – –	145 – –
Miscellaneous Payments	17 – 6	– –	– –	– –	17 – 6
£.	3,661 13 5	19 8 1	1 – 4	744 13 1	4,426 14 11

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
BY CAPITAL OF THE LAND REVENUE:		
For Transfer, under the 2nd section of the Crown Lands Act, 1866, of a Moiety of the Net Receipt (£. 48,941. 8. 4.), on this Account	24,470 14 2	
Deduct,—A Moiety of the Amount of Salary paid to the Chief Mineral Inspector out of Vote of Parliament, for the Year ended 31st March 1877	400 – –	
(*Vide* "Capital" Account at page 104.)		24,070 14 2
BY INCOME OF THE LAND REVENUE:		
For Transfer of the Net Receipt, as above	24,470 14 2	
Add,—A Moiety of the Amount of Salary paid to the Chief Mineral Inspector for the Year ended 31st March 1877, charged against "Capital," as above	400 – –	
(*Vide* "Income" Account at page 110.)		24,870 14 2
£.		53,368 3 3

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

AN ABSTRACT, showing the Sources from which Income
[*Vide* the foregoing

Page of Account.	HEAD OF RECEIPT.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Isle of Man.	Isle of Alderney.	Sources Generally.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
108	Crown Rents, &c.	333,774 17 7	26,835 17 5	41,655 6 2	3,579 5 2	540 13 7	—
110	The Mines Account	*19,133 5 5	152 4 5	23 14 10	5,561 9 6	—	—
112	Fines on the Renewal of Crown Leases	960 — —	—	—	—	—	—
112	Office Charges for Leases, Conveyances Assignments, Surveys	3,129 9 3	90 15 10	6 6 —	99 16 —	—	—
112	Fees on Acquittances of Rents in Ireland	- - -	- - -	915 19 11	—	—	—
112	Sales of Produce of Crown Estates	4,322 14 —	—	—	—	—	—
114	Interest of Money	498 4 8	437 3 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,660 16 6
116	Interest of Purchase Moneys of Estates sold	560 6 —	—	—	—	—	—
116	Rolls Estate	397 — 3	—	—	—	—	—
118	Miscellaneous Receipts	1,292 14 4	— 1 6	- - -	25 3 7	2 10 2	—
	£.	364,068 11 6	27,516 2 5	42,601 6 11	9,265 14 3	543 3 9	5,660 16 6
				£.	449,655 15 4		
120	Windsor Parks and Woods			£.	5,509 18 6		
130	Royal Forests and Woodlands			£.	33,129 — 8		

* *Note.*—Total for England and Wales - - - £. 18,733 5 5
Add,—Salary of the Chief Mineral Inspector - 400 — —
£. 19,133 5 5

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1877—*continued.*

has been derived in the Year ended on the 31st of March 1877.
Accounts for Details.]

Page of Account.	HEAD OF EXPENDITURE.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Isle of Man.	Isle of Alderney.	Sources Generally.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
109	Salaries and per-centage of Receivers and Stewards of Manors	6,246 18 6	1,618 – 3	849 19 2	356 2 7	60 – –	—
109	Incidental Expenses of Receivers and Stewards of Manors	467 8 6	23 19 8	53 – 1	6 7 –	– 1 5	—
109	Surveys, Plans, &c. of Crown Property	3,304 1 8	81 18 4	4 4 –	- - -	3 – 6	—
115	Repairs, &c. of Crown Estates	3,012 15 2	108 8 –	- - -	31 19 4	65 17 7	—
115	Repayment to Capital for Advances for Permanent Improvements	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,193 2 11
117	Property Tax allowed to Crown Tenants	2,740 4 11	183 6 6	411 15 7	—	—	—
117	Rates and Taxes on Crown Property, or Donations in lieu thereof	1,484 19 4	499 8 6	8 14 2	- - -	– 6 9	—
117	Kensington Estate	53 15 3	—	—	—	—	—
117	Rolls Estate	191 1 9	—	—	—	—	—
117	Fixed Charges, Pensions, Stipends, and Allowances	363 5 3	253 1 9	- - -	30 17 2	—	—
117	Donations to Churches, Schools, Institutions, &c.	7,055 14 –	- - -	- - -	10 – –	—	—
119	Miscellaneous Payments	5,765 12 10	70 19 10	25 13 11	31 13 10	275 13 4	—
	£.	30,685 17 2	2,839 2 10	1,353 6 11	466 19 11	404 19 7	4,193 2 11
	£.						39,943 9 4
121	Windsor Parks and Woods					£.	24,738 11 10
131	Royal Forests and Woodlands					£.	18,519 10 2

Appendix, A A.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, &c.—*cont^d.*

Unavailable Balances due to Income.

STATEMENT, in Detail, of Advances out of the Income of the Land Revenue to the Trustees of various Roads; together with the Dates at which the Advances were made, and the Amounts remaining due on the 31st March 1877.

TO WHOM ADVANCED.	DATE OF ADVANCE.	AMOUNT of Advance.	TOTAL.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
The Trustees of the Derwent and Shotley Bridge Roads	29 September - 1834	200 – –	
	17 November - „	200 – –	
	25 February - 1835	200 – –	
	8 July - „	200 – –	
	31 August - „	200 – –	
			1,000 – –
The Trustees of the Dean Forest Roads	1796, 1799, and 1800	10,645 – –	
	1828	200 – –	
	1829	200 – –	
	1831	100 – –	
	15 February - 1841	500 – –	
	31 March - - „	2,500 – –	
	21 April - - „	2,000 – –	
			16,145 – –
Total of "Unavailable Balances" on the 31st March 1877 - £.			17,145 – –

AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1877, on Account of—

Dr. "DRAINING, or otherwise Improving, the NEW FOREST," per Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 65. *Cr.*

RECEIPT.	£. s. d.	Cash. £. s. d.	Stock and other Securities. £. s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£. s. d.	Cash. £. s. d.	Stock and other Securities. £. s. d.
TO BALANCES on the 1st April 1876, viz.:				BY BALANCES on the 31st March 1877, viz.:			
1st. Cash Balance, as per General Abstract, at page 152	208 17 2			1st. Cash Balance, as per General Abstract, at page 153	423 5 2		
2nd. Cash in the hands of the Deputy Surveyor of the New Forest	7 4			2nd. Cash in the hands of the Deputy Surveyor of the New Forest	51 5 4		
		209 4 6				474 10 6	
3rd. Stock, Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities		—	6,480 1 6	3rd. Stock, Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities (*vide* per contra)		—	6,480 1 6
TO RECEIPT:	£. s. d.						
Rent of the Victoria Tilery, proportion of (*vide* New Forest Account, at page 122)	20 — —						
For repairs at Victoria Tilery	50 18 —						
Dividend on Stock	194 8 —						
		265 6 —	—				
£.		474 10 6	6,480 1 6	£.		474 10 6	6,480 1 6

AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1877, on Account of—

"The Fund for the Payment of Stipends to the Officiating Ministers of the Parish Churches of NEWBOROUGH, in the County of Northampton, and of SUNK ISLAND, in the County of York," per Act 1 Will. 4, c. 59.

RECEIPT.	£. s. d.	Cash. £. s. d.	Stock. £. s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£. s. d.	Cash. £. s. d.	Stock. £. s. d.
TO BALANCES on the 1st April 1876, viz.:				BY STIPENDS OF OFFICIATING MINISTERS, viz.:			
1st. Amount of Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, standing in the Names of the Lord Bishop of Peterborough and the Commissioners of Woods, &c. for the time being	8,333 6 8			Parish Church of Newborough, County of Northampton:			
2nd. Amount of Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, standing in the Names of the Lord Archbishop of York and the Commissioners of Woods, &c. for the time being	8,333 6 8			Rev. Jos. Dodds, Stipend for the Year to the 5th January 1877 (less Income Tax)	246 17 6		
		—	16,666 13 4	Parish Church of Sunk Island, County of York:			
TO DIVIDENDS OF STOCK:				Rev. Thomas Sutton, Stipend for the Year to the 5th January 1877 (less Income Tax)	246 17 6		
Dividends on £. 16,666. 13. 4. for the Year ended 5th January 1877 (less Income Tax)		493 15 —	—			493 15 —	—
				BY BALANCES on the 31st March 1877, viz.:			
				1st. Amount of Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, standing in the Names of the Lord Bishop of Peterborough and the Commissioners of Woods, &c. for the time being	8,333 6 8		
				2nd. Amount of Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, standing in the Names of the Lord Archbishop of York and the Commissioners of Woods, &c. for the time being	8,333 6 8		
						—	16,666 13 4
£.		493 15 —	16,666 13 4	£.		493 15 —	16,666 13 4

AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners
31st of March 1877,

"The Fund for Maintaining and Repairing the Fabrics of the CHURCHES of Christchurch,
Per Acts 5 & 6

Dr.

RECEIPT.	CHRISTCHURCH.		HOLY TRINITY.		ST. PAUL.		CINDERFORD.	
	Cash.	Stock.	Cash.	Stock.	Cash.	Stock.	Cash.	Stock.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Balances on the 1st April 1876, viz.:								
1st. Cash Balance, as per General Abstract, at page 152 -	68 - 1	- -	30 14 2	- -	12 15 5	- -	20 9 6	—
2nd. Amount of Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, standing in the Names of the Commissioners of Woods, &c., and the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol for the time being - -	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8
To Receipt:								
Dividends of Stock - -	10 - -	- -	10 - -	- -	10 - -	- -	10 - -	—
Cash - - - £.	78 - 1	- -	40 14 2	- -	22 15 5	- -	30 9 6	—
Stock - - - £.	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1877—*continued.*

of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the
on Account of—

Holy Trinity, St. Paul, and Cinderford, in DEAN FOREST, in the County of Gloucester," Vict. c. 65.

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.	CHRISTCHURCH.		HOLY TRINITY.		ST. PAUL.		CINDERFORD.	
	Cash.	Stock.	Cash.	Stock.	Cash.	Stock.	Cash.	Stock.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By Expenditure in 1876-77 -	1 – –	- -	20 18 6	- -	2 2 1	—	—	—
By Balances on the 31st March 1877, viz.:								
1st. Cash Balance, as per General Abstract, at page 153 - - -	77 – 1	- -	19 15 8	- -	20 13 4	- -	30 9 6	—
2nd. Amount of Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, standing in the Names of the Commissioners of Woods, &c., and the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol for the time being - - -	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8
Cash - - - £.	78 – 1	- -	40 14 2	- -	22 15 5	- -	30 9 6	—
Stock - - - £.	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners
31st March 1877,

Vote, "SALARIES AND EXPENSES in the Office of Woods, &c.,

Dr. (Per

The Unexpended Balance shown on the Account of Vote, "Salaries and Expenses in the

	£.	s.	d.
CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES (Class 2, Vote 26):			
To Amount granted for the Service of the Year 1876-77 (per Act 39 & 40 Vict. c. 60), and issued from the Exchequer - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	26,284	–	–
Carried forward - - - £.	26,284	–	–

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1877—*continued.*

of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the
on Account of—

and in the Office of the Land Revenue, Records, and Inrolments."
Appropriation Act.) *Cr.*

Office of Woods, &c.," for the Year ended 31st March 1876, has been surrendered.

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES (Class 2, Vote 26):	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By Salaries, &c.:		
Commissioners (2 in number)	2,400 – –	
Principal Clerks (2 in number)	1,691 5 –	
Senior - ditto (2 in number)	1,012 18 2	
Assistant ditto (9 in number)	3,403 19 1	
Supplementary Clerks (1st Division) (3 in number)	659 9 2	
Supplementary Clerks (2nd Division) (4 in number)	518 10 3	
Men Clerks, Lower Division (2 in number)	101 6 –	
Chief Mineral Inspector (*vide* "The Mines Account" at page 141)	800 – –	
Receiver General	900 – –	
Ditto - Allowance for Clerical Assistance	100 – –	
Assistant to Receiver General	400 – –	
Book-keeper	522 18 11	
Drawing Clerk	200 – –	
Office-keeper	130 – –	
Messengers (4 in number)	370 – –	
		13,210 6 7
For the Office in Dublin:		
Senior Clerk	531 5 –	
Assistant Clerk	400 – –	
Supplementary Clerk	200 – –	
		1,131 5 –
By Pay of Persons temporarily Employed:		
Land Revenue Department, England (including Copies of Maps, &c.)	978 3 11	
Ditto - - - - Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Channel Islands, Royal Forests and Woodlands	1,018 14 5	
Quit-rent Office	245 1 3	
		2,241 19 7
By Incidental Expenses:		
Sundries in the Office of Woods, &c.	107 12 5	
Ditto in the Office of Ireland	11 6 5	
		118 18 10
Carried forward - - - £.		16,702 10 –

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. An Account, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's

Civil Service Estimates (Class 2, Vote 26)—*continued.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Brought forward - - -	26,284	–	–
£.	26,284	–	–

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1877—*continued.*

Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1877, &c.—*continued.*

Cr.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES (Class 2, Vote 26)—*continued.*		
Brought forward	- - -	16,702 10 -
BY LEGAL BRANCH:		
Salaries:		
Solicitor	1,800 - -	
Temporary Solicitors	1,000 - -	
Two Clerks	530 - -	
Allowance to Solicitor of Salaries paid by him to two Clerks	632 1 8	
		3,962 1 8
Fees to Counsel		1,202 17 -
Law Stationers' Bills		340 6 1
Incidental Expenses:		
Solicitor (Office of Woods, &c.), Disbursements	219 15 11	
Other Legal Expenses, Agents' Bills, Costs of Local Inquiries, and other Law Costs:		
England	451 - 9	
Scotland	18 16 10	
Isle of Man	7 9 2	
		697 2 8
		22,904 17 5
BY OFFICE OF THE LAND REVENUE, RECORDS, and INROLMENTS:		
Salaries:	£. s. d.	
Keeper of the Records	550 - -	
Deputy Keeper	332 1 1	
Clerk	133 2 6	
Messenger	90 - -	
	1,105 3 7	
Pay of Persons temporarily employed, including the examination of and arrangement of Documents proposed to be transferred to the Public Record Office	282 4 6	
Incidental Expenses	13 3 6	
		1,400 11 7
BY BALANCE of the GRANT for 1876-77 unexpended on the 31st March 1877, and to be surrendered, viz.:		24,305 9 -
	£. s. d.	
Paymaster General	3,435 8 10	
Less,—Outstanding Claims	1,377 13 5	
	2,057 15 5	
In the hands of the Receiver General (Balance of Imprests for Disbursements)	11 5 10	
In the hands of the Office Keeper (Balance of Imprests for Disbursements)	7 15 4	
In the hands of the Senior Clerk, Quit Rent Office, Dublin (Balance of Imprests for Disbursements)	5 16 5	
	2,082 13 -	
Less,—Due to Solicitor (Office of Woods) Amount expended beyond Imprests for Disbursements	£. s. d. 10 18 6	
Due to Solicitors conducting contention Business (Balance of Bills rendered)	84 4 -	
Due to the Inland Revenue Department for Income Tax collected	8 19 6	
	104 2 -	
		1,978 11 -
	£.	26,284 - -

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Accounts of the Commissioners of Her

BALANCES, 1st April 1876.

SECURITIES.	PERSONS, &c.		CASH.
Stock.	*Drs.*	*Crs.*	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
245,526 3 8	16,625 8 4	9 4 11	11,494 3 2
3,259 18 1	3,955 10 4 17,645 – –	2,098 4 7	49,259 5 3
6,480 1 6	– 7 4		208 17 2
16,666 13 4	– – –	– –	
1,333 6 8	– – –	– –	1 1 19
–	Balance surrendered –	Balance surrendered –	
273,266 3 3	–	2,107 9 6	61,094 5 2
		36,118 16 6 (Net Balance.)	
£.	38,226 6 –	38,226 6 –	

RECEIPTS.

Securities Purchased.	CASH.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.
18,018 16 5	100,021 13 6
13 3 7	480,294 14 6
– – –	– –
	– –
	–
	60
18,032 – –	615,490 9 –

Page.	Account.	TITLES OF
100 to 106	-	CAPITAL (Per Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50
108 to 134	- -	INCOME (Per Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50
145		New Forest Drainage (Per Act 8 & 9 Vict. c.
115		Churches at Sunk Island and Newborough
116		Churches in Dean Forest (Per Act 5 & 6 Vict
118 to 120		Vote, "Salaries and Expenses in the Offi Records and Enrolments." (Per Appropria
- - - - - - - - - - - -		

	1st April 1876.
—	61,094 5 2 CASH - - - -
-	36,118 16 6 PERSONS, &c. - - - - - - - - B
273,266 3 3	- - - - STOCK - - -
£ 291,298 3 3	712,612 10 8

The foregoing Accounts have been prepared from the Books of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, &c., the Entries in which have been founded on Accounts and Vouchers examined in this Department.

Office of Woods, &c., 29 June 1877.

Edw. Burrough.

s, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1877—*continued.*

Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1877.

ACCOUNTS	Page of Account.	PAYMENTS. CASH.	PAYMENTS. Securities Sold.	BALANCES, 31st March 1877. CASH.	BALANCES. PERSONS, &c. Drs.	BALANCES. PERSONS, &c. Crs.	BALANCES. SECURITIES. Stock.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
29 & 30 Vict. c. 62)	101 to 107	67,359 16 9 and 17,027 12 1 (Cash invested.)	20,000 – –	26,640 15 4	16,609 17 6	6 1 7	243,545 – 1
		83,201 11 4 and 410,000 – – paid into the Consolidated Fund; also 500 – – Unavailable Balance discharged.	– – –	44,441 16 8	4,887 10 11 and 17,145 – –	3,119 13 –	3,273 1 8
Vict. c. 42, and 29 & 30 Vict. c. 62)	109 to 135						
	145	– – –	– – –	423 5 2	51 5 4	– – – –	6,400 1 6
4 Will. 4, c. 59)	145	493 15 –	– – –	– – –	– – – –	– – – –	16,666 13 4
	147	24 – 7	– – –	147 16 7	– – – –	– – – –	1,333 6 8
	149 to 151	24,305 9 –	– – –	– – –	2,082 13 –	104 2 –	—
	£.	603,412 4 9	20,000 – –	71,653 15 9	40,776 6 9	3,229 16 7 37,546 10 2 (Net Balance.)	271,293 3 3
				£.	40,776 6 9	40,776 6 9	

31st March 1877.

CASH – – – –	71,653 15 9	—
CES – – – – – PERSONS, &c. – –	37,546 10 2	—
STOCK – – –	– – – –	271,293 3 3
£.	712,612 10 8	291,293 3 3

CHARLES GORE, JAMES K. HOWARD. } Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues.

INDEX

TO

FIFTY-FIFTH REPORT

OF THE

Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues.

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Thomas, John Trotter, lease of stone quarries in Dean Forest, granted to, 64.

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Wexford Collection, statement of quit, &c. rents in this collection, for the year ended 31st March 1877, showing the amount of revenue received within the year, and the arrears due at the commencement and close thereof, 76, 77.

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Wick Lane, Victoria Park, arrears of rent due in respect of land in, 46.

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Williams, *Griffith*, and Hugh *Pugh*, lease of slate and stone in the parish of Llandwrog (Carnarvon), granted to, 84, 85.

Williams, Hugh, encroachments from the common wastes of the Comott of Talybolion (Anglesea), sold to, 90, 91.

Williams, John, encroachment from the common wastes of the Comott of Talybolion (Anglesea), sold to, 90.

Williams, Thomas, encroachment from the common wastes of the Comott of Talybolion (Anglesea), sold to, 91.

Wiltshire, particulars of lease of land and premises in the parish of Bishop's Cannings, 28, 29; purchase by the Crown of lands and premises at Horton, 42.

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Winter, James Sanderson, unimprovable rents arising out of Crown property in the counties of Meath, Westmeath, and Cavan, sold to, 72.

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Wylie, Andrew, feu duties, &c., payable out of lands in the parish of Sandwick (Orkney), sold to, 70.

Wylie, John, feu duties, &c., payable out of lands in the parish of Stromness (Orkney), sold to, 70.

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Yale (Denbigh), sale of unimprovable rents arising out of premises in the lordship of, 83; Crown's interest in encroachment from the common wastes of the lordship of, sold, 93.

Yarmouth (Isle of Wight), particulars relative to arrears of rent due in respect of foreshore at, 46.

Yarworth, George, lease of stone quarry in Dean Forest, granted to, 64.

Yeardsley (Lancaster), enfranchisement of copyhold premises in the township of, 38.

Yeatman, Marwood Shuttleworth, and the Reverend George *Arden*, copyhold premises holden of the manor of Richmond (Surrey), enfranchised to, 39.

Yemm, Timothy, piece of waste of Dean Forest, sold to, 59.

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